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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915

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REPORT OF THE
GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

1915



WASHINGTON
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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
San Juan, Porto Rico, September 8, 1915.

SIR: In pursuance of law I have the honor to present the following report of the Governor of Porto Rico covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

INTRODUCTION.

The period under review has been one of continued financial difficulty and economic strain. The reason for both was the great European war, which broke out almost at the beginning of the fiscal year and has continued to the present moment. It is, of course, inevitable that Porto Rico, in common with all the rest of the world, should have to bear a share in the business disturbances and losses that have resulted from this momentous calamity. And in Porto Rico as in the United States there have been, in foreign trade and business conditions, both gains and losses, but in the matter of the revenues of the government there have come heavy losses without any gains whatever.

As is well known, the sugar industry holds a place of dominating importance in the foreign trade of Porto Rico, and the great increase in the price of this staple which immediately followed the outbreak of the war infused new life into this important industry and into all of its ramifications throughout the business of the island.

The immediate result was a large increase in the value of exports, which reached a total of \$49,356,907, the highest total ever recorded with the exception of the year 1912. On the other hand, the coffee industry was disastrously affected by the dislocation of foreign exchanges and the interruption of the facilities for European commerce, where most of the Porto Rican coffee has always been sold.

Moreover, the war caused an immediate and considerable rise in the prices of all imported foodstuffs, resulting in an increase in the cost of living, which produced much suffering among the laborers who were the least able to endure it. The result of these disturbances was a considerable reduction in the value of imports, which totaled for the year the sum of \$33,884,296, a decrease of \$2,522,491 from the figures of last year. The total external trade, however, reached the figure of \$83,241,203, an increase of \$3,731,654 over that of the year before, and produced a balance of trade in favor of the island of \$15,472,611, which is larger by \$3,269,108 than ever shown on that side of the trade ledger in the history of the island.

The exports of sugar, notwithstanding a decline in quantity of about 26,000 tons, increased in value by more than \$7,000,000, due to an average increase in price of nearly \$30 per ton. The exports of coffee on the other hand, notwithstanding an increase in quantity of almost 1,000,000 pounds, decreased in value by more than \$1,000,000 because of a decline in average price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Included in the coffee exports there were more than 4,000,000 pounds sent to the United States, and while this amount is not very impressive in itself, nevertheless it is several times as large as was ever sent to that destination in any previous year, and consequently leads to the hope that it may represent the beginning of the conquest of the American market for Porto Rican coffee, a consummation most devoutly wished for ever since the American annexation.

Porto Rico maintains and reemphasizes the tendency of its external trade to confine itself to the United States. This year 88 per cent of all the external trade was carried on with the United States, reaching a total value of \$73,241,751. The remainder of the external trade, valued at above \$10,000,000, was distributed among foreign countries, Cuba still remaining far in the lead. Of the external purchases more than 91 per cent were made in the mainland markets of the United States, representing an expenditure therein of nearly \$31,000,000, principally manufactured articles. In exchange for this the mainland markets received from Porto Rico \$42,311,920 worth of merchandise, consisting almost exclusively of raw products, and all of which would necessarily have been imported from foreign countries had it not gone from this Territory. Porto Rico still maintains its position as one of the largest and most valuable of the world's customers of the United States, which it has become since 1901, when free trade with the mainland was established to the great advantage of both countries.

Internal business while struggling with the changes and inconveniences caused by the war has accepted the results, good and bad, with commendable fortitude. The sugar planters are making most of the opportunity afforded them by the present prices and have planted a very large acreage for next year. They have also made important economies in cost of production, and with another year of good prices most of them will be able to liquidate their indebtedness and place themselves on a firmer financial footing.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 new domestic corporations, with a paid in capital of \$18,300, and 9 foreign corporations, were officially registered and authorized to transact business of various kinds. These figures like those of last year show that an attitude of great uncertainty as to the future still possesses the minds of the business men of the island. However, there should be mentioned the fact that the foreign corporations which were registered during the year had a paid in capital of \$1,245,120. Twelve domestic and two foreign corporations were dissolved.

Statements submitted to the Treasury Department by the recognized banking institutions of the island show that they are in excellent condition and still possess the confidence of the public, which they have earned by years of conservative and able management. Their deposits aggregated more than \$11,300,000, a healthy increase over those of last year, and larger than those of any previous year

with the exception of 1913. The average cash reserve seemed ample to cover all contingences.

A consolidated report of the organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1915, will be found in Table 1 of the treasurer's report elsewhere in this volume.

During the year a general election was held for the position of Resident Commissioner, at Washington, members of the house of delegates, mayors, and members of the municipal councils, and of school boards. The election was warmly contested throughout the island by both of the leading political parties and several minor parties and the keenest interest was manifested from the beginning of the contest for the nominations until the close of the polls on election day.

The result of the vote was the election of 19 members of the house of delegates from the Unionist Party and 16 from the Republican Party. All the members of the house qualified at the opening of the legislature and took part in the work of the house, this being the first session since the election of 1906, in which was present a minority representation.

The Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera was reelected for a third term as Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico at Washington by a plurality of 34,687.

The degree of interest in this election may be judged by the fact that there were cast 204,233 votes, which were 54,588 more than in the previous election in 1912, when there was a total of 149,645. The manner in which this contest was conducted, the respect shown by the citizens generally, not only for the law but for the rights of others, and the peace and good order which prevailed throughout the island on election day were exceedingly gratifying to all those who are watching with interest and anxiety the progress of the Porto Ricans toward self-government.

Some defects in the laws governing elections and registration of voters were, however, brought to light, for which the legislature will try to find a remedy.

The development of agriculture is still receiving careful attention, and the insular board of commissioners of agriculture is not only pushing its own work, but cooperating with the Federal experiment station at Mayaguez and with private enterprises in all efforts to make new discoveries and disseminate useful information for the purpose of improving cultivation and increasing the amount, quality, and variety of the products of the farms. This is eminently befitting, as agriculture is almost the sole resource of the people of the whole island. The insular board of commissioners of agriculture in addition to its other work, which is briefly explained elsewhere in this report, formally accepted, September 12, 1914, the donation of the experiment station of the Sugar Producers' Association, located at Rio Piedras, and is now conducting this station for the benefit of agriculture in general with special attention to sugar culture, in accordance with the terms of the gift. They are doing this work in thorough cooperation with the Federal station at Mayaguez. Both stations are laboring assiduously to secure greater diversification of agricultural products, as well as better planting, cultivation, fertilization of all crops, and in general increased prosperity of all those engaged in this great basic industry of the island. Owing to the unusually

large amount of ignorance, poverty, and helplessness among the agricultural laborers and farmers of Porto Rico, much difficulty has been encountered in securing their cooperation with these agencies for improvement, especially in the matter of adopting new methods of doing things which for generations have been done in stereotyped and obsolete ways. It is urgently recommended that Congress come to the aid of the island in this respect by making an appropriation for agricultural demonstration work, such as is made for the benefit of all the States and Territories in the American Union.

There is especial need for such work among the coffee planters, for various reasons. This is the only great exporting industry which has received no appreciable benefit from the American annexation. It is the industry that is susceptible of the greatest development both in the quantity and quality of its production, and it is the industry that has the largest number of small landholders and producers and employs the poorest, cheapest, and most helpless labor, and is therefore in greatest need of aid from the Government.

It is estimated that by careful attention to these matters mentioned above, by extending coffee planting to other mountain lands adapted to coffee and to nothing else, by emancipating the small producer from the cruel necessity of pledging his little crop in advance to the merchant, a practice which destroys his freedom in disposing of it, and by securing a reasonable hold on the near-by market in the United States, the total production could be trebled or quadrupled within a comparatively few years. This would be a great boon to the whole island.

The bureau of weights and measures, organized under the law passed August 18, 1913, in its second report, published elsewhere in this volume, exhibits results of the greatest interest and importance which have already been of inestimable benefit to all classes of people, especially to the poorest, who are in most need of protection from possible frauds in retail trade. The chief of this bureau estimates a very large saving in cost of articles of prime necessity to the consumers as a result of the reforms and prosecutions instituted by this bureau.

It was a matter of the greatest possible regret that the imperious necessity of reducing expenditures which confronted the legislative assembly in 1914 made it unavoidable that the appropriations for education should be cut down for the fiscal year covered by this report. The legislature treated the department of education with all the liberality possible under the distressing circumstances, but in view of the fact that the appropriations for this department had been doubled at one stroke the year before, considerable reduction was absolutely necessary. Nevertheless, after making the reduction, the appropriations for education for 1914-15 were still some three or four hundred thousand dollars more than they had been for any previous year, except the year 1913-14.

It will be seen from the report of the commissioner of education that the total enrollment for the year 1914-15 is 168,319 and that it was reduced from 207,010, the total enrollment for the year previous. But it should be noted that this large decrease in the number of pupils enrolled was due not solely nor chiefly to the reduced appropriations, but rather to a ruling of the department fixing the maximum number that could be enrolled under one teacher at 80 pupils. It was found that during the previous year in some of the more populous barrios frequently as many as 150 and sometimes more pupils

were enrolled under one teacher. Neither the buildings nor the teachers were able to carry such a burden with a semblance of efficiency. It was thought wise, therefore, to attempt to do real educational work rather than make a show of numbers, notwithstanding the fact that an overwhelming school population for whom no provision could be made, seem to render a show of numbers almost essential.

The school population in Porto Rico (5 to 18 years) is 419,282. Of these school children 331,233, or 79 per cent, live in the rural barrios, that is, outside of cities and towns which contain 2,500 people or more. There were enrolled at some time during the past year 91,966 pupils in all of the rural schools. This is only 27 per cent of the entire number of children of the school age in the rural districts. Even this meager enrollment had to be accomplished by giving to each teacher an average of 63 pupils. These figures give an idea of the magnitude of the task and of how little apparent progress has been made toward its accomplishment in spite of all our efforts, and yet the future of the island assuredly is in the keeping of the people who live in these rural districts. It seems that some heroic measures will have to be adopted to make within a reasonable time a serious impression upon this mass of illiteracy. The census of 1910 enumerated 70 per cent of the rural population as illiterate.

If we turn to the urban centers we find that with their graded schools the conditions are much better, both in the quality of the schools and in the percentage of enrollment. There are in these centers some 88,000 pupils of school age, of whom 64,428 were enrolled at some time during the year, or about 74 per cent. The quality of the teaching must also have been much better, for not only were the teachers of higher grade and preparation for their work, but the number of pupils to each teacher was on an average not more than 56.

A complete survey of the whole educational situation of the island produces upon the mind of an intelligent and earnest observer mingled feelings of encouragement and despair. Of encouragement when he considers how much has been done since the beginning of the American effort, of despair when he thinks of the colossal task yet to be accomplished with the limited resources at the command of the Porto Rican people. It does not seem possible that the island can possibly ever achieve the education of its masses without outside help. The enormous population relative to area and wealth is too great.

An earnest and candid discussion of the entire educational system with full and complete statistics is contained in the report of the commissioner of education published elsewhere in this volume.

The work of sanitation has been carried on with as much vigor and success as was possible in view of the large reduction in the appropriation for this service for the year just closed. One result of this reduction was the transfer to the municipalities of a considerable part of the work which had previously been performed by the insular sanitation service, and as a consequence there has been some loss of efficiency and an increase in the death rate.

Unusual attention and labor have been bestowed by the officials and chemists of the department of sanitation upon studies of the water supply of the various cities and towns throughout the island. This work is very important and timely in view of the strong movement for the construction of waterworks by all the municipalities which have not yet secured them.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE.

The value of imports and exports during the fiscal year 1914-15 aggregated \$83,241,203, an increase of \$3,731,654 over the corresponding total of the previous year. Imports were valued at \$33,884,296 and exports at \$49,356,907, a decrease in the former of \$2,522,491 and an increase in the latter of \$6,254,145. The causes and the significance of these changes have already been discussed in this report.

The following tables indicate the relative values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1914-15 and previous years:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	To the United States.	To foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$5,581,288	\$3,002,679	\$8,583,967
1902.....	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	25,891,281	4,753,209	30,644,490
1909.....	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219
1911.....	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907

TABLE NO. 2.—*Merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.*

Years.	From the United States.	From foreign countries.	Total.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$1,952,728	\$8,918,136
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286
1904.....	11,210,069	1,958,960	13,169,029
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296

TABLE No. 3.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with the United States.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade with United States.
1901.....	\$6,965,408	\$5,581,288	\$12,546,696
1902.....	10,882,653	8,378,766	19,261,419
1903.....	12,245,845	11,051,195	23,297,040
1904.....	11,210,069	11,722,826	22,932,895
1905.....	13,974,070	15,633,145	29,607,215
1906.....	19,224,881	19,142,461	38,367,342
1907.....	25,686,285	22,070,133	47,756,418
1908.....	22,677,376	25,891,281	48,568,657
1909.....	23,618,545	26,394,312	50,012,857
1910.....	27,097,654	32,085,645	59,183,299
1911.....	34,671,958	34,755,409	69,427,367
1912.....	38,470,963	42,873,401	81,344,364
1913.....	33,155,005	40,538,623	73,693,628
1914.....	32,568,368	34,423,180	66,991,548
1915.....	30,929,831	42,311,920	73,241,751

TABLE No. 4.—*Merchandise shipped into and from Porto Rico in trade with foreign countries.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total foreign trade.
1901.....	\$1,952,728	\$3,002,679	\$4,955,407
1902.....	2,326,957	4,055,190	6,382,147
1903.....	2,203,441	4,037,884	6,241,325
1904.....	1,958,960	4,543,077	6,502,037
1905.....	2,562,189	3,076,420	5,638,609
1906.....	2,602,784	4,115,069	6,717,853
1907.....	3,580,887	4,926,167	8,507,054
1908.....	3,148,289	4,753,209	7,901,498
1909.....	2,925,781	3,996,913	6,922,694
1910.....	3,537,201	5,864,574	9,401,775
1911.....	4,115,039	5,152,958	9,267,997
1912.....	4,501,928	6,832,012	11,333,940
1913.....	3,745,057	8,564,942	12,309,999
1914.....	3,838,419	8,679,582	12,518,001
1915.....	2,954,465	7,044,987	9,999,452

TABLE No. 5.—*Statement showing annual trade balance resulting from the commerce between Porto Rico and other ports.*

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance.	
			In favor of the island.	Against the island.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	.....	\$334,169
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	.....	775,654
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	\$639,793	.....
1904.....	13,169,029	16,265,903	3,096,874	.....
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	2,173,306	.....
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	1,429,865	.....
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	.....	2,270,872
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	4,818,825	.....
1909.....	26,544,326	30,391,225	3,846,899	.....
1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	7,325,364	.....
1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	1,131,370	.....
1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	6,732,522	.....
1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	12,203,503	.....
1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	6,695,975	.....
1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	15,472,611	.....

Among the principal classes of imports during the past year were breadstuffs from the United States invoiced at \$7,607,924, a slight increase of about \$50,000. The chief items were as usual rice valued

at \$4,851,533 and flour valued at \$1,884,416. Importations of cotton goods aggregated \$4,557,807; manufactures of iron and steel valued at \$1,610,487, decreasing by more than a million dollars from the figures of last year; meat and meat products valued at \$3,382,875, showing a falling off of nearly \$300,000 from last year; leather goods valued at \$1,302,123, a falling off of approximately \$100,000 from last year. The importations of the year indicate some important changes as to the nature and source of certain commodities which are worthy of notice. The dairy products imported from the United States were valued at \$267,491, an increase of about \$60,000 over the previous year; on the other hand, those imported from foreign countries were valued at \$291,906, a decrease of about \$190,000. Jute bags imported from the United States were valued at \$174,437, an increase of more than \$132,000; those imported from foreign countries were valued at \$296,810, a decrease of more than \$186,000. Fish in various forms imported from the United States were valued at \$722,376, an increase of about \$96,000; the same articles from foreign countries were valued at \$506,800, a decrease of \$198,000. The importation of carriages, cars, and parts from the United States were valued at \$653,943, an increase of more than \$115,000. The importation of beans and dried peas from the United States were valued at \$672,163, an increase of more than \$200,000. Fertilizers imported from the United States were valued at \$954,881, an increase of \$431,000; during the same time the imports of fertilizers from foreign countries decreased about \$88,000.

The foreign merchandise imported into Porto Rico through the United States decreased from \$1,709,584 to \$1,142,748.

TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....		\$23,102		\$45,096
Animals.....		20,964		9,218
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits..... pounds..	4,582,143	302,287		17,848
Corn meal..... barrels..	78,280	289,106		
Oats..... bushels..	250,866	148,689		
Wheat flour..... barrels..	302,572	1,884,416		
Rice..... pounds..	127,310,116	4,851,533	200,793	6,274
All other.....		131,893		27,488
Candles..... pounds..	1,012,808	78,192		1,795
Cars, carriages, and parts of.....		653,943		158
Cement..... barrels..	209,602	237,068	31	575
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....		525,842		149,593
Coal..... long tons..	116,643	355,571		
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....		17,410		31,833
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths..... yards..	40,969,476	2,199,574	669,977	92,162
All other manufactures of.....		2,358,233		45,098
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		108,364		3,398
Explosives.....		43,615		118
Fertilizer..... long tons..	20,538	954,881	3,752	142,540
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses:				
Cordage..... pounds..	632,411	49,459	14,703	3,077
Jute bags.....		174,437		296,810
All other.....		26,949		24,023

Chart showing general increase of imports and exports and total trade between Porto Rico and the mainland of the United States and other countries from 1901 to 1915.

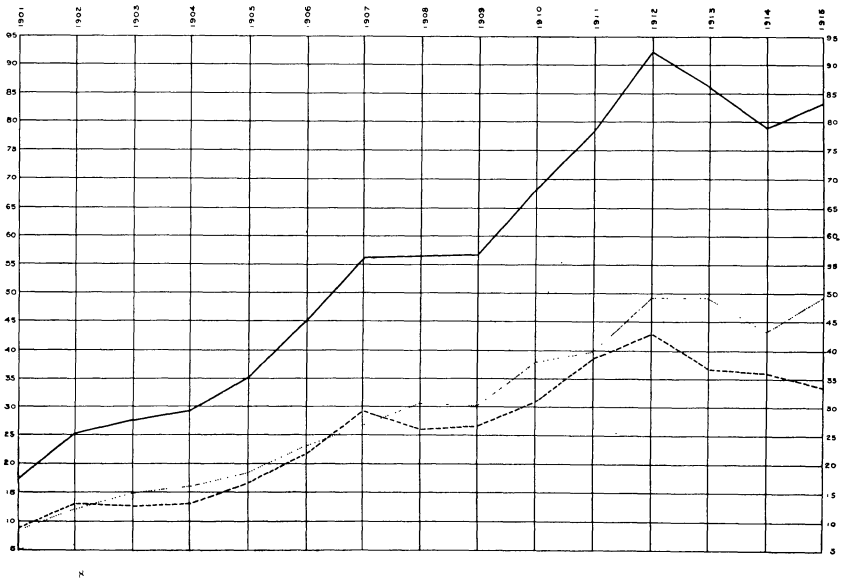


TABLE NO. 6.—*Merchandise brought into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise from United States.		Merchandise imported from foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured pounds	11,893,287	\$642,070	7,558,934	\$493,246
All other		80,306		13,554
Fruits and nuts		113,406		33,971
Glass and glassware		81,911		12,480
India rubber, manufactures of		362,597		9,460
Instruments and apparatus, scientific		29,886		
Iron and steel, manufactures of		1,610,487		22,436
Leather, and manufactures of		1,302,123		43,127
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon pounds	135,245	21,400		
Hams and shoulders, cured do	3,831,475	559,173	6,545	1,862
Pork, pickled do	13,739,472	1,547,931		
Lard do	3,684,649	433,364		
Lard compounds do	7,424,726	656,646		
All other meat products		164,361		34,247
Dairy products—				
Butter pounds	484,582	78,223	213,119	89,536
Cheese do	412,638	73,206	881,526	105,283
Condensed milk do	1,598,856	116,062	1,155,302	97,087
Musical instruments and parts of		52,300		3,358
Oils:				
Mineral gallons	4,823,264	663,572	4,120,202	70,029
Vegetable		88,719		130,394
Paints, pigments, and varnishes		134,632		11,346
Paper, manufactures of		592,687		66,453
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and toilet preparations		61,281		31,045
Seeds				13,459
Silk, manufactures of		229,326		2,808
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy		48,634		3,335
All other pounds	11,999,441	543,532		206
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors gallons	275,535	137,544	8,445	5,846
Spirits, distilled proof gallons	1,600	4,984	7,286	22,455
Wines gallons	76,706	32,185	61,290	59,639
Champagne dozen quarts			289	5,865
Sugar, refined pounds	12,329,041	648,414		
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of		78,094		688
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured pounds	1,106,120	178,924		
All other manufactures of		38,805		14
Toys		42,047		754
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas bushels	190,793	672,163	13,760	40,155
Onions do	26,815	30,612	47,035	45,999
Potatoes do	154,558	177,468	6,354	7,355
All other canned		30,872		6,094
All others (including pickles and sauces)		13,947		88,438
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, and scantlings M feet	23,629	423,086	2,224	37,416
Furniture		223,793		9,175
All other		389,428		15,223
Wool, manufactures of		108,196		17,907
All other articles		1,175,839		405,616
Total value		30,149,764		2,954,465

Foreign merchandise imported through the United States \$1,142,748

Foreign merchandise imported direct from foreign countries 1,811,717

Total value of foreign merchandise, duty paid in Porto Rico 2,954,465

Foreign merchandise purchased in or shipped through the United States 780,067

Total value of foreign merchandise brought into Porto Rico 3,734,532

TABLE No. 7.—*Domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Articles.	Domestic merchandise shipped to the United States.		Domestic merchandise exported to foreign countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa.....pounds.....	10,448	\$1,837	120,247	\$21,491
Coffee.....do.....	4,161,628	540,392	46,963,992	6,542,399
Cotton, sea island.....do.....	296,009	82,250	15,575	3,615
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges.....boxes.....	200,268	378,092	43	89
Pineapples.....crates.....	552,024	1,723,674	61	189
Grap fruit.....boxes.....	276,550	834,356	33	84
All other green, ripe, or dried.....		5,591		
Prepared or preserved:				
Pineapples.....boxes.....	31,934	84,735		
All other.....		3,969		
Coconuts.....M.....	12,531	403,821		6,557
Hides and skins, other than furs.....pounds.....	1,122,537	225,430	6,298	1,390
Honey.....		94,895		3,529
Leather, sole.....pounds.....	148	30	1,000	260
Seed:				
Cotton.....do.....	100	5	684,379	7,690
Annatto.....do.....	337,299	27,070	50	5
Spirits, distilled: Alcohol.....gallons.....	15,947	4,168	44,361	12,389
Straw hats.....		327,871		3,417
Sugar.....short tons.....	294,461	27,277,839	14	915
Molasses.....gallons.....	12,014,675	658,661	35,000	1,650
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured—				
Leaf.....pounds.....	7,035,777	2,954,808	233,046	16,944
Scrap.....do.....	2,016,510	232,671		
Manufactures of—				
Cigars.....M.....	169,562	6,006,680	502	9,442
Cigarettes.....M.....	7,810	19,691	5,464	6,311
Tallow.....pounds.....	60,156	3,331	254,304	14,458
All other domestic articles.....		414,483		357,294
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		42,306,350		7,010,118
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		5,570		34,869
Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.....		42,311,920		7,044,987

The exportation of sugar, amounting to 294,475 tons, shows a decrease in quantity of about 26,000 tons, but an increase in value of \$7,038,419, as compared with the corresponding figures of 1914–15.

TABLE No. 8.—*Sugar exports.*

Fiscal year.	Short tons.	Value.	Average price per ton.
1901.....	68,909	\$4,715,611	\$68.43
1902.....	91,912	5,890,302	64.08
1903.....	113,108	7,470,122	66.04
1904.....	129,647	8,690,814	67.03
1905.....	135,663	11,925,804	87.90
1906.....	205,277	14,184,667	69.10
1907.....	204,079	14,770,683	72.37
1908.....	234,607	18,690,504	76.52
1909.....	244,257	18,432,446	75.46
1910.....	284,522	23,545,922	82.75
1911.....	322,919	24,479,346	76.81
1912.....	367,145	31,544,063	85.92
1913.....	382,700	26,619,158	69.55
1914.....	320,633	20,240,335	63.12
1915.....	294,475	27,278,754	92.64

The exportation of unmanufactured tobacco amounted to 9,285,333 pounds, valued at \$3,204,419, which was practically the same in value as last year. The exports of cigars reached a total value of \$6,016,122, the highest figure ever reached in the history of the industry.

Chart showing increase in quantity of sugar exported from Porto Rico, 1901-1915.

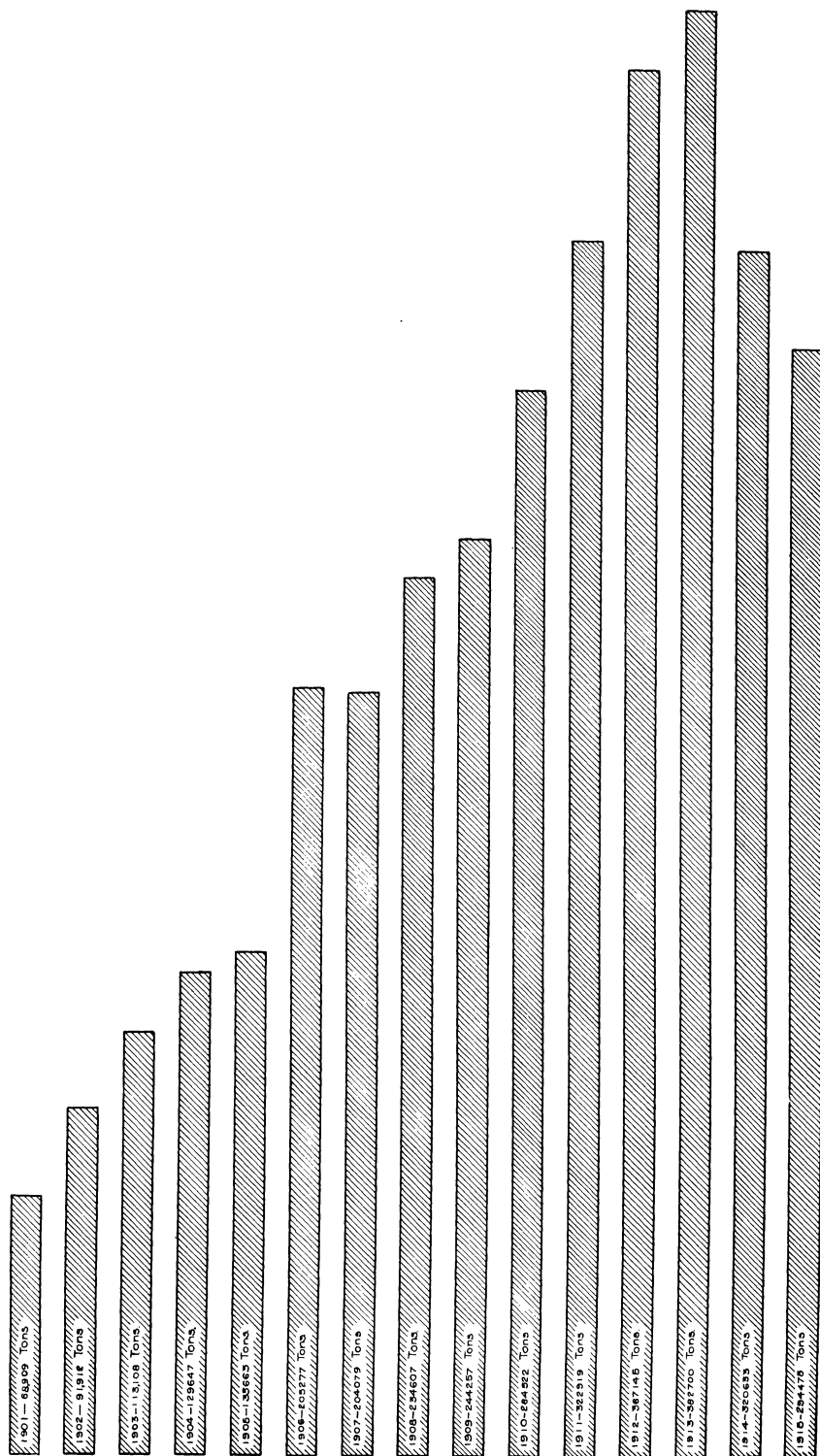


Chart showing increase in number of cigars exported from Porto Rico, 1901-1915.

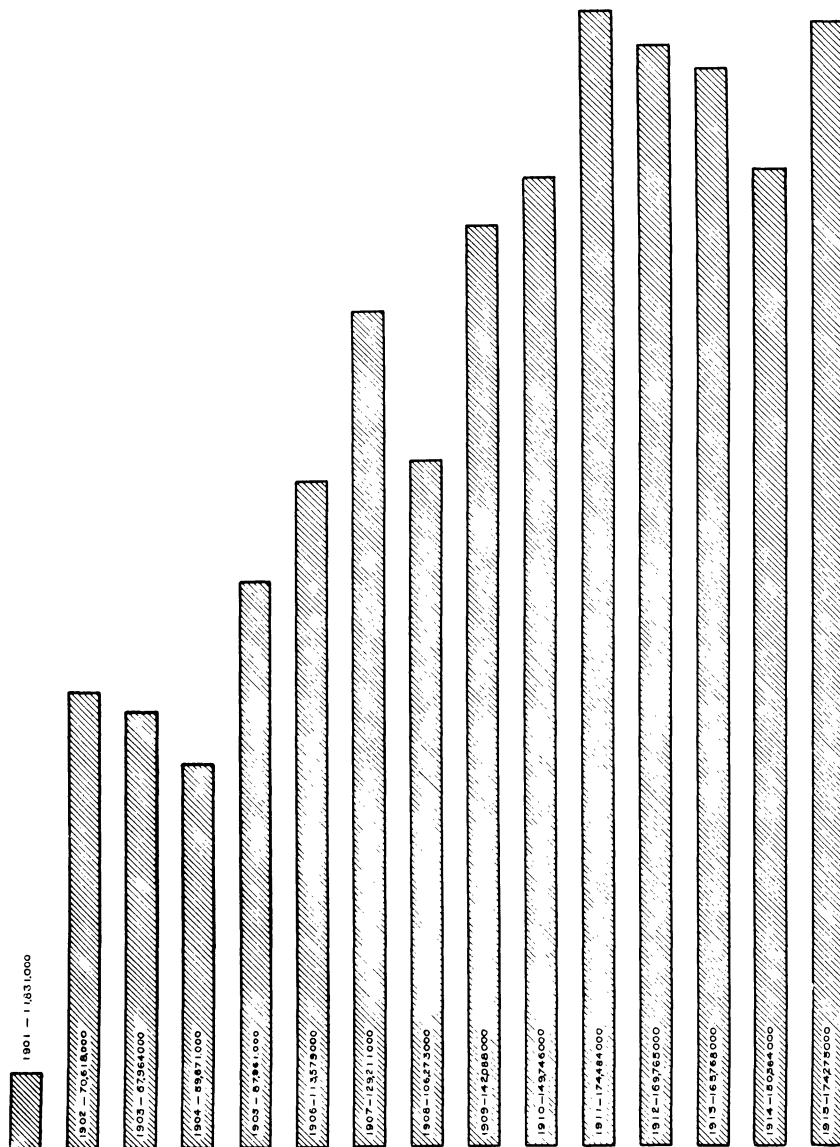


Chart showing the quantity of coffee exported from Porto Rico during the years 1901-1915

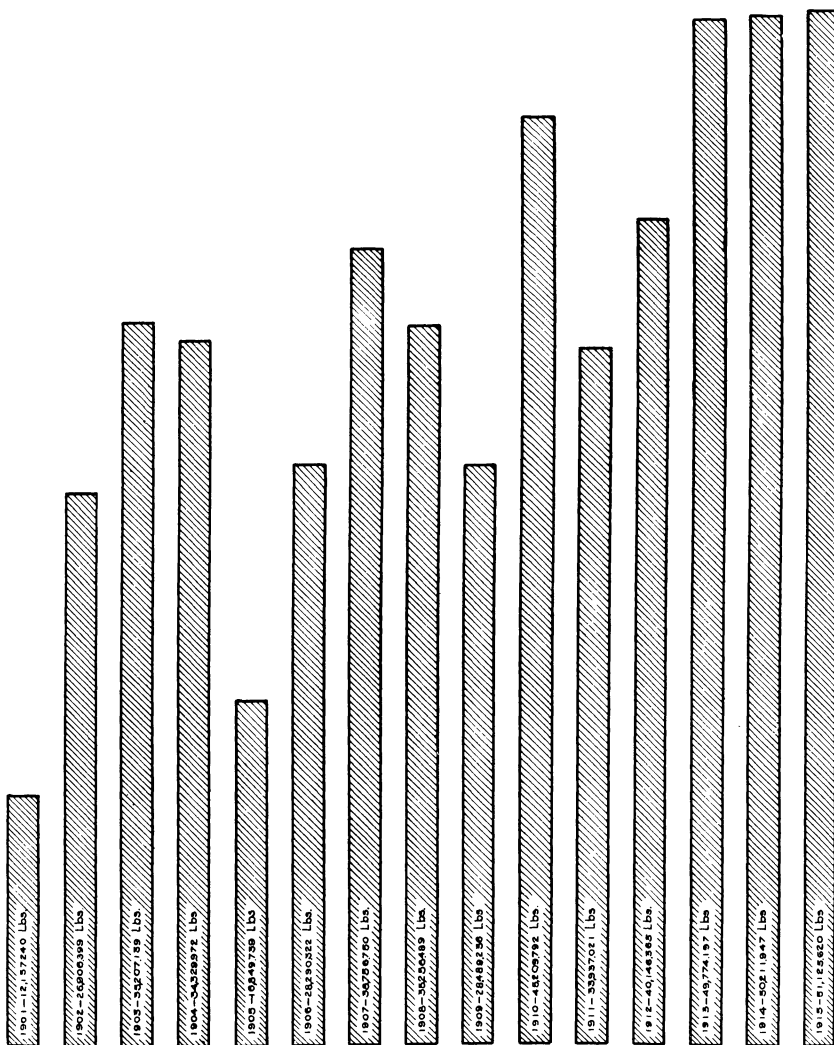


Chart showing increase in the value of three principal products exported from Porto Rico, namely, sugar, cigars, and coffee, from 1901 to 1915.

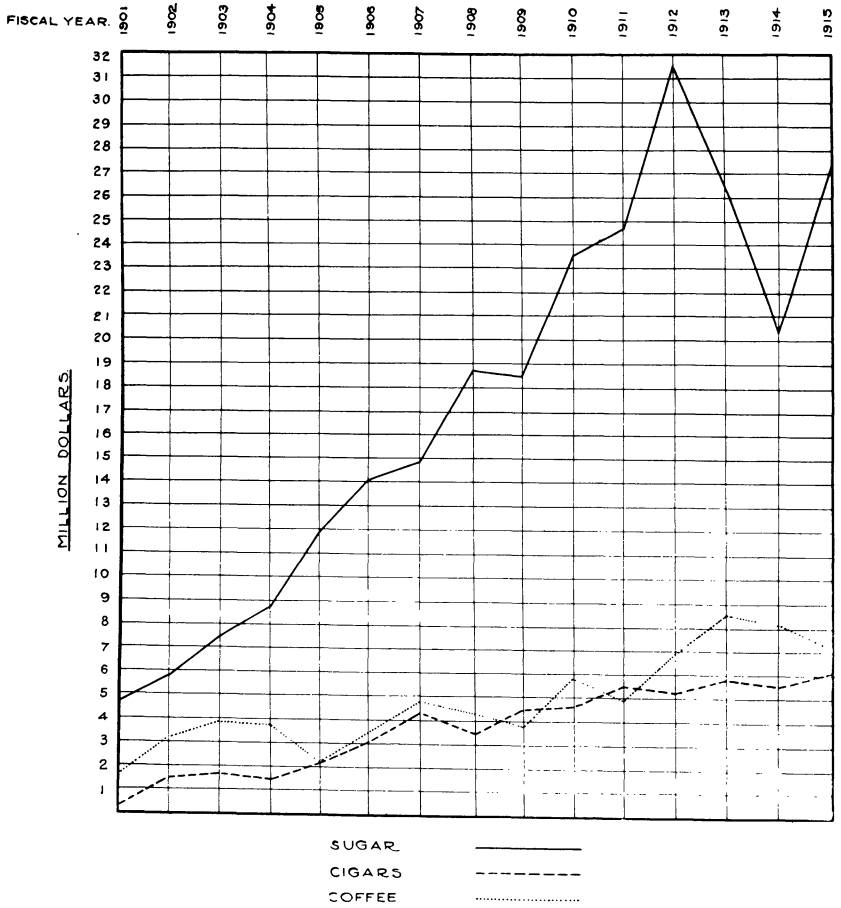


TABLE No. 9.—*Cigars.*

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for con- sumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	74,698,430	132,669,823	207,368,253
1908.....	76,983,830	103,781,719	180,765,549
1909.....	84,933,260	140,302,271	225,235,531
1910.....	92,700,160	151,724,438	244,424,598
1911.....	101,064,495	174,743,098	275,807,593
1912.....	111,682,615	169,765,666	281,448,271
1913.....	119,038,300	165,768,512	284,806,812
1914.....	112,711,543	150,363,991	263,075,534
1915.....	101,423,083	174,275,407	275,698,490

¹ Treasury figures.TABLE No. 10.—*Cigarettes.*

Fiscal years.	Withdrawn for con- sumption.	Withdrawn for export.	Total output.
1907.....	347,722,000	10,460,000	358,182,000
1908.....	354,407,900	11,232,424	365,640,324
1909.....	365,525,500	11,244,500	376,770,000
1910.....	393,844,300	13,142,000	406,986,300
1911.....	459,710,045	11,760,000	471,470,045
1912.....	532,431,000	11,233,350	543,724,350
1913.....	464,861,210	8,907,600	473,768,810
1914.....	376,695,120	6,195,000	382,890,120
1915.....	339,080,165	12,020,750	351,100,915

¹ Treasury figures.TABLE No. 11.—*Tobacco leaf and scrap exported.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.
1907.....	4,344,659	\$1,232,058	1912.....	5,456,751	2,320,130
1908.....	8,402,286	1,996,055	1913.....	8,536,776	3,188,227
1909.....	4,539,320	1,250,237	1914.....	9,244,490	3,206,610
1910.....	4,176,172	1,258,317	1915.....	9,285,333	3,204,423
1911.....	4,450,012	1,554,783			

The coffee crop, as to quantity, exceeded all previous records, aggregating 51,125,620 pounds, but owing to a decrease of 2½ cents per pound in the average price, its value was more than \$1,000,000 less than the exports for last year; this year the value was \$7,082,791.

TABLE No. 12.—*Coffee exports.*

Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.	Fiscal years.	Pounds.	Value.	Average price.
1901.....	12,157,240	\$1,678,765	\$0.137	1909.....	28,489,246	3,715,744	\$0.130
1902.....	26,906,399	3,195,662	.118	1910.....	45,209,792	5,669,602	.125
1903.....	35,207,139	3,970,574	.112	1911.....	33,937,021	4,992,779	.147
1904.....	34,329,972	3,903,257	.113	1912.....	40,146,365	6,754,913	.168
1905.....	16,849,739	2,141,009	.127	1913.....	49,774,197	8,511,316	.171
1906.....	28,290,322	3,481,102	.123	1914.....	50,211,947	8,193,544	.163
1907.....	38,756,750	4,693,004	.121	1915.....	61,125,620	7,082,791	.138
1908.....	35,256,489	4,304,609	.122				

The value of the shipments of the various kinds of fruits again shows an increase in the total value of the shipments, though there were large decreases in several of the important items. Oranges and canned pineapples each decreased by about 50 per cent in value, and coconuts also decreased somewhat; but all of these losses were

nearly made good by the increase in pineapples alone, the value of which went up from \$1,246,000 to \$1,723,863. The total shipments of fruit for the year were \$3,441,157 as compared with \$3,400,903.

TABLE NO. 13.—*Value of fruit exports.*

Fiscal year.	Oranges.	Pineapples.	Canned pineapples.	Coconuts.	Grape fruits.	Other fruits.	Total.
1901.....	\$84,475	(1)	(1)	\$8,334	(1)	\$16,992	\$109,891
1902.....	51,364	(1)	(1)	12,720	(1)	9,898	73,982
1903.....	230,821	(1)	(1)	326	(1)	61,956	293,103
1904.....	352,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	81,214	433,860
1905.....	125,422	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	139,478	255,900
1906.....	295,633	\$27,826	\$42,186	129,793	(1)	7,420	502,838
1907.....	469,312	64,831	63,519	174,957	\$7,586	3,737	783,942
1908.....	630,720	172,779	98,203	206,704	44,535	11,320	1,164,261
1909.....	401,912	442,780	117,830	204,498	76,310	18,154	1,261,484
1910.....	582,716	555,044	106,587	218,870	162,749	9,851	1,635,817
1911.....	703,969	641,291	149,744	258,168	309,698	11,123	2,073,993
1912.....	584,414	684,774	258,671	308,883	525,048	15,972	2,377,762
1913.....	740,091	1,142,348	147,564	353,690	726,811	10,415	3,120,919
1914.....	752,180	1,246,001	175,534	451,882	751,769	23,537	3,400,903
1915.....	378,181	1,723,863	84,735	410,378	834,440	9,560	3,441,157

¹ Shipments included under "Other fruits."

TABLE NO. 14.—*Statement by countries of value of merchandise brought into Port Rico from the United States and foreign countries for the five years ending June 30, 1915.*

Countries.	Shipped into Porto Rico.				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
United States.....	\$34,671,958	\$38,470,963	\$33,155,005	\$32,568,368	\$30,929,831
Austria-Hungary.....	15,000	11,329	10,406	4,964	5,043
Belgium.....	99,949	87,507	142,571	53,563	16,033
Denmark.....	108,737	97,593	111,212	121,956	90,026
France.....	435,024	409,278	348,975	309,376	145,059
Germany.....	586,575	601,723	326,419	336,109	139,373
Italy.....	80,847	105,446	74,986	74,205	76,033
Netherlands.....	252,596	218,435	237,969	234,084	159,078
Norway.....	.....	271	287	.....	4,446
Portugal.....	1,896	1,920	692	.....	.....
Spain.....	791,293	843,120	761,082	772,200	679,415
Hongkong.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118
Sweden.....	2,127	2,325	19,659	5,659	1,296
Switzerland.....	1,012	1,036	2,262	548	2,911
United Kingdom.....	423,809	491,579	368,107	475,639	339,681
Canada.....	609,381	699,731	639,178	594,344	506,328
Newfoundland.....	89,025	58,822	82,023	60,872	8,272
Panama.....	583	670	103	.....	13
Mexico.....	2,924	93,489	61,804	20,996	87,986
West Indies:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	.....	15,548	18,893	70,553	735
Cuba.....	43,815	63,463	64,282	52,006	68,871
Danish.....	1,753	3,048	4,632	4,877	4,868
Dutch.....	12,523	8,343	6,691	13,165	7,224
French.....	2,827	.....	133	6	1,350
Haiti.....	.....	60	11	2,610	973
Santo Domingo.....	52,508	68,920	16,857	92,605	233,383
Argentina.....	129,155	89,879	86,989	81,800	69,550
Colombia.....	6,579	3,625	6,720	3,079	5,295
Ecuador.....	.....	3,123	366	.....	184
Guiana-British.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111
Uruguay.....	187,212	149,444	43,195	4,330	28,113
Venezuela.....	11,716	13,455	14,627	3,790	16,232
East Indies—British: India.....	127,399	295,591	242,195	394,499	205,928
Japan.....	22	.....	68	.....	291
Canary Islands.....	38,707	64,158	49,183	50,473	50,241
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....
Tripoli.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5
Total.....	38,786,997	42,972,891	36,900,062	36,406,787	33,884,296

Chart showing increase in the value of oranges, pineapples, cocoanuts, and grape-fruit exported from Porto Rico from 1901 to 1915.

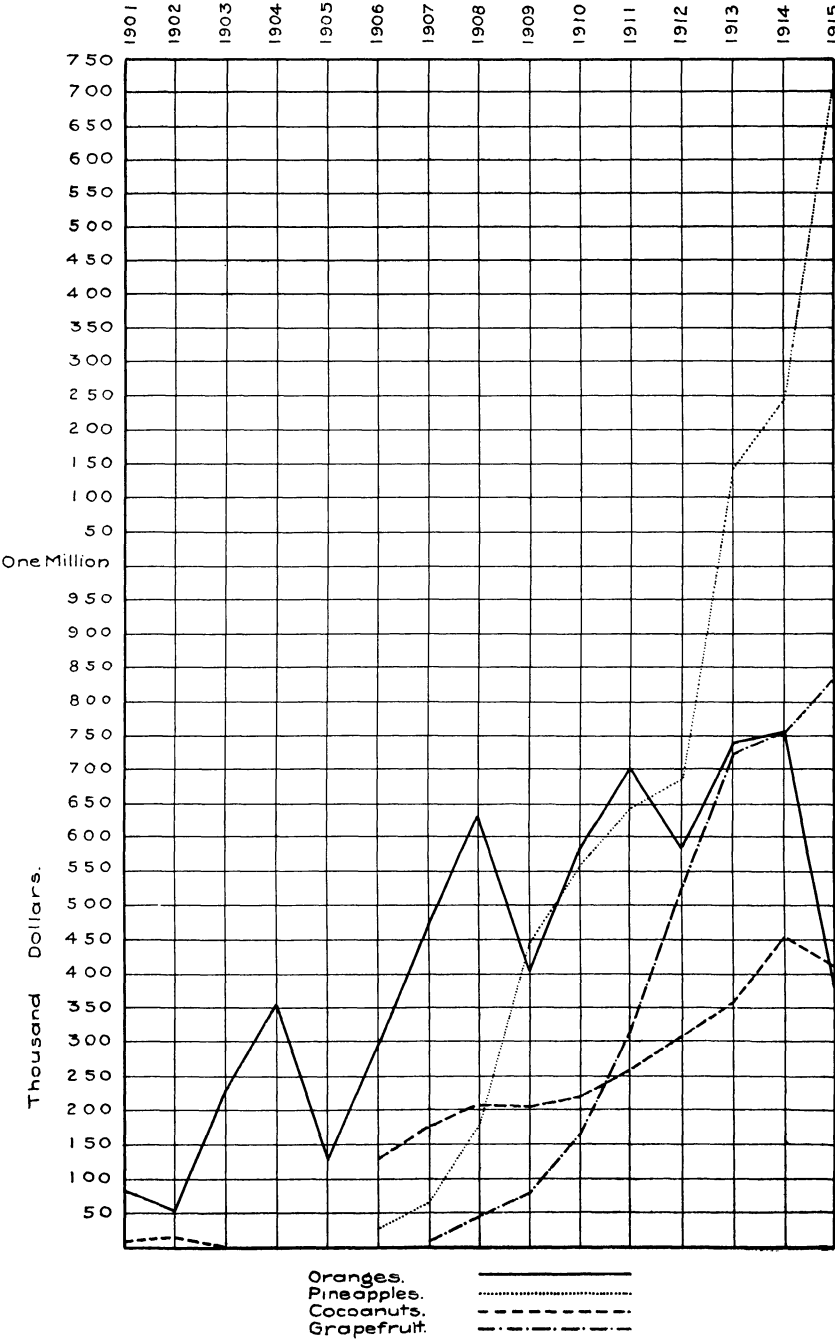


TABLE NO. 15.—Statement by countries of value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the past five years ending June 30, 1915.

Countries.	Shipped from Porto Rico.				
	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
United States.....	\$34,765,409	\$42,873,401	\$40,538,623	\$34,423,180	\$42,311,920
Austria-Hungary.....	369,302	749,377	808,292	1,601,988	1,630
Belgium.....	1,380	6,711	5,155	18,818	.....
Denmark.....	7,809	.....	825	3,216	28,557
France.....	365,929	422,549	1,258,810	843,294	815,527
Germany.....	66,851	90,244	111,946	496,100	21,369
Gibraltar.....	8,528	16,203	24,718	24,451	7,143
Italy.....	319,653	481,092	605,956	692,363	733,354
Netherlands.....	16,480	41,064	58,836	105,659	146,065
Norway.....	1,336	.....	3,272	15,795	13,464
Portugal.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	.....	3,114	.....	19,064	.....
Roumania.....	9,390	9,390	1,275	24,575	.....
Spain.....	887,037	1,281,178	1,651,613	1,368,491	1,876,106
Sweden.....	5,470	39,297	114,910	96,215	140,910
Switzerland.....	.....	1,195	.....	4,225	.....
United Kingdom.....	14,214	16,169	7,172	79,748	6,300
Canada.....	40	333	145	10,072	22
Panama.....	1,225	41	.....	.....	.....
West Indies:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	4,395	1,134	377	2,920	2,593
Cuba.....	2,989,704	3,637,752	3,800,746	3,089,075	2,790,771
Danish.....	15,875	11,945	15,439	29,932	23,780
Dutch.....	6,616	7,037	18,249	32,561	34,436
French.....	231	223	554	2,116	13,673
Haiti.....	717	875	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo.....	60,254	61,081	27,845	51,088	223,645
Argentina.....	1,889	.....	18,792	16,467	31,958
Colombia.....	1,284	424	3,250	10,227	21,799
Uruguay.....	.....	860	2,049	745	777
Venezuela.....	300	.....	553	4,910	89,792
Philippine Islands.....	.....	9,230	.....	13,568	7,942
Canary Islands.....	100	2,925	17,415	8,814	11,624
French Africa.....	4,855	2,500	4,918	.....	.....
Spanish Africa.....	284	670	378	1,915	1,750
Finland.....	.....	.....	1,452	11,170	.....
Total.....	39,918,367	49,705,413	49,103,565	43,102,762	49,356,907

TABLE NO. 16.

Fiscal years.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.	Fiscal years.	Sugar.	Cigars.	Coffee.
1901.....	\$4,715,611	\$306,115	\$1,678,765	1909.....	\$18,432,446	\$4,383,893	\$3,715,744
1902.....	5,890,302	1,549,235	3,195,662	1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	5,669,602
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,795	3,970,574	1911.....	24,479,346	5,355,223	4,992,779
1904.....	8,690,814	1,460,496	3,903,257	1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	6,754,913
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	2,141,009	1913.....	26,619,158	5,800,686	8,511,316
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	3,481,102	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	8,193,544
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	4,693,004	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	7,082,791
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	4,304,609				

TABLE NO. 17.

Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Fiscal years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1901.....	\$8,918,136	\$8,583,967	\$17,502,103	1909.....	\$26,544,326	\$30,391,225	\$56,935,551
1902.....	13,209,610	12,433,956	25,643,566	1910.....	30,634,855	37,960,219	68,595,074
1903.....	14,449,286	15,089,079	29,538,365	1911.....	38,786,997	39,918,367	78,705,364
1904.....	13,169,029	16,205,903	29,434,932	1912.....	42,972,891	49,705,413	92,678,304
1905.....	16,536,259	18,709,565	35,245,824	1913.....	36,900,062	49,103,565	86,003,627
1906.....	21,827,665	23,257,530	45,085,195	1914.....	36,406,787	43,102,762	79,509,549
1907.....	29,267,172	26,996,300	56,263,472	1915.....	33,884,296	49,356,907	83,241,203
1908.....	25,825,665	30,644,490	56,470,155				

LEGISLATION.

The first session of the eighth legislative assembly convened on the 11th day of January, 1915, and adjourned on the 11th of March following. There was no extraordinary session.

Owing to special circumstances which produced a lack of cooperation between the two houses there was comparatively little legislation of general importance enacted, but there was some compensation for this in the fact that nothing of a vicious character was passed. The results of the session were 39 bills and 11 joint resolutions which received the approval and signature of the governor and were placed upon the statute books; two of them deserve special mention, one of them being intended to remedy an existing evil and the other to inaugurate a constructive program of great importance. The first of these was act No. 37, providing for the establishment in Porto Rico of a system of juvenile courts and for the protection and care of delinquent, neglected, and destitute children; the second was act No. 35, providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands belonging to The People of Porto Rico. Under this latter law a strong effort will be made to encourage the laborers of Porto Rico, both rural and urban, to purchase on easy terms small plats of land upon which they can construct their homes and thus become taxpayers and self-respecting citizens.

There was also passed act No. 15, postponing the date of the meeting of the legislative assembly from the second Monday of January to the second Monday of February in each year hereafter; act No. 5, conferring upon women eligibility to become members of school boards; and act No. 17, providing that costs and fees in civil cases in both district and municipal courts shall be collected in internal-revenue stamps instead of cash as heretofore. It is estimated that this law, by slightly increasing the amounts of these costs and fees and by securing a much better collection of them, will increase the receipts from this source by at least \$50,000.

EXECUTIVE.

PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Formal proclamations and executive orders, including rules and regulations prepared by the insular board of health and approved by the executive council in accordance with the sanitary law, were promulgated in the form of administrative bulletins, as follows:

No. 77, July 20, 1914: Assignment and regulation of Government automobiles.

No. 78, August 13, 1914: Proclamation of neutrality by the President of the United States.

No. 79, August 27, 1914: Proclamations of neutrality by the President of the United States.

No. 80, August 28, 1914: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations to prevent and suppress trachoma.

No. 81, September 8, 1914: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing the construction and management of slaughterhouses and the supply of fresh meat in Porto Rico.

No. 82, September 8, 1914: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations governing plumbing, sewerage, and gas fitting in Porto Rico.

No. 83, September 8, 1914: Promulgating amendments to sanitary rules and regulations governing rat proofing of all buildings in Porto Rico.

No. 84, September 30, 1914: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing dairies, milk depots, and the sale of milk.

No. 85, October 28, 1914: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations governing bakeries, baking processes, and sale of bread.

No. 86, November 11, 1914: Thanksgiving proclamation.

No. 87, November 11, 1914: Proclamation of neutrality by the President of the United States.

No. 88, November 25, 1914: Promulgation recommending observance of tuberculosis day.

No. 89, February 20, 1915: Promulgation outlining conduct to be observed during agricultural strike.

No. 90, February 24, 1915: Promulgating sanitary rules and regulations to govern the protection of food supplies from contamination and to prevent the breeding of flies.

No. 91, April 30, 1915: Mothers' Day proclamation.

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

During the year 176 petitions for executive clemency were received from persons upon whom penalties had been imposed by the courts. Pardons were granted in four cases, and 12 prisoners were released under parole, or under conditions similar to parole. Civil rights were restored in two cases, and in one case a sentence was commuted.

The number of petitions received and their treatment was as follows:

Applications for clemency.....	176
Granted:	
Full pardons.....	4
Civil rights restored.....	2
Paroles and conditional pardons.....	12
Sentence commuted.....	1
	<hr/> 19
Denied after investigation.....	47
Filed without consideration on account of failure of petitioner to submit facts.....	66
Cases in which term expired during investigation.....	2
	<hr/> 134
Pending.....	42

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

While the sanitation service has been somewhat hampered by lack of funds, as has been explained elsewhere, it has nevertheless kept up its excellent record for efficiency in all the lines of work which it has been able to attempt.

Though the appropriation for the service has been cut to one-half what it was two years ago, the department has, nevertheless, maintained an excellent organization and done a large amount of good work in various lines.

Owing to reduced funds, it became necessary to turn over to the municipalities a large part of the cleaning and inspection work which, for the past few years, had been carried on by the sanitation service. There was naturally some loss of efficiency. Municipal officials are elective and sanitary work is frequently locally unpopular, and it is therefore often difficult to secure thorough cooperation between the two sets of officials. Some legislation may become necessary in this matter.

The sanitation officials have devoted much time and labor to careful studies of the water supply for many different communities all over the island. They have also continued their efforts for sewerage systems and for sanitary dairies and bakeries. Important regulations governing the sources and distribution of all these necessities were

promulgated and enforced during the year. Watch was also kept over the construction and plumbing of dwelling houses with a view to the suppression of epidemics and transmissible diseases and much improvement in housing conditions is noted. Unfortunately, the number of deaths from tuberculosis and malaria, which have always been great scourges in Porto Rico, shows a marked tendency to increase. The anemia work was carried on in all the towns for a part of the year, but was continued only in a few places throughout the year, owing to lack of funds.

There have been 46,947 births during the year, or an average of nearly 4,000 births monthly. During the same period there have been 23,664 deaths. These figures represent a gain in population of 23,283, or nearly 2 per cent of the total estimated population. Marriages recorded numbered 13,584. The mortality for the year is 19.78 per thousand, a slight increase over that of last year.

The complete report of the director, with detailed statistical information on all matters of health and sanitation, will be found in Exhibit F, Appendix I.

INSULAR BOARD OF HEALTH.

In its capacity as advising and controlling body of the sanitation service, this board has as usual been guided in its work by an earnest desire to cooperate in the interest of public health. It has thus given very painstaking attention to such matters as have come before it for consideration at its regular and special meetings. The results of its deliberations have been embodied in a number of sanitary rules and regulations on the prevention and cure of trachoma, on slaughter-houses and the supply of fresh meats, on plumbing and sewers, rat-proofing, dairies, the making and sale of bread, the protection of foodstuffs from such disease carriers as flies, on public conveyances, and public lodging and eating houses. Some of these regulations replace previous ones as the result of altered conditions and experience. Others, however, are the direct outcome of unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions and processes. In many instances also the board has been called upon to make changes in previous regulations on account of reduced appropriations for the sanitation service. It is a regrettable fact that while there is so much to be done in sanitation in Porto Rico, the finances of the Territory have nevertheless necessitated the crippling to some extent of the service.

A full statement in regard to general health and sanitation will be found in the report of the director of sanitation in Exhibit F.

INSTITUTE OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Since its organization under this name on April 1, 1914, this institution has steadily pursued the investigations and studies indicated by its title.

Special work of great interest has been done on the important and formidable tropical disease called sprue, and it is confidently believed that the cause of this disease has been discovered and traced to the fungus monilia. The discovery was made and announced through the usual scientific channels by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, of the institute, and while much yet remains to be done before this disease may

be said to have been conquered, the investigators of the institute are steadily working along the line opened up and making hopeful progress toward the goal.

Other tropical diseases, including the various diseases of the skin, are also receiving careful study in the excellent laboratory belonging to the institute.

On the other hand a résumé of the extent and varieties of malaria in Porto Rico, certain studies on the blood, and investigations of bilharziosis of the intestine are being prepared for publication.

INSULAR POLICE.

No change of importance has been made in the organization of the police force during the year, the number of guardsmen having been maintained at 600, to which number the legislative assembly of 1913 reduced them owing to the supreme necessity for economy. The work of the force was largely increased during the past year by two things, first the biennial elections which occurred in November and which always add largely to the duties of the police department; second by a strike amongst the workers in the cane fields with its accompanying disorder which occurred about the middle of January, 1915, and for some two or three months added greatly to the duties and difficulties of the police. Notwithstanding this large increased labor devolving upon them the force as a whole made an admirable record of efficient service, and in addition to the performance of the work of their own department rendered material assistance to the departments of the interior, of justice, of sanitation, as well as to the bureau of weights and measures.

Owing to the imperious necessity for economy the legislative assembly of 1913 abolished the fund providing for the stabling and keeping of the horses in the police department which had previously been used to enable the policemen more effectively to patrol the rural and mountainous districts in the interior of the island. This soon proved to be a mistake, and this mistake became so evident during the strike and disorders among the workers in the canefields that the legislative assembly, which happened to be in session at the time, appropriated \$5,000 to secure the return of at least a part of the horses to the department. This was certainly wise and economical, for in many parts of Porto Rico one mounted policeman can be more efficient than a half-dozen on foot.

During the year the total number of arrests made by the police was 43,402, of these 38,657 cases have been tried, 86 per cent of them resulting in convictions.

Complete statistics with reference to the work of the insular police force will be found in Exhibit C of Appendix I.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The civil service commission during the last fiscal year received 1,266 applications, examined 965 persons, of whom 42.8 per cent passed; 102 appointments were made as a result of the examinations. All of these figures show a reduction as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, caused chiefly by the abolition

of positions in the various services and the comparative stagnation caused by the necessity for retrenchment.

The new appropriation act reduces the total amount available for salaries in all the departments by more than \$210,000, and the number of positions is decreased from 5,040 to 4,820. The reduction involved the forced separation from the service of about 125 persons. The average salary for the whole service is reduced from \$633 to \$618 per annum. The figures show that of the present number of employees totaling 4,820 persons, 92 per cent are natives of Porto Rico.

The commission reports that there exists a grave violation of the civil-service act in connection with the appointment of the public teachers, but as it affects the unclassified service the commission has no way to enforce the law and prevent this abuse. The commission suggests, however, that as this practice is a flagrant and illegal abuse and is apparently becoming more and more prevalent every year, some way should be found to put a stop to it.

Statistics concerning the work of the commission will be found in Exhibit E of Appendix I.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The board of medical examiners has continued to bestow conscientious care on the qualifications of those admitted to practice medicine and its branches in Porto Rico.

During the past year 19 candidates for licenses as general practitioners, 20 for minor surgeons, 25 for nurses, 2 for optometrists, and 1 for midwife were examined. On these examinations licenses were issued to 19 physicians, 9 minor surgeons, 14 nurses, and 2 optometrists, as meeting the qualifications required by the board.

In its sustained efforts to maintain high standards in the medical profession and to protect the public, the board has adhered to its established practice to condition all licenses, except in very exceptional cases, upon examinations. It secured from the last legislature, in the shape of amendments to the law in force, a number of changes for the better. The qualifications for the examinations for minor surgeons, nurses and midwives have been added to, and the rule has been laid down that minor surgeons (practicantes) are only assistants to physicians, and as such not qualified to prescribe narcotics. The board, finally, has reaffirmed and made effective its resolution of last year not to admit to examinations for licenses to engage in the practice of medicine in the island candidates holding degrees from medical colleges placed in class C by the American Medical Association.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

This board has carried on successfully during the year the work committed to it by law of March 9, 1905. It has examined the candidates seeking admission to the practice of dental surgery, attended to the correspondence relating to the requirements for admission to examination, and entered appearance in law in cases where the law has been violated.

Owing to some defects in the law, the board finds it difficult at times properly to enforce its provisions and repeats its request for more thorough cooperation on the part of the insular police.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Owing to some serious and regrettable irregularities connected with the last examinations of applicants for druggist's license, it was found necessary to reconstitute the board of pharmacy.

The new board entered upon its duties on June 15, 1915. Its first act was to issue a public notice for the examinations required by law to be held the second fortnight of June. Of 12 candidates who applied for examination, only 3, graduates of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Porto Rico, were admitted as qualified in every respect. They passed and were properly licensed to engage in the practice of pharmacy. The other nine did not have diplomas showing that they had pursued the required high-school course and were accordingly rejected.

In connection herewith the claim was made that some rejected candidates who had taken the examinations conducted by the old board in January were entitled by this fact to conditional examination in June. The new board, however, maintained that it was not authorized to allow persons not meeting the requirements of law to take the examinations, and refused to allow such claim. In this decision it was sustained by an opinion of the attorney general of Porto Rico.

The new board has, of course, had to contend with considerable difficulties, owing to the disorganization in which it found its business. Yet in the short time the new members have been in office they have already undertaken a complete reorganization. It is their earnest endeavor to repair the discredit which recent irregularities have cast on the profession.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO.

The University of Porto Rico is not a university in the sense in which that term is used in the United States. Its organization and growth have been conditioned and determined by the meager funds available for its use, by the peculiar environment in which it is placed, and by the undeveloped nature of the educational system of which it is the head. Nevertheless it is doing a large amount of substantial and useful educational work—work which both in kind and quantity seems surprising when compared with its equipment and the funds available for its support. Considering all the circumstances in which the university is placed it is not at all surprising to find that more than half of its students are enrolled in the normal department and that the greater part of the rest are in the college of agriculture and the university high school. In addition to these departments of work, colleges of pharmacy and of law have recently been founded, in each of which there were about 50 students last year, and the beginnings have been made of a college of liberal arts. Industrial work was also carried on last year along the lines of agriculture, manual training, and domestic science with practically all of the students outside of the professional departments taking part in it.

The total enrollment of students last year was 916, an increase of 81 per cent over that of the previous year, which was 505. The institution was greatly hampered in all departments of its work by lack of funds, especially in view of this enormous increase in its

attendance and the rigid economies that have been practiced in all the Government appropriations. This condition will be felt still more keenly next year because still further reductions were made in the appropriations for the university. As explained elsewhere, the legislative assembly very properly took the view that in making the necessary economies in the development of education, the only wise course was to sacrifice the higher to the lower grades of work, as the latter were absolutely essential. This policy has, of course, fallen with great weight upon the university, which is the highest of all, and has forced reductions in its teaching staff and threatens the entire abandonment of some important branches of its activities. In spite of all these drawbacks, however, the institution has succeeded in maintaining in general the form of its organization and has added a very creditable year to its history. It possesses a beautiful campus at Rio Piedras upon which are four excellent and well-equipped buildings, together with athletic grounds, etc. Among its students are numbered several from other islands of the West Indies, and it is altogether probable it could be made a center of light and learning for the whole of the eastern Caribbean region. A complete report of its operations follows the report of the commissioner of education.

INSULAR LIBRARY.

In addition to the performance of its regular work, the management of the insular library has been forming plans and making arrangements for the effective administration of the library in its new quarters, to which it hopes to move some time during the next year.

The new Carnegie Library building is now under construction since April of this year. The site chosen is on the main carretera, close by Fort San Cristobal, reasonably near to San Juan proper, and at the same time not far from the large suburbs of Puerta de Tierra and Santurce. The plans finally approved provide for a building of architectural beauty thoroughly in keeping with its surroundings and at the same time admirably adapted to the climate and to the practical uses for which it is intended. These plans are in complete accord with the ideas of the generous donor.

During the last year the work of the library has continued along the lines of policy heretofore established.

The work of improving and enlarging the card catalogue has gone on satisfactorily.

A very desirable addition to the resources of its shelves was made through the generous gift of the Hispanic Society of America of books and charts, consisting of the society's own publications with facsimile reproductions of rare editions of Spanish books and documents and more modern works on Spanish literature and art. The value of this generous gift is not easily estimated in terms of money, but it is of immense importance to the library. Other accessions by purchase and gift have been received, totaling nearly 2,000 volumes, of which almost two-thirds were nonfiction. There are now somewhat more than 30,000 volumes on the shelves.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

This board reports once more a general lack of modern facilities for the best care and treatment of the inmates in these institutions, although in all of them as much has been done to remedy defects as was possible under existing conditions and with the funds available. Under the trying circumstances the efficient, progressive, and resourceful management of the establishments is highly commendable.

A number of sanitary and plumbing improvements and interior rearrangements in the boys' charity school have made for greater personal cleanliness and have somewhat relieved overcrowding. There is much to be done yet in the way of interior painting and enlargements to the bedrooms and the hospital. For the girls' charity school the board recommends a general painting of the building, enlarged sleeping quarters, and an up-to-date playground for exercise in the open air. As regards the insane asylum, emphasis is again laid on the necessity for more suitable facilities, and the suggestion made that incurables be colonized in the country as better for them and with a view to securing in the old building ampler accommodations and more scientific treatment for the acute and violent cases.

The penitentiary continues in its old cramped and unsatisfactory quarters. The desirability of constructing the projected penitentiary as soon as practicable can not be too strongly urged. In the meantime various repairs should be made to the roof and floor of the inside ward. At least 10 more cells ought to be constructed to keep pace with the increasing number of prisoners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON AGRICULTURE.

In addition to the management of the insular experiment station at Rio Piedras, which has been explained in another part of this report (see *supra*), its other work has been continued along the lines originally laid out. Great care is taken to make this work scientific and practical. Its general purpose of protecting and promoting the interest of those engaged in agricultural pursuits in the whole island involves, of course, many different sorts of work, which are grouped under the following heads or departments: Quarantine, chemical, entomological, pathological, and plant breeding.

The name of each department indicates the scope of its activities, and in all of them effective and useful work was accomplished during the year. Special pains were taken in the quarantine department to prevent the introduction into Porto Rico of the citrus canker from Florida. The entomologist reports important discoveries as to the sugar-cane moth stalk borer and other insect pests. The pathologist is working on the citrus scab and other plant diseases. Much practical work was also done in the chemical and plant-breeding departments. The board also had prepared and published 10 bulletins and circulars distributing among those interested the results of its experiments and discoveries.

COMMISSION ON UNIFORM LEGISLATION.

This commission has worked faithfully for another year in its efforts to bring about the results for which it was appointed.

While its members were unable to attend the last conference on uniform State laws, held at Washington in October, 1914, they kept in touch with its deliberations by reading its reports.

During the last year they concentrated their efforts upon an attempt to secure the adoption of two or three of the mercantile laws heretofore approved by the conference, especially those as to commercial instruments and stock transfers. Owing to some unfortunate circumstances the legislative assembly failed to take action upon any of these laws, but it is believed that the way is being prepared for favorable action in the future.

The commission will be represented by its chairman in the next conference, which will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August of this year, and will be prepared to renew its work by the opening of the next legislative assembly.

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

As a result of careful and diligent work the commission was able to complete early in the year the formation of the temporary irrigation district. To do this all the lands that make up the entire district—60,319 acres—had to be examined. Of this total 44,821 acres can be irrigated by gravity from the canals of the system. The commission found 33,274 acres of this irrigable area of such nature as could be profitably irrigated. A further consideration, however, of the water available and the location of the lands brought down the net area included in the temporary irrigation district to 23,619 acres, to which must also be added 6,794 acres receiving water from the system because of prior water rights or concessions. The aggregate area under irrigation is, therefore, 30,413 acres.

One of the most difficult tasks of the irrigation commission prior to the formation of the temporary district was the appraisalment of the water concessions on four of the rivers the waters of which have been impounded for the irrigation system. This work was made all the harder by the fact that these four rivers carried concessions for more water than their normal flow. There were 31 such concessions. The commission has the temporary district under careful observation now with a view to determining which lands are to be included in the permanent district and which excluded. It also has under study the amount of water that experience may prove to be actually available in each reservoir, so as to bring more lands under irrigation, if possible. In connection herewith the commission also recommends consideration of the feasibility of deviating the waters of the Matrullas River to the Guayabal Reservoir. In this way the supply of water for the western division, which has fared worst in this respect, might be increased.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The insular government has continued its policy of encouraging the use of municipal revenues for such public improvements as water supply, sewerage systems, hospitals, public markets, and school

buildings. Loans for these purposes are made to the municipalities by the insular government, and in addition the engineers of the interior department and the officials of the sanitation service prepare the plans, supervise the construction, and in other ways aid the municipalities in securing these public improvements. During the past year, however, the attitude of the executive council in this matter has been that of extreme conservatism. The condition of the insular treasury and the general business outlook have both been such as to conduce to caution in the development of increased indebtedness of any sort, especially of the sort that extends over a long series of years. The total of the loans authorized by the executive council during the past year has increased the indebtedness of various municipalities by only \$178,700. Other loans favorably considered but not yet finally approved may lead to a further increase of municipal indebtedness of \$169,500. During several years that this policy has been pursued all of the larger cities and towns and many school boards have secured important, modern, public improvements and as a result created municipal debts which to date total \$1,167,000. It is possible that in the next few years these debts may be increased by two or three million dollars more. Although these debts are all amply secured by the revenues of the municipalities incurring them, nevertheless they figure as part of the indebtedness of The People of Porto Rico. They have the effect, therefore, of diminishing the borrowing power of the insular government, which is limited by the organic act to 7 per cent of the entire assessment of property for purposes of taxation. This might sometime prove inconvenient, and it should be avoided in the new organic act either by increasing the limit of indebtedness or by permitting these municipal debts to be subtracted from the legal indebtedness of The People of Porto Rico.

There are now 30 cities and towns that have waterworks, four of which were built or completed during the last year. During the same period four others have undertaken and partially constructed water systems, the estimated cost of which totals about \$150,000. There are three others still which have prepared the plans and made all arrangements to begin the construction of their aqueducts at an early date. In addition to all these, there are 18 other towns which have prepared plans and specifications and are awaiting the completion of the financial arrangements before undertaking the work of construction.

In the matter of sewerage systems and hospitals, progress has thus far been much slower than in the building of waterworks, because these latter are not quite so indispensable as the former and must therefore wait upon the possibility of securing the funds.

This widespread awakening of the people of the towns and cities to the need of such necessary public improvements is one of the most hopeful signs of the times in Porto Rico.

In connection, however, with the use of the public credit of the municipalities for the above purposes, there is one phase of the matter that is just beginning to receive general attention. All these municipal debts are based upon the assessed property of the entire municipality, both urban and rural, although the benefit is almost exclusively confined to the people in the urban zone. This is, and always has been, the fundamental defect in the organization of the local government of the island. There has never been any proper way of separating for the purposes of local government and taxation

the rural parts of the municipalities from the urban parts. The next session of the legislature is likely to give close attention to this subject and make an effort to find a remedy for this great injustice suffered by the people of the rural districts.

The receipts of all the municipalities during the year, excluding the proceeds of loans or bond-redemption taxes, amounted to \$1,881,908.15, which is a falling off from last year of \$13,494.77.

The cash balance of ordinary funds, that is, those available for general expenditure, as distinguished from road funds, loan funds, and others, the use of which is restricted to specific purposes, was \$178,115.88, a decrease of \$17,708.19 below the preceding year.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

Notwithstanding the drastic economies that were effected last year in order to make the expenditures come within the estimated receipts, it was found necessary to make still further reductions in all departments of the government for the year 1915-16. The reason for this was the serious decline in the receipts of the insular government caused by the great European war. The decline was confined almost entirely to two sources of revenue—namely, customs receipts and excise taxes, especially those upon distilled spirits. The receipts from customs, owing to changes in the tariff law, had already declined from considerably over a million dollars in the year 1912-13 to \$674,000 in the year 1913-14, but for the year 1914-15 they suffered a still further loss of about \$324,000, amounting therefore to only about \$350,000, or about one-third of what they were two years ago. At the same time the receipts from excise taxes suffered a decline of \$170,000 for the year 1914-15, a part of which, however, was made good by the transfer of certain receipts, as well as certain sanitation work, to the municipalities. It seemed absolutely essential, however, to reduce the appropriations made for carrying on the insular government by some three or four hundred thousand dollars for the year 1915-16 in order to bring them within the estimated revenues for the same year. In order to accomplish this very difficult task the economy commission, which had fortunately been continued in existence after its excellent service of last year, set to work some months prior to the meeting of the legislative assembly and formed a budget, which was finally adopted by the legislature, effecting a reduction in the total appropriations for the year 1915-16 of \$337,000. It is cheering to add that of this total reduction only \$78,000 was taken from the appropriation for the department of education, and this was managed without reducing at all the amount to be expended for rural schools.

The whole problem of insular-government finances, considered with reference to the future, requires the most careful and anxious study. After the struggle with the budget, which for the past two years has engrossed the attention of the entire government, including the economy commission, almost to the exclusion of everything else, it seems impossible to reduce any further the expenditures without seriously crippling the efficiency of all the services. Already the pinch of rigid economy is severely felt in the departments of education, of sanitation, and in public improvements—in short, in all the departments. And yet it is by no means sure that revenues will remain for long even at their present level.

As already pointed out, the receipts from customs have declined rapidly, until now they are just about one-third what they were two years ago. After the great war in Europe, with all its attendant disturbances, is over it is by no means certain that the conditions existing before the war will be reestablished. On the contrary, there are many indications that in the future progressively more and more of the external trade of the island will be carried on with the United States. Many commercial forces naturally tend in this direction, and it is not inconceivable that before many years practically all this trade will be with the great markets of the mainland. And this condition would have many advantages to both countries, but it would be disastrous to the revenues of the island. It is certainly timely and prudent for the insular government to begin the consideration of other possible sources of revenue to replace some of the older sources, which seem likely to be greatly reduced or to fail entirely. Inasmuch as many of the industries are still struggling with the depression of the last two years, this problem will be one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty.

The following summary of the transactions of the insular treasury during the fiscal year 1914-15 is intended to present in the most concise form possible a general view of the income and expenses as well as the receipts and disbursements from all sources and for all purposes during that year; it also shows the total cash on hand and the amount available for expenditure at its close:

Customs receipts during the year amounted to.....	\$350, 753. 16
Internal-revenue receipts accruing to the insular government, made up of \$33,431.65 from inheritance tax, \$76,623.61 from property tax, \$989,186.16 from tobacco tax, \$70,636.55 from income tax, \$926.89 from industrial and commercial licenses, \$266,454.11 from license taxes, \$1,150,446.34 from tax on spirits and liquors, and \$375,301.27 from other taxes, aggregated.....	3, 063, 006. 58
Receipts from fees, fines, and other miscellaneous sources amounted to.....	2, 563, 343. 15
Making the total actual revenues collected on account of the fiscal year 1914-15.....	5, 977, 102. 89
There also reverted to and were paid into the treasury on account of general fund, representing repayment of loans to municipalities and school boards, repayments of unexpended funds to appropriations, sales refunds from the working capital account of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and various other minor transfers, aggregating.....	1, 551, 604. 28
Making the total insular treasury receipts on account of general funds available for expenditure under appropriations.....	7, 528, 707. 17
Receipts on account of trust funds, representing \$1,805,998.70 in property and industrial and commercial license taxes on account of municipalities and school boards, \$797,497.20 from sales of irrigation and harbor improvement and public improvement bonds, interest on balances, etc., \$175,213.04 in bond redemption tax, and \$1,990,552.07 from miscellaneous sources and transfers, amounted to.....	4, 799, 261. 01
Bringing the total receipts of the treasury for the year up to...	12, 327, 968. 18
This amount, added to the cash balance in the treasury at the close of 1913-14.....	1, 437, 338. 31
Made the total to be accounted for.....	13, 765, 306. 49

On account of appropriations by the legislative assembly there were expended during the fiscal year:

For legislative expenses.....	\$67, 260. 65
For all services, public works, improvements, and expenses incurred by and effected through the various branches of the executive department of the insular government.....	3, 735, 136. 68
For the support of the judiciary.....	493, 806. 08
For miscellaneous purposes.....	621, 278. 35
Or a total of.....	4, 917, 481. 76
Further disposition of available funds in loans to municipalities and school boards, transfers and repayments to appropriations, including repayable advances to the working capital fund of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, and municipal and school board bonds redeemed and sold, amounting to.....	2, 319, 188. 10
Brought the total amount expended and disposed of up to...	\$7, 236, 669. 86
Reducing the amount at the disposal of the government to...	6, 528, 636. 63
Disposition of trust funds, represented by payments to municipalities and school boards on account of taxes collected for them of \$1,854,695.36; expenditures from the irrigation fund, \$724,694.82; road bond fund, \$1,907.56; other expenditures, repayments, and transfers, \$1,274,843.11, in all aggregating	3, 856, 140. 85
Reduced the amount to the credit of the government at the end of the year in available resources to.....	2, 672, 495. 78
Segregating from this the amount representing funds held in trust for specific purposes.....	2, 097, 185. 24
There remains available for expenditure under legislative appropriation.....	575, 310. 54

OUTSTANDING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

The total bonded indebtedness of the insular government was increased during the year by \$2,255,000, as follows: \$200,000 harbor improvement bonds for San Juan Harbor; \$1,000,000 public improvement bonds, the proceeds of which were used for roads and public buildings; \$655,000 of refunding bonds used on account of the municipalities; and \$400,000 of irrigation bonds for completing the irrigation works.

During the same period \$200,000 worth of bonds were redeemed, of which \$150,000 were irrigation bonds and \$50,000 road bonds.

This brings the total outstanding bonded indebtedness on June 30, 1915, to \$7,980,000.

The limit of indebtedness under the Foraker Act on the basis of present assessed valuation is somewhat in excess of \$12,000,000; so that the above amount of bonded indebtedness is still well within the limit. However, an analysis of the above bonded indebtedness will show that nearly three-fourths of the total amount is not in reality a debt against the revenues and property of the insular government because it is amply secured by other property or revenue, which will secure its payment without any burden upon the revenues of the insular government. This will be made clear by the following analyzed statement:

The entire bonded indebtedness outstanding on June 30, 1915.....	\$7,980,000
Irrigation bonds secured by special tax upon the lands irrigated.....	\$4,800,000
Bonds secured by collateral bonds of municipalities and school boards.....	655,000
Bonds secured by the San Juan Harbor dues.....	500,000

Total..... 5,955,000

Balance..... 2,025,000

Subtracting, therefore, from the total outstanding indebtedness all those forms of bonds for which the insular government holds collateral security sufficient to insure their payment, there remains a balance of only \$2,025,000 for which the insular government is alone responsible, and funds for the payment of which must be provided out of the general revenues.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances, it is within the bounds of truth and moderation to say that the financial position of the insular government is as strong as it has ever been and that it has extricated itself from the somewhat difficult situation in which it has been placed during the past two years with frankness, fortitude, and courage.

A complete report of the operations of the insular treasury follows in the report of the treasurer of Porto Rico.

AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of auditing and accounting used in the auditor's department, which has been set forth in detail in previous reports, has been continued through the past year with certain changes designed to eliminate useless papers and abbreviate methods of securing results. There will be found in this report an important change in the manner of presenting the various tables and exhibits necessary to give full and detailed information as to the operations of the different departments. Heretofore these tables and exhibits have been repeated as needed in the separate reports of each department, and this has resulted not only in much expensive duplication of the same matter, but also in many confusing discrepancies especially in the financial tables as to details of receipts and expenditures, due to different dates at which the departments would compile their tables. This duplication and confusion has appeared especially in the auditor's and treasurer's departments but has not been confined to these. An effort has been made this year to remedy this matter by printing in one place and for all departments a consolidated list of tables and exhibits, especially those of a financial sort, which are of common interest, each table or exhibit designated by a number for convenient reference, so that they can all be referred to and commented upon by the heads of all the departments. These tables have been verified in the auditor's department and will be printed and placed between the reports of the auditor and the treasurer and belong, in a way, to both departments.

In addition to its usual work, the auditor's department has during the past year been of great assistance to the economy commission in its task of reorganizing the departments with a view to economy and efficiency. Throughout a large part of the year the skilled and experienced personnel of this department were placed at the disposal

of this commission and greatly aided in the accomplishment of the really important work that was done in the direction of reducing expenses without too much loss of efficiency.

The auditor and his assistants are also engaged in the preparation for publication of a manual of instructions for the guidance not only of all employees of his department, but also of all who may have dealings with his office. The issuance of this manual will obviate much of the delay and friction that now frequently arise in the transaction of the public business, especially as to financial accounts and claims against the government. The auditor is devoting much attention to the elimination of useless work in the transaction of the business in his own department, as well as in other departments, and already much economy of labor and effort has been effected by improved methods of accounting, preparing vouchers, etc.

The report of the auditor with all necessary tables and exhibits will be found in Appendix III.

ECONOMY COMMISSION.

As explained elsewhere, the economy commission was continued by the legislative assembly for another year in order that it might have an opportunity to complete the work expected of it when it was created. During the past year it has continued its labors in cooperation with the auditor's department and effected important economies which were incorporated in the budget, reducing the appropriations for the next fiscal year by \$337,000. This reduction was secured partly by lowering salaries, but chiefly by consolidating bureaus and eliminating officials whose work seemed to be more or less a duplication of that of others. It is expected that this commission will be discontinued at the close of the next year, because, in its own opinion, it has, in the main, accomplished its task, and will not be able to suggest further reductions in the expenses of the insular government without serious loss of efficiency. During the remaining part of its existence the economy commission plans to devote the larger part of its attention to a study of the municipal governments with a view to securing better organization and a more economical and efficient administration of municipal affairs. This is a promising field of work and will certainly repay the attention that may be given to it. The commission has labored conscientiously at its delicate and difficult tasks and well deserves, especially its efficient chairman, the thanks of the government and people of Porto Rico.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

ROADS.

The precarious condition of the insular finances made it necessary for the governor to order the general suspension of public works during the spring of 1914. This order continued in force until late in the winter, when the last sale of insular bonds was effected, and then the general activity was resumed and all necessary preparations were made for calls for bids and for the beginning of construction by contracts. So it can be said that the greater part of the work of new construction has been done during the last half of the fiscal year.

The total annual expenditure for new road and bridge construction was \$174,109.55 and for the maintenance of the roads already built was \$289,989.09.

During the fiscal year 28.1 kilometers of new macadamized road work was completed, and 1,098.8 kilometers were maintained and kept in condition. With the addition of the new road work the total length of the general road system is about 1,143 kilometers.

The most important features of the road work done during the year were: The opening to the public of the Añasco-Aguada road, which furnished the missing link for direct road connection between San Juan and Mayaguez, along the northern coast of the island, and the completion of the Martín Peña-Bayamón road, over Martín Peña Channel, which provides San Juan with a new outlet and affords direct road communication between San Juan and Cataño and the fruit farms. The legislature, realizing the importance of this new road, appropriated during the last session the sum of \$55,000 for its completion to the town of Bayamón, without passing through Cataño.

The construction of bridges has made considerable progress during the year. The rivers Guayanilla, Estero, and Yauco are now crossed over solid and substantial concrete bridges, which have done away with the dangers and delays caused by floods.

Work has been started and is now progressing for the building of the Arecibo bridges and also for the construction of other bridges which are greatly needed.

Four hundred new licenses for the operation of automobiles in the island were issued during the year. On June 30, 1915, there were 1,518 automobiles, 61 motor trucks, and 182 motorcycle licenses in force.

The average cost of maintenance of roads per kilometer was \$261.92, compared with \$331.50 per kilometer during the previous fiscal year.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The division of public lands of the department of the interior has surveyed the swamp lands around the bay of San Juan, the total area of which is 2,719 acres. A survey is also being made of the lands known as Luquillo National Forest, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Federal Government. During the year 751.53 acres of government lands were surveyed. The amount of government land which is under lease to private parties amounts in all to some 13,000 acres, producing an annual rental of \$10,929.87, of which \$4,971.56 accrue from leases made during the year.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The municipalities of the island are fully aware of the importance of providing the towns with a system of waterworks sewerage, and slow but steady progress is being made from year to year along such progressive lines. It has always been the policy of the administration to encourage the municipality to use their credit for such purposes.

Waterworks were completed during the year in three municipalities and work was begun for the construction of waterworks in four other

towns. Two municipalities enlarged and improved their waterworks during the year. Plans have been approved and work will be started as soon as possible for the construction of waterworks in 18 municipalities and for the enlargement and improvement of such works in three other towns. Three sewerage systems are now in the course of construction in three towns, and plans have been approved for the construction of sewers in seven towns.

The total cost of work contracted for and being built during the year amounts to \$270,822.44, a great increase over the figures for the two previous years. Plans and specifications were prepared for 36 different projects which are still pending the granting of loans, totaling an estimated cost of \$1,446,416.04.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The sum of \$19,985.75 was spent for the care, maintenance, and repair of 36 different Government buildings.

During the year nine new school buildings were completed at a total cost of \$298,539.49.

Work was done in the construction of 36 school buildings and 10 municipal buildings and in repairs and alterations in 13 Government buildings. The total estimated cost of such work was the sum of \$750,466.25, of which \$323,466.72 was spent during the fiscal year.

An effort is being made to reduce the cost of public buildings. This cost, in the case of school buildings has been from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a classroom. It is proposed to reduce it to an average cost of \$2,000 by using brick to a greater extent than it has been used in the past, and yellow pine, the cost of which is 50 per cent less than that of the more expensive lumber formerly employed.

INSULAR TELEGRAPH.

The record for the last year is very encouraging. At the close of the year there were 73 municipalities provided with telegraph and telephone facilities. The metallic circuit telephone line between San Juan and Aibonito was extended to Coamo, with the intention of extending it to Ponce as soon as practicable.

The total cash income for the year was \$83,429.86, which sum included \$3,523.48 of half-rate messages and \$4,949.82, the value of free messages. The total of expenditures was \$72,500.21, which includes \$8,446.66 for repairs and maintenance and \$7,674.28 for reconstruction and extension of the lines. This shows a balance of \$10,929.65 of income over expenditures; and if the value of half-rate and free messages is disregarded there still remains a balance of \$2,456.35 of income over expenditures.

The total number of messages transmitted by the bureau of insular telegraph was 207,521.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The collections made during the last fiscal year for harbor fees, pilotage, and other charges exceeded the sum collected during the previous year in the amount of \$1,448.39.

The municipal pier at Ponce has been successfully operated; is doing a large part of the business at that port and has proved to be a boon to the merchants and steamship lines.

Considerable progress has been made in the work of improvement of the San Juan Harbor. The total issue of \$500,000 worth of bonds has been advantageously sold through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington. Of the \$500,000 received for the said improvements, \$280,013.79 had been expended up to June 30, 1915, leaving an unexpended balance of \$219,986.21. The receipts for the year of the San Juan Harbor board amounted to \$99,694.46, and the disbursements amounted to \$18,856.50, leaving a cash balance of \$80,837.96.

Work upon these improvements was interrupted and suspended during the months of May and June by injunction proceedings instituted by the Insular Dock Co., who are the owners of Pier No. 2. While this litigation is not entirely settled, it may result in decreasing the proportion of the money to be expended upon bulkhead construction and increasing correspondingly that to be expended upon the other kinds of improvements, such as marginal street and facilities for storing and handling merchandise.

Plans and specifications for the construction of the other improvements contemplated to be made under the \$500,000 bond issue have been completed and work will begin as soon as it may be practicable.

These improvements will be of great benefit to the city of San Juan, but that benefit would be still greater if the shallow parts of the harbor were properly dredged and the material used in reclaiming the adjacent swamp lands. Federal aid should be extended to this island, to make the San Juan harbor deeper and safer and to equip it with all modern facilities for the proper handling of the increased shipping expected to come with the opening of the Panama Canal and the termination of the European war. Provision should also be made for the improvement of the Mayaguez Harbor, which is a convenient stopping place for vessels in transit from Europe or New York bound for the Panama Canal.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The most important event in the financial history of Porto Rico during the past fiscal year has been the successful completion of the irrigation project, which has brought life and prosperity to a region heretofore severely damaged by drought. The main features of this great project were placed in use just as rapidly as they were finished, some at the beginning and others at later periods of the year.

On September 1, 1914, the provisional irrigation district was placed in operation and the results thus far obtained have been highly beneficial to the cane growers and to the community in general. This important aid and relief to the planter came at a very opportune moment, for the rainfall for the year was below normal and temperatures ranged very high in the irrigation district. Had it not been for public irrigation, very little cane could have been produced on the south side of the island and the planters would have lost the opportunity of selling their sugar at the unusually high prices which have prevailed since the beginning of the European war. It is estimated that the value of the sugar cane produced during the first year by the aid of irrigation over and above the

normal production would be sufficient to repay one-fourth of the cost of the entire irrigation project.

Previous to the formation of the temporary irrigation district, water was sold to the planters under contracts made with the commissioner of the interior. The total sale during the year amounted to 26,621.97 acre-feet.

The total area of land included in the western and eastern divisions of the temporary irrigation district is 23,619.30 acres, of which 2,847.33 acres were allowed for relinquished water concessions, leaving 20,771.97 acres as the total taxable area. The irrigation system has been able to furnish the full standard supply of 4 acre-feet per annum to all the included land and to sell a large amount of surplus water in the eastern division.

EDUCATION.

The educational activities of the insular government are organized into a system of schools which are admirably adapted to the needs of the island so far as it has been possible to attempt to meet those needs. The system includes rural schools, graded schools, continuation schools, high schools, and special schools.

The number of school children (5 to 18 years) is 419,282, which is about 35 per cent of the total population, estimated at 1,200,000. The total enrollment of pupils for the year was 168,319. Of the total school population, 331,233 live in the rural area; of these only 27 per cent were enrolled in the rural schools during the past year. In order to accomplish this meager enrollment 91 per cent of the teachers were permitted to have double enrollment; and the average number of pupils to each teacher was about 63. Last year the average number to each teacher was 74. The reduction in the total enrollment was largely due to the ruling of the department cutting down the number of pupils allowed each teacher. In the cities and larger towns there are 88,000 pupils of school age. Of these about 74 per cent were enrolled. The continuation schools are in reality second-grade high schools established in those urban centers which have not yet been able to establish regular high schools. These continuation schools give much attention to vocational training in addition to the first two years of regular high-school work. There are 30 such schools in the whole island with a total enrollment last year of 1,287 pupils. Only six of the larger cities and towns have thus far been able to establish regular high schools, namely, San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao, and Fajardo. The total enrollment in these six high schools last year was 1,678 pupils. Both kinds of these second grade schools above described are already overcrowded and becoming more so every year. More children are coming up from the lower schools every year and asking for admission to the secondary schools than can be possibly admitted with the equipment and number of teachers that can at present be provided. This is a cruel and desperate situation, but there seems to be no alternative but to turn them away. Of course, what is needed is to gradually enlarge the facilities for secondary education to meet the demand occasioned by the output of the rural and graded schools, which output of course will increase as the number of the lower schools is multiplied. But it does not seem possible for the people of Porto Rico in the present condition of their

financial resources properly to meet the imperative demand of their school system at both ends. The task seems too great. It is a pleasure, however, to record that much progress has been made and that much is now being done. The organization of the school system is excellent; the quality of the work is of a high order, and the amount of work accomplished, while it seems small as compared with the tremendous needs, is nevertheless large when compared with the equipment and forces available for use. High praise should be accorded to the personnel of the entire educational department. With thinning numbers and reduced salaries due to failing revenues they are battling bravely to maintain the fight against the dark array of illiteracy and ignorance that hangs like a pall over the island.

JUDICIARY.

In the last annual report of the governor the fear was expressed that the attorney general's office would have great difficulty in properly carrying on the work of the department of justice, in view of the great reduction made in its budget at the last session of the legislature; and it has been only by strenuous efforts and with much overtime and night work that these difficulties have been surmounted and the work satisfactorily done. The legal personnel of the attorney general's office consists of the attorney general, his assistant, two law officers, and the special fiscal at large; and the fiscal of the supreme court, when not busy in court matters, also devotes part of his time to the general work of the office of the attorney general.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the attorney general rendered 154 official opinions, of which 89 were rendered to the governor, executive council or heads of departments, and 65 to the various boards and branches of the insular government and to the municipalities.

The department of justice has rendered very valuable services in the direction of special investigations and criminal prosecutions, among which the most noteworthy ones have been the investigation and prosecution of the Mayaguez bribery cases and internal revenue frauds, in which important convictions were obtained, and the prosecution and conviction of three members of the board of pharmacy, charged with conducting a wholesale system of selling licenses.

The attorney general passed upon 82 applications for pardon or parole during the year, and as a result paroles were recommended in three cases.

In addition to the work already mentioned the attorney general's office devotes a great part of its time to the selection and careful study of the personnel to be recommended to the governor for vacancies in the positions of judges, marshals, and secretaries of the different courts, and also to the investigation of the great number of charges, most of them unfounded, filed against such officials. Much time is devoted also during the session of the legislature to the work of drafting, revising, and analysis of bills introduced in the legislative assembly, and to the special work done for the franchise committee of the executive council.

The work of the supreme court was materially increased during the last fiscal year. The number of criminal cases docketed was 193, compared with 78 in the preceding year. The number of civil cases

docketed was 188, compared with 168 during the preceding year. Of the number of cases in the criminal docket 127 had been finally decided and 66 remained pending resolution on June 30, 1915.

The services rendered by the district courts of the island during the year have been remarkable both on account of the great amount of work performed and the efficiency shown by the courts in the administration of justice. The report of the attorney general shows that although the number of criminal cases coming before the said courts during the year was almost twice as large as during the preceding fiscal year, yet the number of cases pending at the end of the fiscal year 1914-15 was only 377, as compared with 579 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The seven district courts disposed of 3,004 criminal cases, felonies and misdemeanors, and 2,990 civil cases. At the close of the year there were pending 3,800 civil cases, compared with 3,383 for the preceding year.

Of the 268 jury trials held in the district courts during the year 176 cases resulted in convictions and 92 in acquittals, showing a percentage of convictions of 65.66 per cent, which compares favorably with that of other years and with percentages in the United States. There were 249 felony cases tried by the courts without a jury, resulting in 238 convictions and 11 acquittals, this being equivalent to 95 per cent of convictions.

The record for the year shows that 33,328 criminal cases were presented in the municipal courts, this number being about 2,000 more than during the preceding year. At the close of the year there were pending in the municipal courts 2,047 criminal cases, compared with 1,228 for the preceding year. The municipal courts have not made a good showing in the handling of civil cases, as it appears that 5,492 cases were presented during the last fiscal year, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year amounts to 5,341. The record of the justice of the peace courts is practically the same as that of the preceding fiscal year. These courts are supported by the municipalities, and only one of them, that of San Juan, proved to be self-supporting.

An important amendment was made by the legislature at its last session with reference to the qualifications of municipal judges in municipalities of the first and second class. The substance of this new requirement is that the municipal judges of the said municipalities must be members of the bar of the supreme court of Porto Rico, and must have resided in the island of Porto Rico for a period of not less than two years. While the previous law required that municipal judges should be lawyers only in certain municipalities, the new law is applicable to 30 municipal judges out of a total of 34.

Another important change was made by the legislature in the system of collection of costs and fees in civil cases in the district and municipal courts of Porto Rico. The new law provides a new schedule of fees and costs, which must be paid by the cancellation of internal-revenue stamps, doing away with the former evil practice of requiring the litigants to make a cash deposit. The new law has been practically tested during a period of four months, and is undoubtedly a great improvement over the old law.

The attorney general's office has during the year attended to the preparation of special forms, books, and blanks required for the

enforcement of the juvenile-court act which took effect on July 1, 1915.

Immediately after the outbreak of the European war the department of justice, at the request of the governor, started an investigation to ascertain whether the increases in the prices of important articles of food were due to any concerted or illegal action. While the investigation revealed very little evidence of any advance in the price of articles purchased at lower rates and already in stock at the outbreak of the war, it failed to reveal any evidence of illegal combinations to restrict sales or to advance prices. The investigation, however, had a salutary effect in preventing illegal combinations and unfair increases in the prices of articles of food already in stock. The attorney general's office has rendered very important services in the conduct of litigations in which The People of Porto Rico was interested and for a detailed statement of the nature and importance of such work reference is made to the report of the attorney general appended to this report.

LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

LABOR.

The bureau of labor, organized under the provisions of the act of March 14, 1912, has continued with constant and ever-increasing activity its work for the betterment of the conditions of the laboring classes of Porto Rico. Unfortunately, the results are entirely out of proportion with the efforts made, and it must be admitted that the conditions of the laborers have not improved in a noticeable manner during the last fiscal year.

During the active period of the sugar industry wages were increased 20 per cent, but as soon as the grinding season was over the former wages were reestablished. The wages paid to men employed in the coffee, fruit and tobacco plantations were the same as those paid in 1914. The sanitary conditions of the country houses and also of the tenement houses and factories have improved greatly during the last year, and this improvement is largely due to the spread of education through the public schools, especially through the rural schools.

The employment of young children in factories and in the fields has increased considerably, and it is believed that further restriction upon the employment of minors should be enacted not only as a measure of protection for the health of the growing generation, but also as a means for providing employment for the unemployed, the number of which has been considerably increased.

Two causes are assigned for the low wages prevailing in Porto Rico, first, the density of population of the island, on account of which the supply of labor is greater than the demand, making it necessary to employ a large number of men at a low wage, rather than increase the wages of a smaller number, leaving the rest of them without employment; and, secondly, the lack of a good market for the coffee produced by the island, and the panic created by the impending danger of the free sugar provision of the tariff act, which will go into effect next year. This has made it necessary for the owners of sugar mills, some of which are heavily mortgaged, to introduce economies in their

annual budgets, so as to put themselves in a position to be able to meet the new conditions to be brought about by the placing of sugar on the free list.

A great part of the time of the personnel of the bureau was devoted to an endeavor to effect a compromise of the differences between the owners of the sugar mills and the agricultural laborers, which culminated in the big strike declared in January and ended in March, 1915. This strike has been the most important one ever declared in Porto Rico.

Although the personnel of the bureau is very limited, their work was so efficiently done that they were able to cope with the situation created by the strike and in a great number of cases it was through their efforts that compromises satisfactory to both parties were effected.

The success of the bureau in obtaining a settlement of all the differences at all the places where the strike was declared would have been complete but for the intervention of the labor agitators, who were interested in having the strike spread and continued for a longer period.

Statistics collected by the bureau show that at 14 sugar mills, at which there was no strike or where the strike was settled before the outside agitators took part in it, the laborers obtained 20 per cent increase over the wages prevailing in 1914 and the hours of work per day were reduced upon the same basis.

As soon as the outside agitators began to take part in the strike and to preach violence and lawlessness as a means for securing higher wages and shorter hours of work, fires were started in the cane fields at different parts of the island and great damage was done to the properties of the employers.

The government could not ignore the appeals for protection against such acts of lawlessness and disorder, and in the attempts made by the insular police to restore order and to prevent the wanton destruction of property clashes between the police and the strikers occurred at Juncos, Vieques, and Ponce, which unfortunately resulted in the killing of five or six strikers and the serious wounding of two policemen.

The bureau is charged with the duty of enforcing the law regulating the work of women and children and the law regulating the construction of scaffolds; and in compliance with the provisions of those two laws the bureau inspected 450 establishments located in 47 different towns and at which a total of 10,074 women and 573 children was employed; and officials of the bureau visited 38 towns to enforce the scaffold law, making for that purpose 243 inspections of 195 constructions, of which 97 were suspended and 74 approved as to the safety of the scaffolds.

Five employers were denounced for violations of the women and children labor law. In three cases the defendants were found guilty and paid the fines imposed and in the other two cases appeals have been filed.

The necessity of a law providing for the insurance of workmen against industrial accidents is greatly felt. During the last session of the legislature a new and strong effort was made for the passage of a bill providing such a system of insurance of workmen. The bill received the unanimous vote of the executive council, but the house

of delegates failed to consider it. Another effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to have the said bill enacted.

The work of the free employment agency maintained by the bureau of labor has been successful, notwithstanding the lack of cooperation on the part of the employers and other unfavorable conditions. The table submitted by the department shows that there were 651 applicants during the year, of which 287 were recommended, 70 were employed, and 60 failed to report the result of the recommendation.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Insane asylum.—The necessity of a new, large, and modern asylum for the insane is felt more and more from year to year. The number of insane people on the island is probably twice as large as the number that can be accommodated in the present asylum. Those who can not be admitted are secluded either in private houses, where the conditions are entirely inadequate and unfit for the proper treatment of the patient, or in the common jails of the municipalities.

The conditions in the asylum itself are, however, very satisfactory. No epidemics have occurred during the year, and the health of the inmates has been satisfactory.

The receipts during the fiscal year from pay patients amounted to \$10,146.50.

The total number of patients at the beginning of the fiscal year was 357, of which 152 were males and 205 females; 68 men and 49 women were admitted during the fiscal year, and 30 men and 35 women were discharged during the same period. The number of deaths during the year was 42, of which 27 were men and 15 women. At the close of the fiscal year there were at the institution 163 men and 204 women, making a total of 367 inmates. The average death rate among the inmates has been 8 per cent; that is, 1 per cent more than during the previous year and 2 per cent less than during the fiscal year 1913-14.

Blind asylum, Ponce.—The departmental report shows that at the beginning of the fiscal year the institution had under its care 70 patients. The number admitted during the year was 98 men and 40 women; 54 men and 27 women were cured and discharged, and 23 men and 11 women were discharged after finding some relief and improvement. Six patients died of intercurrent diseases. The number of inmates on June 30, 1915, was 54 men and 28 women, making a total of 82. During the year 99 operations were performed.

Girls' charity school.—This institution has continued its beneficent work with increasing success. Nineteen girls were admitted and 19 discharged during the fiscal year, leaving 175 as the total of inmates at the close of the year. The girls that left the institution had completed their eighth-grade work in the school and had received a thorough training in sewing, embroidering, drawn work, drawing, and domestic science.

The progress made by the institution in its educational work has been so remarkable that the department of education has placed the school of the institution in the list of credited schools and has extended to the holders of its eighth-grade diplomas the privilege of entering the high schools of the island without further examination.

During the fiscal year \$182 were deposited in the treasury as the proceeds of work done by the girls.

Special attention was given during the year to the physical-culture class, and the result has been a great improvement in the health and a remarkable physical development of the inmates.

Boys' charity school.—The work of preparing the orphans of the island for the struggle for life has been successfully carried out for one more year. When the fiscal year ended, 272 boys were being cared for at the charity school. Of these 34 were admitted during the year and 37 were discharged or left the institution. The result of the examination of these boys was very satisfactory, and 10 of them received their eighth-grade diplomas. The most important work of the institution is done in the shops, where the boys are receiving a practical knowledge of carpentry, shoemaking, plumbing, and masonry and cement work. A number of the boys work as apprentices in the government printing plant, where they learn bookbinding, linotyping, and similar works.

All the shoes needed by the inmates were manufactured by the inmates themselves, who made 1,145 new pairs and half-soled 702 old pairs during the year. All the work necessary for the repair, upkeep, and improvement of the buildings was also performed by the inmates.

The band of the institution gave the usual number of concerts at parks and other places, the receipts from which amounted to \$1,050, of which amount \$632.21 were spent in the purchase of instruments and tools for the boys who left the school with knowledge of various trades, and also for the purchase of athletic goods.

No deaths occurred during the year. Four surgical operations were successfully performed, and 380 patients were treated and fully recovered during the year.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

As in previous years, the statistics of the department show that the crimes most commonly committed during the last fiscal year were larceny, burglary, assault and battery, and homicide in its different degrees.

During the last fiscal year 5,938 prisoners entered the different prisons of Porto Rico, which, added to the 1,443 prisoners still confined on June 30, 1914, make a total of 7,381 serving during the year. During the year 5,823 were released, leaving 1,558 as the number of prisoners confined on June 30, 1915. Of the number of prisoners released during the year 6 were paroled, 7 were pardoned, and 2 had their sentences commuted by the governor.

There was no epidemic or infectious disease during the year in the penal institutions, and the health of prisoners was satisfactory. Tuberculosis was the disease causing the greatest number of deaths during the year. The number of prisoners sick during the year was 1,294, of which only 42 died.

The convicts assigned to work on the insular roads furnished a total of 152,386 work days, the value of which, estimated at the low rate of 50 cents for every workday, amounts to \$76,193.

A modern up-to-date penitentiary is one of the urgent needs of Porto Rico, and as soon as the economic condition of the island

improves an effort should be made to provide for such an establishment.

Reform school.—This institution has come to be of greater importance since the passage by the legislature of the juvenile-court act, and every possible effort should be made not only to maintain its present efficiency but also to enlarge it so as to provide accommodations for a great number of children who should be confined in an institution of this character instead of being sent to a common jail.

There were 99 inmates at the close of the fiscal year, during which 1 was released by pardon, 2 were paroled, and 10 were discharged upon reaching the age limit of 21 years. The health of the inmates was generally satisfactory and only 2 deaths were registered during the year.

The institution is noted for its activity and industry, and the record for the year has been remarkable. The tailor shop manufactured 1,577 pieces of garments, the shoemaker shop manufactured 220 pairs of shoes and repaired 508 pairs, and the carpenter shop performed work for the institution valued at \$615.99. Part of the land owned by the institution has been devoted to the cultivation of minor products for the use of the school, and the sugar cane planted during the year yielded 1,500 pounds of sugar, which was consumed by the institution.

FRANCHISES.

Among the franchises enumerated in Exhibit D of Appendix I, herewith, some of the more important are the following:

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council July 27, 1914, granting to the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques permission to construct, maintain, and operate a system of telegraph-cable service between Mayaguez and a point on the maritime zone of Porto Rico and to acquire and operate a line for the transmission of cable messages connecting its office in the city of San Juan with its office in the city of Mayaguez.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council August 25, 1914, granting to Hernand Behn, of San Juan, P. R., and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines to and connecting the towns of Comerio, Barranquitas, Naranjitos, Barros, Corozal, Ciales, Morovis, Utuado, Jayuya, Adjuntas, Moca, Lares, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, and Villa Alba, and the construction and operation of local exchanges in the said towns; and also granting the right to said grantee to acquire, operate, and maintain hereunder the local and long-distance telephone lines and systems now owned by the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. and the South Porto Rico Telephone Co., respectively, and to construct at Ponce, P. R., a local exchange in accordance with the provisions of the terms of the franchise granted to the South Porto Rico Telephone Co. on September 25, 1913, and in accordance herewith.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council August 25, 1914, granting to the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone in connection with a wharf to be constructed by it in Guayanilla Bay.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council November 23, 1914, granting to Carmelo Rodriguez authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of San Juan Harbor in connection with a pier to be constructed by him at Cataño.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council April 6, 1915, granting to the municipality of Guayama authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electrical distributing system in Guayama.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council May 18, 1915, granting to Jorge Silva authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Aguadilla.

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council June 1, 1915, repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Graham & Granger Fruit Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the shore of San Juan Harbor at Pueblo Viejo."

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council June 8, 1915, further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to J. Alex Mayers authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas in Ponce."

An ordinance enacted by the Executive Council June 1, 1915, amending an ordinance entitled "A franchise granting to W. S. H. Lothrop, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to construct and operate an electric street railway in certain streets in the city of Ponce, and between the city of Ponce and the Playa thereof."

PERSONNEL.

The following changes in official positions filled by presidential appointment under the act of Congress of April 12, 1900, took place during the 12 months ending June 30, 1915:

Appointments.—Martin Travieso, jr., secretary, September 17, 1914; Manuel V. Domenech, commissioner of the interior, September 17, 1914; Antonio R. Barcelo, member of the executive council, October 16, 1914; J. W. Bonner, auditor, October 22, 1914; Howard L. Kern, attorney general, December 12, 1914.

Separations.—Wolcott H. Pitkin, attorney general, resigned December 6, 1914; Edward M. Bainter, commissioner of education, resigned May 15, 1915.

In pursuance of existing law the governor during the year made the following executive appointments:

Fiscal of the supreme court, 1; secretary of the supreme court, 1; judge of district court, 1; fiscal of district court, 1; secretaries of district courts, 2; special fiscal for the island at large, 1; district chiefs of police, 26; inspector of police, 1; justices of the peace, 10; secretary to justice of the peace, 1; registrars of property, 5; commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States, 4.

As provided by law, the governor also filled vacancies in elective offices by appointment, as follows:

Judge of municipal court, 1; secretaries of municipal courts, 3; assistant secretary of municipal court, 1; marshal of municipal court, 1; municipal mayors, 9; municipal councilmen, 56.

A number of appointments upon honorary boards and commissions were also made, as provided by the several laws under which their respective offices were created, and an expression of personal gratitude and appreciation as well as an acknowledgment of the indebted-

ness of the people of Porto Rico is due to the gentlemen who have generously donated their time and service to the public in attending to the duties of the offices to which they were appointed.

A complete list of the appointments made by the governor during the past year will be found in Exhibit B to Appendix I.

CONCLUSION.

Taking everything into consideration, the year has been one of reasonable business prosperity for Porto Rico. The gains to business that resulted from the great war exceeded on the whole the losses. There have been no labor disturbances, excepting the strike among the sugar workers, and this was not a strike of despairing protest against reductions in wages, but a natural and perfectly proper effort on the part of the workers to participate in the new and unexpected prosperity that had come so suddenly to this industry, a strike which, I am happy to say, succeeded in part in accomplishing its object.

The enhanced price of sugar that has resulted from the war has renewed confidence in the immediate future of this industry, so that notwithstanding the fear of free sugar still impending the plantings were largely increased, and with the continuance of favorable weather conditions there will be produced next year the largest crop on record. One result of this will be an increase in the assessments of real and personal property to the highest figure in the history of the island.

It becomes more and more manifest every year that the fundamental cause of the bad social conditions and most of the other difficulties in the path of progress of Porto Rico is the large population, which, already enormous, is steadily and rapidly increasing.

For this fundamental evil some direct and fundamental remedy must some time be found and applied.

Special attention is again invited to two or three recommendations made in last year's report, which stand out as matters of still more urgent importance this year.

(1) A thorough revision of the organic act under which the civil government was organized 15 years ago. This has been many times asked for, often recommended and promised, but somehow long delayed. A new organic act was before the last Congress and unanimously approved by the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. It would have passed both Houses, probably, but for the fact that no time could be found for its consideration. It is most urgently recommended that this important matter receive as prompt attention as possible.

(2) The project of the dredging of San Juan Harbor and the reclamation of the adjacent swamp lands by the Federal Government in cooperation with the insular government which is the owner of the lands.

This project has received the indorsement of the Engineers of the War Department and is founded upon the necessity for enlarging the deep-water area of the harbor to meet the demands of a large and growing commerce. In spite of the restrictions to trade caused by the great war the commerce of San Juan Harbor has increased even during the past year, and if it should be dredged in the manner recommended, there is every reason to believe that it would speedily

become, with the improvements being provided by the insular government and with the expansion that would come with the close of the war and the development of traffic through the Panama Canal, one of the best and most important harbors in the Caribbean Sea. When allowance is made for the reclaimed lands under the cooperative plan recommended, the ultimate cost of this project to the Federal Government would be practically nothing.

(3) The admission of Porto Rico to participation in all the operations of the militia laws of the United States on equal terms with the States and Territories of the Union. The purpose of these laws is manifestly to assure the preparedness of our people for national defense should the need arise. The experience of the nations engaged in the great European war has conclusively proved that the men drawn from distant colonies and dependencies are just as useful and available as those drawn from the nation itself. There is now widespread interest in Porto Rico in the formation of militia organizations. It is believed that at least one regiment of militia of excellent material for its ranks could be speedily raised if the opportunity were afforded. The moral, educational, and political effects of such organizations upon the youth of the island would be excellent and the advantage to the country at large is apparent.

It is a pleasure to conclude this report with the statement that in spite of all the difficulties and perplexities the past memorable year has brought in its train, it has, nevertheless, been a year of real and hopeful progress for Porto Rico, both from the point of view of political growth and that of business and industrial development.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor of Porto Rico.

The SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

EXHIBITS TO THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR.

EXHIBIT A.

LEGISLATION.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF PORTO RICO, FIRST SESSION, JANUARY 11 TO MARCH 11, 1915, AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act appropriating the sum of \$5,000 for the keeping, stabling, shoeing, and veterinary treatment of the horses of the insular police for the remainder of the fiscal year 1914-15. Approved March 8, 1915.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for election purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes. Approved March 8, 1915.

An act to amend section 1 of "An act to establish and regulate the granting of life certificates to the teachers of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1914. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act conferring upon women eligibility to become members of school boards in Porto Rico. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act authorizing the school board of Lajas to raze a school building that is in ruins. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of "An act providing for the organization of a board of medical examiners," approved March 12, 1903. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act authorizing the municipality of Arroyo to levy a special tax for the purpose of paying the debt contracted for the construction of an aqueduct. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act appropriating the sum of \$14,100 for the purpose of finishing a building at the School of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 30 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization, regulation, and government of the insular police of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1908. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to determine the qualifications of certain judicial officers of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act concerning the regulation of railroad transportation in Porto Rico; and conferring certain powers upon the executive council in connection therewith." Approved March 11, 1915.

An act making provisions relative to the materials that shall be used in the construction, maintenance, or repair of public works and buildings, the cost of which is to be paid from public funds. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing compensation for the lives of members of the insular police who die in the discharge of their duty, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 19 of the Political Code of Porto Rico. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing for the continuance of the construction of the road from Martin Peña to Bayamon. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act regulating the collection of fees and costs in civil cases in the district and municipal courts in Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing for the conveyance to the municipality of San Juan of title to that portion of insular road No. 1, known as Ponce de Leon Avenue, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 1 of 'An act to establish a law of civil register,' approved March 9, 1911, as amended by an act to amend said civil register act, approved March 7, 1912," approved March 13, 1913, amended by another act approved August 9, 1913. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act granting to former owners of real property sold for taxes subsequent to July 1, 1901, or to any one interested therein, the right to redeem said property on certain conditions. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to allow certain young men who took the bar examination prior to January, 1912, to take new examinations for admission to the bar. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing for the construction of 1 kilometer of road between Ponce and Adjuntas. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend article 126 of the law of waters. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 22 of an act entitled "An act to establish a system of local government, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1906, and amended March 14, 1907. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to designate a day to be known as "Mothers' Day." Approved March 11, 1915.

An act authorizing the municipality of Juncos to make a supplementary budget to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the ordinary budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to repeal certain no-fiscal-year appropriations created by previous legislatures. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 85 of the Political Code, as approved March 1, 1902, and to authorize the indorsement of any draft issued by the treasurer of Porto Rico, by the next of kin, in case no executor or administrator has been or is to be appointed for the estate of a decedent, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act authorizing and directing the commissioner of the interior to transfer to the municipality of San Juan a certain parcel of land. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentation, by providing for adequate expert inspection, and the issue of stamps of guarantee covering the origin of tobacco used in the manufacture of such cigars, intended for exportation, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the carrying of arms," approved March 9, 1905, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to add a new section to the Code of Civil Procedure. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act defining the privileges and immunities of members of the legislative assembly," approved February 21, 1902. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands of The People of Porto Rico, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act appropriating the additional sum of \$9,000 for the completion of two bridges over the Rio Grande of Arecibo. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act to establish a system of juvenile courts, to provide for the care of neglected and delinquent children, and to provide for the disposition of all cases of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act providing funds for necessary expenses of the first session of the eighth legislative assembly of Porto Rico. Approved March 11, 1915.

An act making appropriations for the necessary expenses of carrying on the government of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution to extend the time within which the Executive Council may submit to the Governor of Porto Rico for approval, a general plan of secondary railroads. Approved March 2, 1915.

Joint resolution to authorize the treasurer of Porto Rico to pay a certain judgment entered against The People of Porto Rico in the district court of the United States for Porto Rico, and to pay a claim of Messrs. Balseiro and Giorgetti, and making an appropriation for such purposes, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1915.

Joint resolution to reimburse José Romaguera of Ponce, in the sum of \$251.07 paid to the collector of internal revenue of Ponce for account of the Romaguera Pastillo Co. Approved March 5, 1915.

Joint resolution to reimburse the secretary of the municipal court for the municipal judicial district of Fajardo, Porto Rico, in the sum of \$24.30, twice paid into the insular treasury in the same matter and for the same reason. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution to indemnify the religious community Franciscan Friars, of the city of San Juan for damages suffered on account of fire. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution providing for the payment by the municipality of Guanica of part of a loan made to the municipality of Yauco before the segregation of the former town. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution authorizing the municipality of San Juan to cancel and abate certain water taxes and to enter into certain agreement with the Young Men's Christian Association of San Juan. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution appropriating the sum of \$1,450 to meet the expenses of the irrigation investigating and reporting commission until their work is completed. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution to dispose of a surplus in an appropriation of \$2,000 for the maintenance of the necessary machinery for an artesian well at Quebradillas. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution providing for the payment to Mr. A. Nin y Martínez, engineer of the irrigation investigating and reporting commission, of the sum of \$300 for extraordinary services rendered to said commission. Approved March 11, 1915.

Joint resolution to create a commission to study and provide the necessary means for the publication of the works of the illustrious Porto Rican Eugenio María de Hostos. Approved March 11, 1915.

EXHIBIT B.

List of appointments by the governor during the fiscal year 1914-15.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Supreme court: Fiscal, July 3, 1914. Secretary, January 24, 1915.	Municipal courts—Continued. Assistant secretary, Ponce, September 19, 1914. Marshal, Ponce, June 9, 1915.
District courts: Judge, Mayaguez, July 3, 1914. Fiscal, Humacao, January 23, 1915.	Justices of the peace: Añasco, November 27, 1914. Cataño, June 1, 1915. Ceiba, July 1, 1914. Guanica, July 1, 1914. Lajas, October 14, 1914. Las Piedras, July 1, 1914. Luquillo, July 1, 1914. Ponce, April 13, 1915. Toa Alta, December 28, 1914. Yabucoa, April 6, 1915.
Secretaries— Mayaguez, April 6, 1915. San Juan, section 2, June 27, 1915.	Secretary to the justice of the peace and alcalde, Culebra, April 13, 1915.
Special fiscal for the island at large, July 3, 1914.	
Municipal courts: Judge, Juana Diaz, January 8, 1915.	
Secretaries— Ciales, September 23, 1914. Humacao, August 29, 1914. Manati, September 23, 1914.	

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS—ALCALDES.

Aguas Buenas, July 3, 1914.	Quebradillas, December 19, 1914.
Arroyo, March 3, 1915, and June 23, 1915.	Rio Grande, February 4, 1915.
Bayamon, June 16, 1915.	San Lorenzo, August 1, 1914.
Culebra, February 23, 1915.	Utua, September 19, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Aguada, 1.	Guanica, 1.	Rio Piedras, 1.
Arecibo, 4.	Guayama, 1.	Sabana Grande, 1.
Arroyo, 2.	Guayanilla, 1.	San Juan, 1.
Barceloneta, 1.	Gurabo, 4.	San Lorenzo, 1.
Cabo Rojo, 1.	Hormigueros, 1.	Santa Isabel, 1.
Caguas, 1.	Humacao, 1.	Toa Baja, 2.
Carolina, 1.	Jayuya, 1.	Utua, 1.
Cayey, 2.	Juana Diaz, 2.	Vega Baja, 1.
Ceiba, 1.	Juncos, 1.	Vieques, 3.
Cidra, 1.	Las Marias, 1.	Yabucoa, 1.
Coamo, 3.	Maunabo, 2.	Yauco, 1.
Corozal, 1.	Mayaguez, 3.	
Fajardo, 2.	Naguabo, 2.	

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

District chiefs of police: Third class, 1. Fourth class, 1. Fifth class, 2. Sixth class, 2. Seventh class, 10. Eighth class, 10.	Insular police commission: Francisco R. de Goenaga, October 19, 1914. Donald E. Richardson, October 28, 1914.
Inspector of police: George W. Lewis, October 24, 1914.	Board of pharmacy: Miguel Wiewall, June 9, 1915. Juan Planellas, June 9, 1915. Julio Pérez Avilés, June 9, 1915. Juan Serra, June 9, 1915.
Governor's staff: Modesto E. Rodríguez, lieutenant colonel, June 1, 1915.	Board of review and equalization: Herman Wirsching, May 19, 1915. Carlos Toro, June 1, 1915.
Board of dental examiners: Lorenzo R. Noa, May 26, 1915.	

San Juan Harbor board: Sosthenes Behn,
May 26, 1915.

Insular racing commission:

José E. Benedicto, December 30,
1914.

W. A. Glines, June 14, 1915.

Irrigation commission: Carlos Cabrera,
August 12, 1914.

Board of management, Ponce Pier:

Augusto Gautier, February 2, 1915.

Francisco Alvarado, February 2,
1915.

Robert Noyes, April 6, 1915.

Registrars of property:

José Marcial López, section 2, San
Juan, May 12, 1915.

Miguel Planellas, Ponce, May 12,
1915.

Felipe Cuchí, Arecibo, May 12, 1915.

Raúl Benedicto, Humacao, May 12,
1915.

Rafael Tirado Verrier, Guayama,
May 12, 1915.

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Commissioners for Porto Rico in the
United States:

John S. Wurts, July 2, 1914.

Ella F. Braman, July 17, 1914.

Joseph B. Braman, January 25, 1915.

Harmon O. Acuff, November 16,
1914.

Honorary commissioners to the Panama-
Pacific International Exposition:

Alejandro Franceschi, January 12,
1915.

Enrique Landrón Otero, January 12,
1915.

Roberto H. Todd, January 12, 1915.

Xavier Mariani, January 12, 1915.

Nestor Ribera, January 13, 1915.

Enrique Moreno, January 13, 1915.

George W. Fishback, January 13,
1915.

Leopoldo Feliú, January 13, 1915.

Luis Vivó Vilella, January 13, 1915.

EXHIBIT C.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Personnel of the insular police force of Porto Rico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, showing the number of horses and bicycles in each district.*

	District chiefs.	Ser-geants.	Cor-porals.	Guards-men.	Detect-ives.	Total.	Horses.	Bicycles.
Alfonito.....	1			3		4	1	
Aguada.....	1			3		4	1	
Adjuntas.....	1			2		3		
Aguadilla.....	1	1		10	1	13		
Aguas Buenas.....	1			2		3		
Añasco.....	1		1	6		8	3	1
Arecibo.....	1		3	17		21	2	2
Arroyo.....	1			4		5		4
Bayamon.....	2	2	1	31		36	5	3
Barros.....	1			3		4	2	
Barranquitas.....			1	2		3		
Barceloneta.....	1			4		5	1	2
Cabo Rojo.....	1			4		5	1	
Caguas.....	1		1	17		19	1	
Carolina.....	1			4		5		
Cayey.....	1		1	14		16	4	3
Ciales.....	1			4		5	1	
Coamo.....	1			3		4	2	
Comerio.....	1			3		4	2	
Camuy.....		1		4		5	2	
Cidra.....				3		3		
Corozal.....	1			2		3	1	
Dorado.....			1	3		4	2	1
Fajardo.....	1		3	11		15	2	3
Guayama.....	1		2	18	1	22	3	3
Guayanilla.....	1			4		5	2	
Gurabo.....	1			3		4	1	
Guanica.....	1			5		6		1
Humacao.....	1		2	14	1	18	4	
Hatillo.....		1		2		3	1	
Isabela.....	1			3		4	2	1
Juana Diaz.....	1		2	11		14	3	2
Juncos.....	1			7		8	1	
Jayuya.....		1		2		3	1	
Lajas.....	1			2		3	1	
Lares.....	1			5		6		
Las Marias.....	1			2		3		
Loiza.....	1			4		5	1	
Manati.....	1		1	10		12		1
Mayaguez.....	2	2	1	31	2	38	7	3
Morovis.....	1			2		3		1
Maricao.....	1			2		3	1	
Maunabo.....	1			2		3	3	1
Moca.....		1		2		3		
Naguabo.....	1		1	5		7	3	1
Naranjito.....		1		1		2		
Patillas.....	1			5		6	3	
Ponce.....	1	3	2	37	4	47	4	6
Peñuelas.....	1			3		4	2	1
Quebradillas.....	1			3		4		1
Rio Grande.....	1			3		4	1	1
Rio Piedras.....	1		1	12		14		2
Rincon.....	1			3		4		
San Juan.....	5	1	11	139	9	165	9	8
San Sebastian.....	1			3		4		
Sabana Grande.....	1			2		3	1	1
San German.....	1		1	7		9	1	1
Santa Isabel.....	1			4		5	1	2
San Lorenzo.....	1			4		5	1	
Salinas.....	1		1	6		8	1	3
Toa Alta.....	1			4		5	1	
Toa Baja.....	1			5		6	1	1
Trujillo Alto.....		1		1		2		
Utado.....	1		1	8		10		
Vega Alta.....	1			2		3	2	1
Vega Baja.....	1			5		6	2	1
Vieques.....	1			11		12	4	
Yabucoa.....	1			4		5	2	
Yauco.....	1		1	8		10	3	
Total.....	66	15	39	575	18	713	106	62

NOTE.—One chief of detectives stationed in San Juan.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Statistics showing number of felonies committed by both sexes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Crimes.	Acquitted.		Sentenced.		Total tried.		Total pending.	Grand total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Murders.....	1		13		14		13	27
Homicides.....	5		33		38		12	50
Attempt to murder.....	3		47	17	50	17	14	81
Robbery.....	1		2		3		2	5
Rape.....	3		13		16		17	33
Seduction.....	16		20		36		5	41
Bigamy.....	1				1		1	2
Crime against nature.....	1		2		3		5	8
Incest.....							1	1
Arson.....	7		1	1	8	1	4	13
Burglary.....	15		187	2	202	2	53	257
Counterfeiting of coins.....	1		2		3			3
Forgery.....					9			9
Grand larceny.....	7	1	33	1	40	2	40	82
Cattle stealing.....	2		46		48		4	52
Smuggling.....			3	1	3	1	4	8
Extortion.....			1		1			1
Destruction of insured property.....	1		2		3		3	6
Mayhem.....	4		10		14		6	20
Violation of postal laws.....			2		2			2
Perjury.....			2	1	2	1	8	11
Conspiracy.....	3		7		10		6	16
Falsification.....			19		19		9	28
Crime against the public health and security.....	8		34	9	42	9	17	68
Total.....	79	1	488	32	567	33	224	824

TABLE NO. 3.—*Statement showing the number of arrests, convictions, and acquittals, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Crimes.	Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Abuse of confidence.....	181	1	15		196	1
Adultery.....	12	9	4	2	16	11
Advertising law, infraction of.....	10				10	
Animals, cruelty to.....	665	1	136		801	1
Arson.....	1	1	7		8	
Assault and battery.....	1,783	76	324	15	2,107	91
Automobile laws, infraction of.....	412		48		460	
Bigamy.....			1		1	
Burglary.....	187	2	15		202	2
Cattle stealing.....	46		2		48	
Coins, counterfeiting of.....	2		1		3	
Conspiracy.....	7		3		10	
Court, contempt of.....	23	3			23	3
Docks and harbors law, infraction of.....	10				10	
Documents, falsification of.....	9				9	
Excise tax, infraction of.....	3	1			3	1
Executive power, crime committed by or against the.....	10		2		12	
Exposures, indecent.....	55	33	2	6	57	39
Extortion.....	1				1	
False pretense.....	162	1	22	7	184	8
Flag, profanation of United States.....	3		2		5	
Forgery.....	19				19	
Gambling.....	5,297	36	773	9	6,070	45
Health and safety, crime against the public.....	34	9	8		42	9
Homicides.....	33		5		38	
Injury, malicious.....	106	4	47	5	153	9
Insanity, dangerous.....	34	8	2	1	36	9
Internal-revenue laws, infraction of.....	99	4	8		107	4
Justice, crime against public.....	85		39	2	124	2
Larceny, grand.....	33	1	7	1	40	2
Larceny, petit.....	1,826	47	225	9	2,051	56
Larceny (sec. 444A, Penal Code).....	29	2	5		34	2
Labor law, violation of.....	53		14		67	
Libel.....	5		1		6	
Lottery tickets, sale of.....	55	6	16	1	71	7

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the number of arrests, convictions, and acquittals, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915—Continued.

Crimes.	Sentenced.		Acquitted.		Total.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Medicine, illegal practice of.....	2	1	2	.....	4	1
Minors, neglect of.....	2	1	1	1	3	2
Minors, working of.....	26	2	7	.....	33	2
Minors, corruption of.....	9	3	.....	1	9	4
Murder, attempt of.....	47	17	3	.....	50	17
Murders.....	13	.....	.....	1	13	1
Mutilation.....	10	.....	4	.....	14	.....
Nature, crime against.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Ordinances, infraction of municipal.....	6,964	881	732	137	7,696	1,018
Peace, disturbance of the.....	5,931	1,175	1,603	258	7,534	1,433
Peace, security to keep the.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Person requisitioned for and found.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	5
Perjury.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Pharmacy law, infraction of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Postal laws, violation of.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Prisoners recaptured, escaped.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
Property, fraudulent destruction of insured.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Prostitution.....	5	22	2	5	7	27
Road laws, infraction of.....	985	21	74	2	1,059	23
Sanitary laws, infraction of.....	1,551	90	138	7	1,689	97
Seduction.....	20	.....	16	.....	36	.....
School law, infraction of.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Smuggling.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1
Slander.....	24	3	8	1	32	4
Sec. 138, Penal Code, infraction of.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sec. 553, Penal Code, infraction of.....	306	3	110	3	416	6
Thefts.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Treasury, fraud against the public.....	6	.....	1	.....	7	.....
Violation (rape).....	13	.....	3	.....	16	.....
Warrants of arrest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,407	67
Weapons, carrying deadly.....	2,779	12	215	.....	2,994	12
Weights and measures, false.....	351	1	57	.....	408	1
Other crimes.....	378	17	239	4	617	21
Total.....	30,729	2,496	4,954	478	38,317	3,046

RECAPITULATION.

Men arrested.....	38,317
Women arrested.....	3,046
Cases pending.....	2,039
Grand total.....	43,402

During the year there were 156 suicides and 153 attempts to suicide.

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15, number of deaths caused thereby, number and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Aguadilla.....	2 houses.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
Alfonito.....	1 house.....	2,000	2,000
Añasco.....	36 houses.....	106,044	128,674
Arecibo.....	2 ranches.....	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	1	1 hut.....	.....	25
Caguas.....	1 house.....	2,000	2,000
Do.....	1 store.....	2,000	25
Do.....	1 do.....	3,300	3,300
Do.....	1 house.....	600	600
Do.....	3 houses.....	.....	900
Coamo.....	2 houses.....	950	950
Corozal.....	20 houses.....	600	100,000
Guayama.....	7 houses.....	800	2,000
Humacao.....	2 houses.....	7,500	7,500
Maunabo.....	1 store.....	.....	1,000
Mayaguez.....	1 house.....	800	800
Do.....	10 houses.....	6,950	7,950
Do.....	6 houses.....	1,300	1,600

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the number of fires which have taken place in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15, number of deaths caused thereby, number and description of property destroyed or damaged, insurance carried, and the approximate amount of loss—Continued.

District.	Death.	Property.	Insurance.	Approximate loss.
Mayaguez.....		4 houses.....	\$1,250	\$1,250
Do.....		1 store.....	4,000	4,000
Do.....		Work shop.....		
Do.....		16 houses.....	11,750	14,750
Naguabo.....		5 houses.....		550
Do. ¹		202 houses.....	26,790	72,370
Peñuelas.....		2 houses.....		1,600
Ponce.....		1 house.....	220	220
Do.....		1 store.....	600	600
Do.....		3 houses.....	750	1,050
Do.....		2 houses.....	800	800
Do.....		do.....	500	1,500
Do.....		4 houses.....	4,700	4,700
Do.....		2 houses.....	200	400
Do.....		1 house.....	1,000	1,000
Quebradillas.....		6 houses.....		600
Rio Piedras.....		1 store.....	1,200	1,200
Do.....		do.....	3,000	3,000
Do.....		3 houses.....	1,500	2,000
San Juan.....		1 store.....	8,000	8,000
Do.....		1 schooner.....		5,000
Do.....		do.....	12,000	20,000
Santurce.....		2 houses.....	5,000	5,000
Do.....		1 factory.....	3,000	3,000
Do.....		1 house.....	3,500	3,500
Do.....		2 houses.....	7,500	3,500
Do.....		1 house.....	1,600	1,600
Do.....		Barber shop.....		1,000
Puerta de Tierra ²		20 houses.....	39,700	100,000
Do. ³		24 houses.....	23,700	103,000
San Sebastian.....		1 house.....	3,500	3,500
Do.....		1 store.....	7,000	7,000
Santa Isabel.....		2 houses.....	1,500	2,500
Trujillo Alto.....		1 store.....	1,800	1,800
Utua.....	2	1 hut.....		
Vega Baja.....		1 store.....	15,000	15,000
Yauco.....		do.....	2,000	2,000
Do.....		1 house.....	4,000	4,000
Do.....		1 store.....	6,000	7,000
Do.....		1 house.....	1,500	1,500
Do.....	1	do.....		
Do.....		do.....		250
Total.....	4		344,204	670,864

¹ 1,200 persons left homeless.

² More than 100 families left homeless.

³ 132 families were deprived of their homes.

EXHIBIT D.

LIST OF FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Francisco R. de Goenaga to take and use for domestic purposes 7 liters of water per minute from the brook San Anton, Carolina. Approved July 11, 1914.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Frau y Lopategui Hermanos to take and use for industrial purposes 25 liters of water per second from the Caricaboa River, Jayuya. Approved July 11, 1914.

An ordinance granting to the Compagnie Française des Cables Télégraphiques permission to construct, maintain, and operate a system of telegraph cable service between Mayaguez and a point on the maritime zone of Porto Rico and to acquire and operate a line for the transmission of cable messages connecting its office in the city of San Juan with its office in the city of Mayaguez. Approved July 29, 1914.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Henry D. Sayre to use the waters of the Mabilla Creek, Corozal, for mining purposes. Approved August 10, 1914.

An ordinance granting to Hernand Behn, of San Juan, Porto Rico, and his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a system of long-distance telephone lines to and connecting the towns of Comerio, Barranquitas, Naranjitos, Barros, Corozal, Ciales, Morovis, Utuado, Jayuya, Adjuntas, Moca, Lares, San Sebastian, Las Marias, Maricao, and Villa Alba, and the construction and operation of local exchanges in the said towns; and also granting the right to said grantee to acquire, operate, and maintain hereunder the local and long-distance telephone lines and systems now owned by the Porto Rico General Telephone Co. and the South Porto Rico Telephone Co., respectively, and to construct at Ponce a local exchange in accordance with the provisions of the terms of the franchise granted to the South Porto Rico Telephone Co. on September 25, 1913, and in accordance herewith. Approved August 26, 1914.

An ordinance granting to the American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone in connection with a wharf to be constructed by it in Guayanilla Bay. Approved September 3, 1914.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Ramon Figueroa to take and use for domestic purposes 1 liter of water per second from the spring El Chorro, Aibonito. Approved October 16, 1914.

An ordinance granting to Carmelo Rodriguez authority to use a portion of the seashore and maritime zone of San Juan Harbor in connection with a pier to be constructed by him at Cataño. Approved November 24, 1914.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Vicente Usera y Seda, his heirs and assigns, the right to use for the irrigation of his lands in the Jauca Ward of the municipality of Santa Isabel 40 liters per second of the waters of the River Jueyes in addition to the prior grant of 65 liters." Approved November 30, 1914.

An ordinance authorizing Padrón Hermanos to take and use for industrial purposes 25 liters of water per second from the Cañas River. Approved February 5, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Camuy Sugar Co. to take and use for industrial purposes 190 liters of water per second from the Camuy River." Approved February 19, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting a revocable permit to José Guerrero to take and use for industrial purposes 60 liters of water per second from the Morovis River." Approved March 8, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Guayama authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electrical distributing system in Guayama. Approved April 6, 1915.

An ordinance granting a revocable permit to Central Cambalache and José Matienzo to take and use for irrigation purposes 175 liters of water per second (and temporarily 175 additional liters of water per second) from the Caño de Plantaje, an affluent of Rio Grande, in the municipality of Arecibo. Approved April 6, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Robert A. Miller, his heirs, executors, and assigns the right to use a portion of the waters of

the Quebrada del Agua stream in the municipality of Peñuelas for residence, garden, and live-stock purposes." Approved May 20, 1915.

An ordinance granting to Jorge Silva authority to construct, maintain, and operate an electric plant and distributing system in Aguadilla. Approved May 21, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Lares authority to take 15 liters of water per second from the Guajataca River. Approved May 21, 1915.

An ordinance granting to the municipality of Aguadilla authority to take 25 liters of water per second from the Cañas River. Approved May 21, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to the Graham & Granger Fruit Co. authority to construct, maintain, and operate a pier on the shore of San Juan Harbor at Pueblo Viejo." Approved June 3, 1915.

An ordinance further amending an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to J. Alex Mayers authority to construct, maintain, and operate a system for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas in Ponce." Approved June 9, 1915.

An ordinance amending an ordinance entitled "A franchise granting to W. S. H. Lothrop, his heirs, successors, and assigns, the right to construct and operate an electric street railway in certain streets in the city of Ponce, and between the city of Ponce and the Playa thereof." Approved June 9, 1915.

An ordinance repealing an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting to Messrs. Clauzell & Verges the right to take and use for irrigation purposes 60 liters of water per second from the Brook Greo in the municipal district of Guayama." Approved June 21, 1915.

EXHIBIT E.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING CIVIL SERVICE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1914-15.

TABLE A.—Results of examinations held.

Examination.	Ap- pli- cants.	Ap- pli- cations can- celed.	Fail- ed to re- port.	Pend- ing.	Ex- am- ined.	Pass- ed.	Fail- ed.	Per cent passed.	Ap- point- ments.
Architect ¹	7				7	5	2	71.43	2
Assessor and internal-revenue agent ¹	13	1		1	11	10	1	90.91	10
Athletic instructor.....	1			1					
Bacteriologist assistant ¹	1		1						
Baker.....	1			1					
Bandmaster.....	2				2	2		100	1
Bookkeeper ¹	9	1	2		6	2	4	33.33	1
Carpenter.....	4			4					
Chauffeur.....	6				6	6		100	
Chemist assistant ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Chief lineman.....	3				3	3		100	
Civil engineer, assistant ¹	2				2		2		
Clerk, first grade ¹	133	6	9		118	39	79	33.05	4
Clerk, first grade ²	7				7	4	3	55.56	3
Clerk, second grade ¹	293	10	24		259	102	157	39.38	9
Clerk, second grade ²	7				7	2	5	28.56	2
Clerk, third grade ¹	178	13	19	1	145	99	46	68.28	5
Clerk, registry of property ¹	11				11	5	6	45.45	4
Compositor ¹	1			1					
Computer ¹	1				1	1		100	
Corporation clerk ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Draftsman, junior topographical ¹	2	1			1		1		
Draftsman, topographical ¹	3				3	2	1	66.67	2
Engine driver.....	4			4					
Examiner of accounts ¹	1				1		1		
File clerk ²	1				1	1		100	1
Food inspector ¹	9	1			8	2	6	25	
Health officer ¹	3	1	1		1	1		100	2
Heliographer.....	2				2	2		100	2
Inspector of bridges.....	1		1						
Inspector, building construction ¹	7	1			6		6		
Janitor.....									1
Janitor ²	1				1	1		100	1
Laboratory assistant ¹	1				1	1		100	
Labor investigator ¹	3	1	1	1					1
Legal translator ¹	1				1		1		
Leveler.....	2			2					
Lineman.....	1				1	1		100	1
Master mason.....	2			2					
Master mason, assistant.....	2			2					
Master plumber.....	5	1		4					
Master plumber, assistant.....	2			2					
Matron.....	1			1					
Monitor.....	1				1	1		100	
Oculist.....	2				2	2		100	1
Overseer, assistant.....	2								1
Plumbing inspector ¹					2	2		100	
Police, Capataz.....	37			37					
Practicante.....	14	2		2	10	10		100	1
Prison guard ¹	145	48	11		86	29	57	33.72	10
Purchasing clerk and bookkeeper ¹									2
Road foreman.....	24			24					
Rodman.....	2			2					
Sanitary engineer, assistant ¹	1	1							
Sanitary inspector ¹	34	3	1		30	11	19	36.67	4
Shoemaker.....	1			1					
Stenographer ¹	42	1	1		40	8	32	20	6
Subsecretary ¹	1				1	1		100	1
Superintendent of hospital ¹	1	1							
Superintendent of kitchen.....	3				3	3		100	3
Superintendent of public works, assistant ¹	5				5	3	2	60	2
Surveyor ¹	5	1			4	2	2	50	
Teacher, boys' charity school ¹	2		1		1	1		100	
Teacher, reform school ¹	12	3	2		7	6	1	85.56	1
Telegrapher ¹	29	3	1	1	24	11	13	45.83	4
Telephone operator.....	11			1	10	7	3	70	2
Transitman.....	3			3					
Translator ¹	6	1	1		4		4		
Traveling inspector, treasury ¹	2				2	2		100	
Typewriter ¹	97	4		6	87	14	73	16.09	6
Veterinary inspector ¹	1				1		1		
Visiting physician.....	2	2							
Watchman, leper colony.....	1	1							
Weights and measures inspector ¹	44	13			31	7	24	22.58	3
Total.....	1,266	121	76	104	965	413	552	42.80	102

¹ Written examination.

² Noncompetitive examination for promotion.

TABLE A-1.—*Examinations held for the United States civil service.*

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT IN PORTO RICO.

Examination.	Exam-ined.	Passed.	Failed.	Per cent passed.
Educational:				
Stenographer and typewriter (field service).....	5		5	
Typewriter (field service).....	9	3	6	33.33
Total.....	14	3	11	21.43
Noneducational:				
Blacksmith.....	9	9		100
Seaman.....	1	1		100
Watchman.....	7	3	4	42.86
Total.....	31	16	15	51.61

FOR ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT TO POSITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.¹

Competitors.	Competitors.
Agricultural inspector (Philippine service)..... 1	Stenographer and typewriter..... 11
Assistant engineer in forest products..... 1	Translator, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce..... 1
Assistant, Philippine service..... 2	Typewriter..... 1
Assistant photographer..... 1	Veterinarian..... 6
Bookkeeper, departmental service..... 1	Wireman..... 1
Clerk, departmental service..... 12	
Commercial attaché..... 1	Total..... 57
Copyist ship draftsman..... 2	Total examined:
Electrical subinspector..... 1	For original appointment in Porto Rico... 31
Immigrant inspector..... 9	For original appointment to positions in the United States..... 57
Junior chemist..... 1	In all..... 88
Junior civil engineer..... 1	
Junior electrical engineer..... 1	
Local assistant inspector of halls..... 1	
Mechanical draftsman, Panama..... 1	
Scientific assistant..... 1	

TABLE B.—*Changes in the Porto Rican civil service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

[C=classified service; U=unclassified service.]

Character of change.	Police.		Secretary.		Justice.		Treasurer.		Auditor.		Interior.	
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.
Probational and original appointments.....	94		1	5	28	7	1	24		3	71	15
Reinstatements.....				1		1		3				13
Transfers.....				3				4		1		2
Promotions.....	51			14	7			63		5	4	20
Reductions.....					1			18				2
Separations.....	86		1	4	35	9	3	43	1	5	46	112
Temporary employment:												
Appointments.....		1		2	47	11		71		6		31
Separations.....				6	32	3		35		1		7
Total.....	231	1	2	35	149	33	4	261	1	21	121	202

Character of change.	Educa-tion.		Labor, charity, and cor-rection.		Sanita-tion.		Execu-tive council.		Univer-sity.		All others.		Total.		
	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	C.	U.	U.	U.	U.	U.	C.	U.	C.	Both.
Probational and original ap-pointments.....	325	2	76	20	40	14	6	10		1			653	90	743
Reinstatements.....	78	1		4		3	1	3					82	26	108
Transfers.....				1		3		12			1		12	16	28
Promotions.....	87	13	16	3	2	24	3	14		3	184	146	330		330
Reductions.....	102		5	3	1	7	1	8					117	31	148
Separations.....	592	14	75	41	50	38	5	26		2	1		922	267	1,189
Temporary employment:															
Appointments.....	1	6	4	11		24	14	2		2	68	165	233		233
Separations.....		1	1	10		1	2	2		5	37	69	106		106
Total.....	1,185	38	177	93	93	114	32	77	3	12	2,075	810	2,885		

NOTE.—Reductions do not include decreases in salary due to legislative action.

¹ The results of these examinations are not communicated to this commission.

[illegible]

TABLE D.—*Distribution of positions and salaries in classified and unclassified service based on appropriations, fiscal year 1915-16.*

Branch of the service.	Classified service.			Unclassified service.			Total.		
	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number of positions.	Average salary.
Executive Council.....				\$28,800	20	\$1,440	\$28,800	20	\$1,440
House of delegates.....				24,560	45	545	24,560	45	545
Governor.....	\$360	2	\$430	13,900	4	3,475	14,760	6	2,460
Police.....	7,960	8	995	374,400	724	517	382,360	732	522
Secretary.....	92,599	90	1,028	7,632	5	1,526	100,231	95	1,055
Justice.....	76,260	94	811	273,390	186	1,469	349,650	280	1,248
Treasury.....	152,620	157	976	9,500	3	3,166	162,120	160	1,013
Auditor.....	45,900	36	1,275	9,600	4	2,400	55,500	40	1,387
Interior, departmental.....	183,240	218	840	17,080	88	194	200,320	306	654
Interior, irrigation service.....				59,500	52	1,144	59,500	52	1,144
Education.....	71,560	65	1,100	1,081,695	2,382	454	1,153,255	2,447	471
University.....				93,478	85	1,099	93,478	85	1,099
Insular library.....				6,720	7	960	6,720	7	960
Labor, charities, and correction.....	150,046	240	625	25,136	113	222	175,182	353	496
Civil service commission.....	2,860	4	715	3,180	3	1,060	6,040	7	862
Sanitation service.....	112,920	111	1,017	13,888	29	478	126,808	140	905
San Juan Harbor board.....				10,940	9	1,215	10,940	9	1,215
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....				17,500	14	1,250	17,500	14	1,250
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....				12,200	7	1,742	12,200	7	1,742
Anti-Tuberculosis League.....				3,168	15	211	3,168	15	211
Total.....	896,825	1,025	874	2,086,267	3,795	549	2,983,092	4,820	618

TABLE E.—*Table showing number of positions and total salaries of native and nonnative officers and employees.*

Branch of the service.	Natives.			Nonnatives.		
	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.	Total salaries.	Number employed.	Average salary.
Executive Council.....	\$21,000	16	\$1,312	\$7,800	4	\$1,950
House of delegates.....	24,560	45	545			
Governor.....	2,860	3	953	11,900	3	3,966
Police.....	378,260	730	518	4,100	2	2,050
Secretary.....	80,925	81	998	19,306	14	1,379
Justice.....	313,300	266	1,177	36,350	14	2,596
Treasury.....	116,620	134	870	45,500	26	1,750
Auditor.....	35,100	31	1,132	20,400	9	2,268
Interior, departmental.....	176,020	292	602	24,300	14	1,735
Interior, irrigation service.....	34,800	44	790	24,700	8	3,087
Education.....	970,080	2,224	436	183,175	223	821
University.....	38,048	47	809	55,430	38	1,449
Insular library.....	6,720	7	960			
Labor, charities, and correction.....	172,882	352	491	2,300	1	2,300
Civil service commission.....	3,340	6	556	2,700	1	2,700
Sanitation service.....	109,868	131	838	16,940	9	1,882
San Juan Harbor board.....	3,540	6	590	7,400	3	2,466
Board of commissioners of agriculture.....	4,100	5	820	13,400	9	1,488
Institute of Tropical Medicine.....	12,200	7	1,742			
Anti-Tuberculosis League.....	3,168	15	211			
Total.....	2,507,391	4,442	564	475,701	378	1,259

EXHIBIT F.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SANITATION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 27, 1915.

The honorable the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

PUBLIC HEALTH IS PURCHASABLE—WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS EVERY COMMUNITY
CAN DETERMINE ITS OWN DEATH RATE.

These are to-day accepted by all public-health workers as axioms and are of particular interest for the people of Porto Rico at the present time because of the tremendous reductions that have been made in the amounts assigned to this service and because of the fact that the revenues of the island have been still further reduced during the present year, probably necessitating in future further economies in the expenses of the government.

Prior to the organization of the sanitation service in 1911 all local work was done by the municipal authorities, and the interest taken by the insular government consisted in inspections and recommendations which were without any force or effect whatever. Recognizing the deplorable conditions which existed the legislature passed the act of 1911 organizing this service, of which I was requested by Gov. Colton to take charge. This duty I accepted with the express understanding that the conditions should be such as to make it possible to get results, as I would be held responsible for a failure.

The act of 1911 was so defective that it was repealed by the legislature of 1912 and the present law approved.

The work of the sanitary officer is from its very nature excessively unpopular, as it affects the private life of the individual in his relations with his neighbor, imposing upon him new obligations personal as well as financial. Previous to the organization of the sanitation service this work was under the direct control of the municipal physicians and subject to the usual evil political and personal influences. The desire to secure a service entirely free from such influences, more than any other reason, induced Gov. Colton to entrust to me its organization and control.

The lack of a trained personnel at the beginning, and now the lack of a sufficient force, has and does compel frequent visits on my part to the different sections of the island, making it impossible for me to attend personally to the details of the work of the central office. Sanitation work on the island is in a period of formation and of transition, although in many respects in advance of similar work in the United States. This throws upon the board of health a great responsibility in the preparation of the sanitary regulations, and necessitates frequent amendments to meet new conditions, or to conform with conditions not previously known, or with interpretations given to the regulations by the courts.

To meet these requirements, and to avoid too constant changes, considerable discretion is left to the director of sanitation in the application and interpretation of the regulations, throwing upon him the burden of a detailed study of the conditions involved in the application of each new regulation. After such study and interpretation it has been my custom to leave the enforcement as far as possible to the subordinate officers, medical inspectors, and heads of divisions, throwing the responsibility upon them and merely acting in an advisory capacity and as a means of coordinating the work of the several divisions, except for which purpose no effort is made to interfere with their special work. This system has resulted in the production of a body of men so trained in administration that the ordinary work of the service is automatic and continues even without the presence of the director. But for such efficiency and training among the subordinate officers and heads of divisions, the frequent changes of organizations and reductions of personnel would create a burden too great for anyone to bear. Complete freedom is left to the officer in his own field, and the reports of each made to this office are copied almost verbatim in this report.

At the time of the original organization this service was charged not only with the inspection but also with the actual performance of the work of street cleaning and removal of garbage. This work was carried out during the years of 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14, with the result that during the latter part of this period the towns of Porto Rico gained the reputation of being the cleanest in the West Indies.

In the service of inspection and supervision of the work of sanitation the amounts expended during the fiscal years 1913-14 and 1914-15 and appropriated for 1915-16 were as follows: 1913-14, \$296,245.62; 1914-15, \$215,532.69; 1915-16, \$146,960, showing a reduction in the appropriations for such work of over 50 per cent in the past three years. The effect of this reduction has been shown clearly, not only by the lack of cleanliness of the towns of the island but also by an increase in the mortality rate, which, from 18.44 per thousand for the year 1913-14, has increased in the past fiscal year to 19.78. It is of special interest to note in this connection that 90 per cent of this increase has taken place during the last seven months of the year. In spite, however, of the difficulties with which the service has had to contend and in spite of the increase noted, the mortality rate is lower than at any time prior to the organization of the sanitation service.

It is of interest to compare the amounts expended by the insular government for these purposes in the years just preceding the organization of the sanitation service with the actual amount appropriated for the year 1915-16.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriated for sanitation purposes during the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$75,456
Appropriated for sanitation purposes during the fiscal year 1915-16.....	171,803

The municipalities of the island contribute each year to defray in part the expenses of the sanitation service a sum approximating \$110,500. The sum total appropriated by the insular government for the expenses of this service is \$171,803. The difference between this sum and that contributed by the municipalities shows an actual decrease of expenses by the insular government for purposes of sanitation, and even with this reduction a service is secured that is satisfactory.

The amounts appropriated at the present time are, however, so small as to necessitate intrusting to the municipal physician a considerable part of the work of the service.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

With respect to the causes to which these deaths have been due, which causes will be treated in detail later, I desire to call attention to the present organization of the service of medical attendance upon the sick poor. This service, which is of necessity intimately connected with all sanitary work, is so exceedingly defective that I do not hesitate to say that more than half of the persons who die in the island are not seen by a physician either before or after death. Of the population in Porto Rico about 25 per cent is urban and the remainder rural. The contracts of the majority of the municipal physicians do not require them to leave the urban limits and very few physicians go outside of the urban zones even where such stipulation is not included in the contract. This is not to be wondered at by anyone who is at all familiar with the country districts in the interior of the island. Outside of those maintained by the insular government it may be stated that practically no roads exist on the island. Traveling through the interior of the island even on horseback is hazardous at best, and in rainy weather almost an impossibility, so that the physicians in many cases are unable to visit the sick in their homes.

Existing conditions with respect to municipal hospitals can not be remedied except by one of two ways: First, the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to enable this service to be properly represented in every community of the island. Secondly, by placing under the control of the director of sanitation the appointment of municipal physicians and all others in any way connected with the work of sanitation.

When the appropriations for this service were at their maximum the law provided that the health officer in the smaller towns might also perform the work of the city physician, receiving therefor additional compensation from the municipality. Under these conditions the appointment rested with the director of sanitation and the services of the physicians were efficient. With the reduction in the appropriation the law was changed to read that the city physicians might perform the work of health officers, receiving additional compensation. This is the law which was in force during the fiscal year just passed, and in almost every instance the work of the city physician acting as health officer has been a complete failure.

Owing to the reduction of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1914-15, the law provided that municipal physicians should perform the services required of them by

the director of sanitation, receiving therefor such additional remuneration, not to exceed \$300 per year, as might be assigned to them by the director of sanitation with the approval of the Executive Council. The duties assigned to the city physicians were the following:

1. The inspection of the meat and cattle intended for public consumption.
2. The supervision of the sanitary treatment of patients of communicable diseases and disinfections.
3. To issue permits for transportation of corpses.
4. To issue permits for holding funerals in accordance with regulation No. 11 as amended by No. 17.
5. To take the necessary measures in accordance with the sanitary laws and regulations if a public nuisance occurs in his municipality, which requires immediate attention.

These duties with exception of the inspection of the cattle and of meat for public consumption are such as properly come under his control as city physician. Public nuisances requiring immediate attention for their abatement occur so seldom as to be practicably ignorable. A great many of the city physicians have complained of the director of sanitation personally because he imposes upon them these duties without giving them sufficient compensation therefor. It is worthy of note that prior to the organization of the sanitation service all of the above-mentioned duties, in addition to all those incumbent upon the sanitation service at the present time, fell upon the municipal physicians whose salaries, in the year just preceding the organization of the sanitation service, when these duties were imposed upon them by law, were materially less than those received by them at the present date. It is therefore believed that these physicians have no just ground for complaint even though no additional remuneration of any kind has been granted to them.

Comparative table of the salaries of the municipal physicians.

Town.	1910-11	1914-15	Increase.	Decrease.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$200.00	.....
Aguada.....	544.00	720.00	176.00	.....
Aguadilla.....	960.00	854.00	.....	\$106.00
Aguas Buenas.....	744.00	780.00	36.00	.....
Albionito.....	800.00	1,200.00	400.00	.....
Añasco.....	800.00	1,200.00	400.00	.....
Arecibo.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	.....
Arroyo.....	1,200.00	900.00	.....	300.00
Barceloneta.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Barranquitas.....	672.00	720.00	48.00	.....
Barreros.....	600.00	900.00	300.00	.....
Bayamon.....	900.00	1,000.00	100.00	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	997.32	1,080.00	82.68	.....
Caguas.....	943.55	1,000.00	56.45	.....
Camuy.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	.....
Carolina.....	900.00	1,164.00	264.00	.....
Cayey.....	1,020.00	1,200.00	180.00	.....
Cayey.....	.....	900.00	900.00	.....
Ciales.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	.....
Cidra.....	780.00	1,200.00	420.00	.....
Coamo.....	840.00	1,200.00	360.00	.....
Comerio.....	1,120.00	1,200.00	80.00	.....
Corozal.....	720.00	660.00	.....	60.00
Dorado.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Fajardo.....	892.50	1,440.00	547.50	.....
Guánica.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Guayama.....	1,200.00	1,000.00	.....	200.00
Guayanilla.....	974.50	1,200.00	225.50	.....
Guaynabo.....	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Gurabo.....	1,000.00	1,080.00	80.00	.....
Hatillo.....	740.00	1,000.00	260.00	.....
Hormigueros.....	.....	480.00	480.00	.....
Humacao.....	1,200.00	1,080.00	.....	120.00
Isabela.....	840.00	780.00	.....	60.00
Jayuya.....	.....	600.00	600.00	.....
Juana Díaz.....	1,000.00	1,200.00	200.00	.....
Juncos.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	.....
Lajas.....	840.00	900.00	60.00	.....
Lares.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	.....
Las Marias.....	1,041.00	1,200.00	159.00	.....
Las Piedras.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Loíza.....	1,389.92	1,480.00	91.08	.....
Luquillo.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
Manatí.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	.....

Comparative table of the salaries of the municipal physicians—Continued.

Town.	1910-11	1914-15	Increase.	Decrease.
Maricao.....	\$720.00	\$720.00		
Maunabo.....	720.00	600.00		\$120.00
Mayaguez.....	908.58	1,200.00	\$291.42	
Moca.....	20.00	180.00	160.00	
Morovis.....	960.00	800.00		160.00
Naguabo.....	1,032.00	1,200.00	168.00	
Naranjito.....	408.00	420.00	12.00	
Patillas.....	1,140.00	420.00		720.00
Peñuelas.....	1,000.00	800.00		200.00
Ponce.....	1,236.51	1,300.00	63.49	
Quebradillas.....	450.00	600.00	150.00	
Rincon.....	300.00			300.00
Rio Grande.....	900.00	1,200.00	300.00	
Rio Piedras.....	960.00	1,200.00	240.00	
Sabana Grande.....	900.00	800.00		100.00
Salinas.....	1,260.00	1,560.00	300.00	
San German.....	1,000.00	1,150.00	150.00	
San Juan.....	1,750.00	1,200.00		550.00
San Lorenzo.....	896.00	1,000.00	204.00	
San Sebastian.....	600.00	840.00	240.00	
Santa Isabel.....	1,140.00	1,200.00	60.00	
Toa Alta.....	900.00			900.00
Toa Baja.....	1,000.00	1,020.00	20.00	
Trujillo Alto.....	456.00	900.00	444.00	
Utua.....	1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00	
Vega Alta.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Vega Baja.....	1,170.00	1,200.00	30.00	
Vieques.....	1,097.17	1,034.00		63.17
Yabucoa.....	1,200.00	1,100.00		100.00
Yauco.....	1,200.00	1,000.00		200.00

MOSQUITO ERADICATION.

As was explained in the annual report for last year, the budget for the fiscal year 1914-15 failed to provide a fund to continue the work of eradicating mosquitoes. As this insect is the intermediate host of transmissible or epidemic diseases it was thought that the fund for the control and suppression of epidemics might be used to carry on the work, and approval of the governor to this was obtained, under the proviso, however, that all money expended from said fund was to be charged to the owner of the land whereon the deficiency was located, and after collection was to be redeposited to the same fund. This arrangement, which at first appeared so favorable to the continuance of mosquito work, did not, however, work out in practice. In fact, the sanitation service soon saw that they were compelled to relinquish this special service and they reluctantly did so.

The remark has been made that "Public health is purchasable and the increase or decrease in mortality is determined by the amount of money spent toward the sanitation of towns." Nothing so well exemplifies such a remark as the result of stopping mosquito work in Porto Rico. For example reports from the civil registrars in the island show a mortality of 769 deaths from malaria during last year. The year before that there were 517. In 1912-13 there were 1,005, and in 1911-12, when the work of this special service was first started, the mortality reported was 1,208 during the year.

It will be noted on referring to the statistics for this year that there seems to be a great discrepancy between cases of malaria reported and deaths from malaria. In fact, curious to relate, the cases reported amount to but 400, whereas there is shown to be 769 deaths. This paradoxical statement is easily explained. Notwithstanding innumerable letters written to physicians themselves and to health officers, requesting them not to fail in reporting cases of transmissible disease, through carelessness and neglect but a very small per cent are reported. No one may be buried in Porto Rico however without obtaining permit and recording same with the civil registrar, and thus the mortality reports are absolutely correct so far as the number of deaths were concerned. The diagnosis is furnished in most cases by a physician, so that it is fair to presume that most of the deaths from malaria recorded by the civil registrar are correctly recorded. Thus it will be seen that when the service of the eradication of mosquitoes was first started the mortality from just one of the diseases which mosquitoes transmit was very high. The next year there was a slight decrease. Then the next year, when the work was well organized and the system was running so well, the mortality dropped to much less than half of what it was. Then the following year, or

in other words this last year, when no work at all was done in this special service, the mortality increased very materially. Without doubt there will be a corresponding increase in mortality every succeeding year until the work is taken up again.

Deaths from malaria.—1911-12, 1,208; 1912-13, 1,005; 1913-14, 517; 1914-15, 769.

WATER SUPPLIES.

It is of the utmost importance to the public health of the island that a careful study should be made of its water supplies. Recognizing the impossibility of carrying out any such study on a large scale, after consultation with the sanitary engineer, Mr. F. W. Dalrymple, and the assistant sanitary engineer, Mr. W. P. C. Lippitt, the director of the biological laboratory, Dr. I. Gonzáles Martínez, and the director of the chemical laboratory, Mr. R. del Valle Sárraga, it was determined that it would be possible in the fiscal year to study four existing supplies in addition to any new ones that might be installed during the year. It was determined to make a detailed study of the water supplies of Guayama, Ponce, Caguas and Mayaguez. During the past year the municipality of San Juan has had under contemplation the construction of a new aqueduct taking the water from the Bayamon River between Bayamon and Aguas Buenas. A careful detailed study of this proposed supply was made by this service and its use recommended. In order to show the amount of work necessitated by such study I will give in detail the manner of making the study of each proposed supply. First weekly samples must be taken from the site of the proposed dam of which samples the one intended for the biological study must be kept in ice from the moment in which it is collected, which necessarily implies carrying ice, a costly product in the interior of the island, from one of the larger towns to the site proposed and from there its return to the point of starting, and its shipment to San Juan, during all of which time it must be kept sufficiently cool to prevent the growth of bacteria. The collection of these samples must necessarily be done by some person of sufficient responsibility to guarantee the fact that the sample is collected under proper precautions.

Having arranged for the collection of the samples it is my custom to make a personal visit and study of the general sanitary features of the watershed, after which a sanitary engineer is sent to prepare the map and to make a detailed report with reference to the sanitary conditions existing and in particular with regard to any point to which my attention may have been called. The chemical analyses and the biological study must be continued over a period of months to be of any value. It is easy to understand the extreme difficulty and the large amount of labor implied in the work which has been carried out in the past year. The detailed reports of these studies are submitted with the report of the division of sanitary engineering.

Attention has already been invited to the fact that it is not possible to place any dependence upon the causes of death as stated in the physician's certificate. Yet, at the same time, as all such reports are equally unreliable it must be taken for granted that any marked increase in the deaths from any certain cause is to a certain extent correct. If in addition we consider the report of the town of San Juan, where practically all deaths are certified by a physician, and of Ponce where the conditions are favorable for securing proper diagnoses we are confronted with a condition which is absolutely appalling. I refer to the increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Fiscal year.	Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Deaths from all kinds of tuberculosis.
1912-13.....	1,536	1,719
1913-14.....	1,483	1,587
1914-15.....	1,788	1,924

Nothing whatsoever can be done to relieve this situation unless funds are appropriated for the purpose. The government of Porto Rico appropriates \$10,000 for the sanitarium in San Juan and \$4,000 for the sanitarium in Ponce. These funds are without doubt utilized for the benefit of the sick, but neither sanitarium is prepared to receive those who are in the last stages and who are therefore in the very condition in which they are most effective in spreading the disease. This is a problem which must be taken up by the insular government. First, because it is distinctively a transmissible disease which by law is supposed to be attended by the insu-

lar government; secondly, the fight against tuberculosis is universally recognized as part of the proper duties of the sanitary department; and finally, it is not to be expected that the municipalities would treat this matter intelligently for the reasons above stated.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Of the regulations promulgated during the past year, the three most important were those governing dairies and milk supply, bakeries and the sale of bread, and the protection of foodstuffs from contamination. The regulations governing bakeries refer to reconstructions and to new constructions, to the conditions of preparation and material of which bread is to be prepared, and are so drawn as to leave practically to the discretion of the director of sanitation all the conditions of their enforcement. Remembering the large number of bakeries which exist upon the island, the exceedingly varying conditions as to location, amount of bread produced, capital invested, and the fact that in very few instances the owner of the building was also the one who carried on the preparation of the bread, the exceedingly great difficulties and the great danger of committing an injustice by leaving the interpretation of the regulation to subordinate officers compelled the director of sanitation to make a personal inspection and to determine personally the conditions which must be required in each instance.

These visits of inspection and the campaign carried on for cleanliness in the preparation and handling of the bread have had a very noticeable effect in the improvement of the quality and appearance of the bread sold all over the island. There is still, however, a great deal to be done in this respect, the most difficult problem being that of guaranteeing the use of a pure yeast. In the course of the inspections made of the bakeries specimens were taken from yeast from the dough and from the finished bread which was ready for sale, which specimens were examined by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, United States Army, who found in many of them the organism which is believed by him to be the cause of sprue. The yeast universally used all over the island has been carried on from day to day, using as a culture each day what was left on the previous day, and this, after going on for years, has resulted in the production of a ferment that does not by any means contain the proper yeast organism necessary for the production of good bread. The regulation is of sufficient force to enable the officers of this service to destroy any yeast that is not fit for use, but up to the present time I have not found any rapid way of determining the quality with sufficient accuracy to justify the summary destruction of the whole supply of a town as would be necessary in order to secure the use of a pure product.

DAIRIES.

The difficulties in securing a supply of pure milk are exceedingly great. The conditions which exist in different parts of the island are so entirely different as to necessitate a modification of the regulation for each individual case. I have personally ridden horseback over considerable sections of the island in the investigation of these conditions and have been compelled to abandon temporarily the enforcement of the regulations in many places. With respect to the larger towns, however, such as San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, and Arecibo, a very great gain has been made in the purity of the milk and the conditions under which it is sold.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Dr. W. R. Watson, Medical Inspector.

So far as sanitation is concerned, the towns of the eastern district reflect to a very decided degree the general financial slump from which the whole island has suffered during the last year. It being impossible for the municipalities to obtain sufficient money, such towns as had planned to install waterworks, sewers, new municipal buildings, etc., have been unable to do so, notwithstanding their good intentions. In fact, the only important sanitary improvement to be recorded in the whole district during the year was the construction of the sewer system in Caguas, which, however, has not to this date been entirely finished. Knowing that the municipalities were unable to obtain funds, the hands of the sanitation service were tied, and for the time being the usual custom of bringing pressure to bear upon the alcalde and municipal council with the end in view of requiring them to install certain sanitary appliances was postponed to a future period.

For example, although everything was prepared for the construction of sewer systems in Rio Piedras and Humacao, both towns having the assurance that they would

receive funds for the purpose, at the last moment they were disappointed, and now such projects are postponed indefinitely.

The jails in the eastern district are practically in the same sanitary state as they were last year. In roofing the new insular jail in Humacao, they have used an inferior grade of tar paper, and during some of the heavy rains in May and June of last year the rooms where the prisoners sleep were mostly flooded over several days at a time. It would seem as if a building of such importance should have been roofed with better material.

The hospitals in the eastern district have at least not improved. The so-called hospital in Fajardo has, if possible, deteriorated to a still further extent. Río Piedras is at present building a new hospital to be finished in September. This construction will be an important addition to the municipality, as the old hospital was a disgrace to the community.

No new slaughterhouses have actually been built in the eastern district during this last year, but plans for new construction have been sent in for approval by the sanitary engineer. Several towns have funds for the purpose of constructing new slaughterhouses and it is supposed that during this year they will be built. No new meat shops have been built, though those in most of the towns in the eastern district are in very good condition. There was considerable improvement in the sanitation of dairy establishments during the past year. Such improvements are still continuing and it is to be expected that within a comparatively short time this enterprise may be all that is to be expected so far as sanitation is concerned.

The sanitation service has been especially active in compelling the bakeries in the eastern district to observe the rules and regulations pertaining to the baking of bread. Many thousands of loaves have been destroyed on account of not being sufficiently cooked, or being sour, etc. On stated occasions the food inspectors made endeavors to obtain samples of bread from every bakery, during which time the bread found unfit for consumption was condemned and destroyed.

As a general thing the streets of the towns are not as clean in the eastern district as when the work was done by the sanitation service.

During last year Naguabo suffered from a fire which destroyed practically half the town. This allows the sanitation service opportunity to improve the sanitation of Naguabo greatly, and considerable improvement is to be expected within the next year.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Dr. Pedro Malaret, medical inspector.

At the end of the fiscal year of 1913-14 the cleaning of streets and the removal of garbage was turned over to the municipalities, care being taken to see that all the streets, patios, and ground under the houses in the southern district were clean. Unfortunately the towns have not been kept in the condition maintained when in charge of this service. Outside of the small towns, in which the cleaning of streets and removal of garbage is comparatively easy, in the more important towns, such as Ponce, Mayaguez, Guayama, Yauco, and others there is much left to be desired, as the streets are very dirty and overgrown with grass and the gutters are almost stopped up. The ditches which carry off the surface waters through a number of these towns are very dirty, and often have so little slope that puddles are formed where mosquitoes are bred. These insects, whose number had been very noticeably decreased, have multiplied enormously since this service had to discontinue oiling ditches, puddles, latines, and other breeding places, causing an increase in the cases of malaria in towns, such as Yauco, where this disease had almost been eradicated.

During the preceding year no new water supplies or sewers have been constructed in this district. Some of the towns have been trying to get funds for the construction of water supplies but, due to the financial crisis through which the country is passing, a decrease of revenue, or for some other cause, they have not been able to do so. Yauco has the necessary money for the installation of a sewer system which has not yet been started because of difficulties as to the way in which the money should be advanced, but it is practically certain that it will be put in. Ponce, though in urgent need of a sewer system, makes no move in that direction nor toward anything related to sanitary improvements. The city has under study the construction of a municipal jail, a hospital for tuberculosis, and another for the insane, having appropriated the sum of \$50 for each of these projects.

The same conditions are found in the other towns with the exception of Barranquitas and Lajas, where they are endeavoring to put in water supplies. When the attention of the mayors is called to the necessity of sanitary improvements the answer is that there is no money available, though, disagreeable to relate, it is not lacking for other things not nearly so necessary for the health of the public.

They have not only not built water supplies or sewer systems but have not made other sanitary improvements. The exceptions to this are the market completed at Cabo Rojo, the slaughterhouse completed at Barros, the hospital for insane, and the improvements to the water supply completed at Coamo, and the hospital for insane completed in the asylum for the poor at Mayaguez. The Ponce market, which produces such a good income for the municipality, and the slaughterhouse are both in very bad condition from a sanitary point of view, but it has been impossible to have the deficiencies corrected.

During the year the methods of handling the milk for public consumption have been improved, as this is a work that has been going on for some years now and the regulation about dairies, approved during the year, has been of assistance. The number of sanitary dairies in the district has increased, the greatest proportion of them being found in Ponce, Yauco, and Cabo Rojo. It is nevertheless important that a special personnel be appointed for the inspection of dairies, as this is a work of prime importance. The places where milk is sold in the towns are all fly-proof and are inspected at frequent intervals, but these inspections are not so effective as the inspections of the dairies.

The anemia work has been carried on in all the towns, but had to be discontinued in some in October, 1914, and in almost all the others in May, 1915. The work was only continued in Ponce, Yauco, and in the mountains. The work recently done in the settlement known as Rosario was very satisfactory.

There was a slight outbreak of typhoid fever in Cabo Rojo, due to the fact that the first case did not receive any medical attention and the necessary precautions were neglected, as the sanitary authorities were not notified. There were a few cases of typhoid in Añasco, Sabana Grande, and San German. Only five cases were reported in Ponce, a very small number compared to former years. There were also isolated cases of chicken pox, diphtheria, infantile tetanus, mumps, dysentery, and erysipelas.

With the exception of the large number of cases of tuberculosis the sanitary condition of the district has been excellent for the past year. This terrible disease is on the increase, Ponce having had 225 cases, Mayaguez 88, and Yauco 76.

It has not been possible to make the routine inspections of restaurants, hotels, provision stores, barber shops, etc., as often as could be desired, so that most attention has been given to the protection of food from contamination. The bakeries are also being repaired in accordance with the regulations or, in some instances, closed because they are unable to do so.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Dr. A. Ruiz Soler, medical inspector.

The general sanitary conditions of the towns of the northern district has been given in detail in former reports. These conditions have been the same, with small variations, during the fiscal year 1914-15.

IMPROVEMENTS OBSERVED.

Milk inspection.—Strict compliance with regulation No. 29, which governs the dairies and places where milk is handled, has been required with very satisfactory results, as this article now reaches the public in excellent condition. Nevertheless there are still some towns in which lack of the necessary care is to be found.

Inspection of stores.—The results obtained from the inspection of the stores have also been satisfactory. All have improved noticeably and the food offered to the public is of good quality.

The largest amounts of food destroyed during the year in this district have been 40,000 pounds of codfish and 13,400 pounds of flour found in wholesale establishments. The total number of pounds of food destroyed during the year has been 75,365, compared with 103,417 for the year before and 141,451 for the year 1912-13.

Constructions.—The public has begun to take note of the advantages obtained in health due to living in houses built according to sanitary principles, and it is noted that they are showing great interest in making the improvements that increase the comfort and salubrity of their houses. The entire personnel of the service in this district has worked hard to see that the constructions and repairs made comply with the necessary requirements.

Bakeries.—The campaign being carried on to improve the conditions existing in the bakeries has met with the approval of the public and good progress has been made.

DEFICIENCIES OBSERVED.

Hotels.—It is necessary to carry out a vigorous campaign for the correction of the deficiencies found in hotels, as with few exceptions they are in very bad condition. The public itself, now more exacting in sanitary matters, has begun to show its disgust at the lack of hygiene and comfort provided.

Butcher shops.—Great lack of cleanliness has been noted in the butcher shops, particularly those owned by the municipalities. This is due, more than anything else, to the lack of sufficient water to clean the places daily. The ice boxes required by the regulations do not give the results desired, as, due to their size, they are seldom used. This defect has been the cause of the destruction of a quantity of meat and a number of complaints to the courts.

Service of the poor.—No details of this work need be given, as it has not improved in any way during the year. This is due primarily to the small appropriations devoted to this important service.

Drug stores.—Investigations made by the medical inspector and the inspector of food and drugs show that very little attention is given to the cleanliness of the drug stores or to the utensils used in filling prescriptions. Great lack of care has also been noted in the containers used as the druggists have even gone to the extent of putting the medicines in old match boxes.

BOARD OF PLUMBING EXAMINERS.

The organization of the board of plumbing examiners includes among its members a master plumber not belonging to the service of sanitation. Mr. George Spaven has served without remuneration of any kind, and I desire to express my appreciation of the interest shown by him in the work of the board and in all matters affecting plumbing. Provision should be made for the payment of the usual per diem expenses for the civilian member of the board.

Examinations were held at San Juan in January and June and one in Ponce in February. During the year the board of health passed regulations authorizing the licensing of apprentice plumbers, who are allowed to do simple plumbing work in towns having no master or journeymen plumbers. They are not required to pass an examination, but their application must be signed by three reputable citizens of Porto Rico and also by the local health officer. Sixty-three men have received such appointments during the year. The board of health also authorized the licensing of engineers to prepare plans for and take charge of plumbing work. They are required to pass an examination.

Since the introduction of gas in San Juan last year, the gas fitters are examined by this board and licenses are granted to those who receive a mark of 70 or more. The construction of a gas plant in Ponce, which is now in progress, will further increase the necessity for this class of workmen.

The following table gives the details of the examinations for the year:

Item.	Gas fitters.	Master plumbers.	Journey-men plumbers.
Number examined.....	18	45	72
Number passed.....	11	6	8
Per cent passed.....	61.1	13.3	11.1
Passed in practical work.....		4	5
Passed in written examinations.....		4	9
Per cent passed in practical work.....		8.9	6.9
Per cent passed in written examinations.....		8.9	62.5
Average work in practical work.....		55.4	51.2
Average in written examinations.....		38.6	41.9
Average final marks.....	69.6	49.3	48.0

There were four engineers examined for certificates, of whom two passed. The total number of men examined during the year was 139, and 27 received certificates, having obtained an average of 70 or more in the examinations.

The master and journeymen plumbers are required to be examined in practical work as well as in written examinations. All other examinations are in writing only. There are now 60 licensed master plumbers in the island and 109 journeymen plumbers; all of them, however, are not actively engaged in the business.

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING.

F. W. Dalrymple, sanitary engineer. W. P. C. Lippitt, assistant engineer. Manuel Font, assistant engineer.

The approval of plans for buildings, waterworks, sewers, urbanizations, and plumbing, together with their inspection during construction and on final completion, necessarily constituted a large part of the activities of the division of sanitary engineering during the year. The inspection of bakeries under the new regulations took up much time and involved a large amount of travel. Every bakery on the island was requested to submit a plan of the building for approval or suggestions as to alterations necessary. Assistance was given to San Juan in the investigation and report of the Bayamon River as a new source of water supply to serve not only San Juan and Rio Piedras as at present, but also Bayamon and Cataño as well. Sanitary surveys were made of the Bayamon River and of the watersheds of Arecibo, Caguas, Ponce, Guayama, and Mayaguez. Special plans were made for sewage disposal by means of sub-surface drainage for the market at San Sebastian and the municipal hospital at Bayamon. Plans and suggestions for sewage disposal were also made for numerous other places. Additional plans were made for several new types of latrines and septic tanks, and also for dairies, vehicles for the transportation of milk, bakeries, slaughter-houses, and hospitals. Plans were drawn of the watersheds of Caguas, Guayama, Ponce, and Mayaguez. Office standards have been established for the approval of building plans, water and sewer works, and various details connected therewith.

The business depression of the island (in common with the rest of the world) during the past year is indicated by the tabulated statement given below of the number of buildings and other plans approved.

Building and other plans approved year ending June 30, 1915.

Municipalities.	Buildings.			Plumb- ing plans.	Total plans ap- proved.
	New.	Repairs and altera- tions.	Total build- ings.		
Alfonito.....				26	26
Arecibo.....	16	9	25	40	65
Arroyo.....				35	35
Bayamon.....				49	49
Caguas.....	23	15	38		38
Cataño.....	26	10	36		36
Ciales.....				28	28
Comerio.....				26	26
Fajardo.....	8	20	28	114	142
Humacao.....				36	36
Mayaguez.....	36	26	62	65	127
Ponce.....	44	15	59	153	212
Rio Piedras.....	37	30	67	67	134
San Juan.....	209	177	386	513	899
Yauco.....				73	73
Total.....	399	302	701	1,225	1,926
Other municipalities.....	323	141	464	346	810
Total.....	722	443	1,165	1,571	2,736
Urbanizations.....					6
Sewers and waterworks.....					34
Other plans.....					82
Total.....					2,858

Municipalities for which less than 25 plans were approved are not enumerated in the above list. The statement of building plans last year contained the names of 12 towns with 25 plans or more. This year the number is reduced to 8, and most of the towns show a decrease. A comparison by months of the number of building plans approved, however, shows a decided gain in the latter part of the year, and June was the largest month.

NUMBER OF BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

For the purpose of comparison, the following statement is given of the number of building plans approved during the past three years.

Year ending—	New build- ings.	Repairs and additions.	Total.	Decrease.
1913.....	1,470	333	1,803	<i>Per cent.</i>
1914.....	837	531	1,368	24
1915.....	722	443	1,165	16

The percentage of decrease is that over the previous year.

It is found necessary to return many building plans without approval for the reason that they do not comply with the regulations in regard to ventilation, particularly as to the requirement that every living room shall receive ventilation and light from a space at least two meters in width from the side of the building to the lot line; this requirement, which went into effect last year, has resulted in a great improvement, especially in the crowded portions of the towns, and unfortunately, even the smallest towns in Porto Rico have one or more such districts. Many plans are also rejected because the site chosen has not been properly urbanized and laid out into regular lots and streets. This requirement is absolutely necessary if congestion is to be avoided in the future and although it may mean a hardship in individual cases, the public at large will finally be greatly benefited.

The number of plumbing plans is also greatly reduced in comparison with last year, amounting to 23 per cent, although a few towns which have new waterworks show an increase. The number of plumbing fixtures included in the plans was as follows:

	Number.
Waterclosets.....	1,458
Baths.....	549
Sinks and basins.....	2,123
Other fixtures.....	1,154
Total.....	5,284

The plumbing work during the year has cost the people of the island considerably more than \$100,000, and is one of the best evidences of progress in sanitary matters.

The small number of urbanization plans approved was largely due to the financial depression. The mistake is very generally made by the parties interested of assuming that after a plan is approved and the lots and streets are laid out on paper that nothing further is necessary before beginning building operations, whereas the regulations require that the streets shall be graded and drained and put in good condition for traffic; water must also be furnished where possible. Attention is called to the most usual deficiencies in plans, because their rejection generally results in considerable dissatisfaction and is usually caused by a misunderstanding of the requirements of the sanitary regulations under which all approvals are made.

The working plans and specifications under which waterworks and sewers are built by the various municipalities are generally prepared or at least revised by the department of the interior, for the reason that the money used for construction is borrowed through the insular government and under the law the work must be supervised by that department.

In a considerable number of cases the municipalities have employed their own engineers to prepare plans, with the result of long delays caused by misapprehension as to what is required by both the interior department and the sanitation service. It has also happened on more than one occasion that data obtained from such preliminary plans has proved to be incorrect upon the actual construction of the work. This may mean a large loss through errors or a considerable expense in checking and verifying surveys and measurements. In order to obviate these difficulties it is suggested that joint rules and regulations be drawn up by the interior department and the sanitation service covering the conditions which will be required in the preparation and acceptance of plans and specifications for sewers and waterworks. Such rules should specify the fundamental requirements, such as the minimum amount of water to be provided and the minimum capacity of pipe lines and reservoirs required; also provision for the necessary tests as to the quality and quantity of the water.

It is impossible to intelligently pass judgment on a waterworks project without a knowledge of such matters, and this data should accompany the plan when presented for approval in order to save delay, and additional cost, besides with the force employed by this division it is frequently impossible to obtain such information promptly without an unwarranted expense. To insure the accuracy of data, private engineers might

be required to guarantee the same or else plans should be accepted only from engineers duly approved for the purpose, serious errors found in their work to act as a bar to future approval. Such a procedure would often result in a considerable saving to the municipalities, delays would be avoided, and the result would be more satisfactory.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

That housing conditions in the island are improving very rapidly is indicated by the nature of the repairs to old houses as well as by the new plans presented. It has always been the policy of this service not to approve of plans for repairs unless necessary sanitary improvements are included, and this requirement has become so well recognized and appreciated by the people in general that few plans have been returned during the past year without approval for this reason. It is true that the congested portions of San Juan and some of the other municipalities appear almost hopeless, and to the stranger the native huts on the country hillsides seem very primitive, but the San Juan conditions should be much improved when conveniently located land is provided by the proposed dredging in the harbor by the Federal Government, and the last legislature provided for the use of government land for the purpose of cheap housing which should prove to be of advantage in many localities. The countryside hut is not necessarily so bad as it seems and has the advantage of plenty of air and room with little danger from contamination by neighbors. Unfortunately tenement houses are multiplying in the larger places, but are more easily controlled than individual habitations and more can be required of them in the way of sanitary measures.

The proper urbanization and arrangement of the land occupied by dwellings is closely associated with housing conditions, and this is especially difficult in San Juan, particularly in the portion of Puerta de Tierra south of the American Railroad tracks. This land is low and swampy and when the dredging is done in the bay it is expected to fill it from 3 to 5 feet. The owners of these lands were denounced in the courts during the past year for violation of the regulation as to urbanization and were convicted, but no further action was taken at the time, for the reason that it seemed probable the Federal Government would shortly begin the work of dredging, in which case any improvements made would probably be lost. Recently, however (since action has been deferred by the government), the owners have been notified to open up streets, drain the land, and provide water and sewers. There are also two places in Santurce, locally known as Minilla and Melilla, which are in bad condition, owing to lack of streets and proper drainage. The municipal authorities have promised to pave several streets in these localities, but have not reached them as yet. The matter is complicated in this case, owing to the fact that many lots have been sold to individuals; the land in Puerta de Tierra is merely rented, although the houses are built by the occupants.

STORES.

A large number of provision and fruit stores have been improved during the year by putting in concrete floors and sinks; such stores can not be kept in proper condition without these necessities. The places are mostly located in the country and smaller towns, and even when there is no water supply a sink is necessary to promote cleanliness and to prevent an objectionable disposal of the waste waters.

DAIRY BARNs.

There has been a large demand for the standard plan for small dairy barns furnished by this division, and a considerable number of much more elaborated stables have been constructed, some of them to accommodate more than 100 cows. The custom, peculiar to the country, of keeping the calf with the cow while milking, is certainly objectionable from a sanitary point of view, as well as costly to the owners, but according to old dairymen, it seems to breed in the native cows, and it is impossible to break them of the habit when once it is formed.

The board of health passed a new dairy and milk regulation during the year, and among other things it is required that milk shall be iced during transportation; a model plan has been prepared for an automobile containing a compartment to hold about 150 pounds of ice and space for 16 large cans of milk. It is in effect a refrigerator mounted on an automobile truck; one of them has been built and is expected by the owner to handle practically all of the milk produced in his locality; the quality of the milk delivered will certainly be much improved by these means.

WATERWORKS.

Waterworks have been under construction during the year at Aguadilla, Comerio, Lares, and Gurabo, and works have been completed at Corozal and Isabela; the necessity for this construction was urged in the report of this division last year, and also for

new works for San Juan with the Bayamon River as a source. The latter project also seems likely to be carried through, as detailed surveys are being made, and the municipality expects to begin the work of construction as soon as possible; this will insure a good and ample supply for San Juan, Río Piedras, Bayamon, and Cataño, containing a present population of about 76,500. After the completion of these works the largest town in the island without a water supply will be Manati. Plans have been prepared by the interior department and work will be commenced in the near future at Maunabo and Barranquitas. Plans have been prepared for Patillas, Adjuntas, and Barros, but these municipalities have not taken the necessary steps to borrow the money for construction; there is no reason why this should not be done at once, as the work is greatly needed. The present waterworks at Ponce, Guayama, and Mayaguez are in bad condition, and their proper repair will almost amount to reconstruction; they are described in detail in a special report. The works at Caguas and at Aibonito are deficient, the first for lack of capacity in the main pipe line and the latter from lack of sufficient water at the source; plans have been prepared for an additional supply.

SEWERS.

Sewers have been under construction during the year at Aguadilla, Caguas, and Lares; they are most urgently needed at Ponce, Mayaguez, Guayama, and Yabucoa and also in the portion of San Juan known as Santurce, which is being built up very rapidly; in many parts of it the ground water is only a foot or two below the surface, and there is no sanitary means of disposing of the waste waters; there was little difficulty so long as the houses were few and located at considerable distance apart, but these conditions are changing very fast, whole streets being built up within a year; nearly 28 per cent of all new buildings constructed during the year were located in San Juan, and most of them were in the Santurce district. If sanitary conditions are to be kept satisfactory in this city, it is imperative that sewers be built in the near future.

In the early part of the year plans were made by this division for the application of hypochlorite of lime to the water supply of Arecibo, as a considerable number of cases of typhoid fever had occurred there. The source of the disease was found to be in the country districts from where the city received its water supply. The city built the plant in accordance with the plans, using a water wheel to automatically apply the solutions of hypochlorite, but great difficulty was found in obtaining a sufficient quantity of hypochlorite of lime for the reason that it is not in general use in the island. It is recommended that the sanitation service purchase hypochlorite of lime to be used in emergencies of this kind. It would not be necessary to keep a large supply on hand, but since deterioration is rapid, small supplies should be obtained from time to time; when used the laboratory could ascertain the amount of available chlorine, and the proper quantity of hypochlorite could be applied accordingly.

The disposal of sewage at many public institutions is in a bad condition, more particularly in the jails and schools and also at some hospitals. It is evident that when several hundred persons are to be accommodated, as in many of the newer schools, it is impossible to depend on the old primitive methods. Settling and septic tanks have been largely used during the past year; several subsurface irrigation plants have been built, but, on account of the lack of proper supervision and often because there is not sufficient space, filtering beds have not been used. The time, however, has arrived when more efficient methods must be employed for sewage disposal at such institutions.

The sewage works now being built at Caguas provide for settling tanks, contact beds, and intermittent filtrations; and at Lares there will be used an Inhoff tank and intermittent filtration. The sewage of Aguadilla will be discharged in deep water of the ocean. It is again necessary to call attention to the necessity of extending the sewers of San Juan into deep water, since nothing has been done in this direction during the year. The expense would not be large, and a very considerable nuisance and danger would be abated.

SANITARY SURVEYS.

Sanitary surveys have been made by this division of the watershed of the Bayamon River which is to be used as a new supply for San Juan; also of the watersheds from which are obtained the supplies of Caguas, Guayama, Ponce, and Mayaguez. Most of the watersheds of Porto Rico have many similar characteristics; the valleys are generally narrow and the hills steep, while the soil is either rocky or of a stiff red clay, so that the run-off is a large percentage of the precipitation. Most of the hills are wooded, and coffee is very generally grown on them; everywhere, however, there are

small patches of cultivated land supporting two or three families, who live in the most primitive manner without latrines or other conveniences; the family washing is done in the nearest brook, and all of the streams are contaminated in this way. It is also the custom of the country to tether pigs on the banks of streams; the water keeps them cool, and they seem to find considerable forage among the roots and plants. It is almost impossible to prevent or modify these old established customs unless a continual patrol is maintained of the watershed.

The most serious contamination, however, occurs incidentally through the cultivation of coffee. During the harvesting season each plantation employs from 50 to 75 women and children in picking the coffee, and, as no sanitary provision is made for them, the countryside is largely polluted, and, owing to the steep hillsides, it is quickly washed into the nearest stream.

If sanitary camp trenches or latrines were provided, this trouble could be largely avoided. On the other hand, the streams receive little contamination from barnyard drainage, because cattle and horses are seldom confined in sheds, nor from the direct discharge of domestic sewage. The watershed of the present supply of San Juan is an exception, since the land is mostly cultivated and the hills are not wooded nor particularly steep. In order to insure the sanitary condition of the watersheds they should be regularly patrolled at least once a month; this is particularly urgent because none of the water supplies of the island are filtered or otherwise treated. In the case of Guayama this contamination was so serious and persistent that this division recommended the use of a permanent hypochlorite plant in connection with the proposed improvement of the supply. It is intended to use the liquid form of hypochlorite with an automatic dosing apparatus. Detailed account of the surveys of the watersheds of Caguas, Guayama, Ponce, and Mayaguez will be made in a separate report.

FIRES.

Extensive fires occurred at Naguabo and at San Juan in the Puerta de Tierra district. The former town was almost completely wiped out, 198 houses being burned. It was necessary to establish a camp to shelter the homeless ones; plans were furnished for a simple camp latrine. In the San Juan fire 100 families were burned out. This was in one of the most congested districts, and when rebuilding occurs the conditions should be improved.

CHLORINE IN SURFACE WATERS.

An investigation has been made of the amount of chlorine in the surface waters of the island, using all available determinations for the last ten years. The average amount of chlorine is found to be 13.8 parts per million, based on 195 determinations from 36 different localities. The probable error of this mean is 0.3 and the probable variation of a single determination is 2. The lowest determination was 8 parts per million from a stream near Añasco and the highest from a small stream near Río Piedras, which had 19 parts per million. If only the waters which are used for public supplies are considered, the average chlorine is found to be 13.1 parts per million. There is a marked difference in the amount of chlorine found in the waters from the southern parts of the island and those from the northern and eastern parts. The average amount of chlorine found in the first group is 10.9 parts per million and in the latter 14.6 parts. The probable variation from the mean in each case is 1.5 parts per million. A map^a of the island showing the determinations of chlorine accompanies this report; isochlorine lines have not been drawn for the reason that the number of localities where determinations have been made were not sufficient to warrant it.^a

In order to determine reasonable limits to be expected in the chemical examination of the waters of the island, study was made of all determinations of waters believed to be fairly safe. The average amount of the various items was determined and the probable variation from the mean was obtained by the method of least squares. The results are given in the tabulated statement below. As a matter of comparison, the so-called Michigan standard is also given.

^a Map omitted and on file.

Average chemical examinations of waters of Porto Rico.

[Parts per million.]

Items.	All surface average waters.	Surface waters.		Deep wells, average.	Michigan standard.
		Average.	Probable variation.		
Hardness.....	113	102	17	175	50
Total solids.....	179	159	32	370	500
Loss on ignition.....		10	2		200
Oxygen required.....	2.67	2.1	0.4	1.07	2.2
Chlorine.....	13.8	13.1	1.7	117	12.1
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.157	0.126	0.026	0.088	0.15
Free ammonia.....	0.095	0.074	.026	0.83	0.05
Nitrites.....	0.002	0.0007	0.0004	0.001	Trace.
Nitrates.....	0.131	0.058	0.033	0.376	0.90
Bacteria per c. c.....	2,460	644			

WATER CONSUMPTION.

All possible data have been collected as to the amount of water actually used by the municipalities of the island so that they might serve as a basis for the design of new works. As few of the towns use meters (and none of them have the entire supply metered) it is difficult to get precise facts. The average per capita consumption per day ranged from 60 liters (16 gallons) in Guayama, where there is a shortage of water and the people can use it only from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., to 130 liters (34 gallons) in San Juan and Arecibo. Both of the last-named places have meters in very general use, although they were not introduced into Arecibo until 1913; it was found that their use reduced the consumption of water from 370 liters (98 gallons) to 130 liters per capita per day.

From two years' pumping records of the San Juan works, it is found that the maximum daily use of water is liable to be 25 per cent greater than the average, and the maximum hourly use may be one-third greater than this maximum. As the use of water is bound to increase with the more extended introduction of sewers and plumbing, an average consumption of 150 liters (40 gallons) per capita per day is believed to be a safe assumption in designing new works. The size of the main pipe line supplying the town, however, must be sufficient to deliver water at the maximum hourly rate which is one and one-fourth, one and one-third, or one and two-thirds times the average rate; this means 250 liters per day on the given assumptions. In addition to the above, the pipes must have sufficient capacity for fire service. In Porto Rico the number of fire streams necessary may be taken at twice the square root of the population in thousands and the average rate of consumption of a fire stream is 1,000 liters per day. In the smaller and poorer towns it is believed these rates would be excessive and that an average per capita consumption of 100 liters per day would be ample. If z is taken as the population of a town in thousands, the number of cubic meters required under various conditions may be stated as follows:

Rate per 24 hours.	First-class towns.	Second-class towns.
	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>
Average rate.....	150 z	100 z
Maximum rate, no fire service.....	250 z	166 z
Maximum rate, with fire service.....	180 X +2,000 \sqrt{z}	120 X +2,000 \sqrt{z}

It will be noted that the rate necessary for fire service is so large that the amount needed for domestic use may be almost neglected, although the amount of water used at fires is insignificant as compared with the total for the year.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

This service has no direct authority of law to pass on the safety of building construction, but this division on several occasions during the year refused to grant permits for buildings which might evidently become dangerous to the public. There seems to be no authority delegated to pass on such matters, and, as all building plans

necessarily come to this service, it is evidently the most economical place to do the work. The large increase in reinforced concrete buildings, which are often designed by inexperienced persons, makes some such provision more necessary than formerly. Under present conditions the occurrence of serious accidents is only a question of time.

REPORT OF THE WATERWORKS OF CAGUAS, GUAYAMA, PONCE, AND MAYAGUEZ.

These investigations of waterworks were made by order of the director of sanitation, and are part of a comprehensive plan for obtaining detailed information of all of the water supplies of the island. It is the intention to take up the waterworks of other municipalities in the future.

Caguas water supply.—Caguas is located directly south of San Juan, on the main road to Ponce, and is the center of the tobacco-growing district of the island. The increase in the population has been very rapid, amounting to 90 per cent between the census years 1899 and 1910, and the present population is estimated at 12,500. Although the rate of increase in population is not likely to be maintained in the future, the water consumption is certain to be very much greater than in the past, owing to the fact that sewers are now being constructed. This will largely increase the use of plumbing fixtures, which have heretofore been comparatively few, owing to the impossibility of properly disposing of the waste waters, since the soil is an impervious clay.

The present waterworks of Caguas were built in 1907, when the population was about 9,000. They were designed on the basis of the daily use of 100 liters per capita with a future population of 12,000. Both of these figures are now exceeded after only 8 years of use, and an increase of capacity is urgently needed in the near future.

The source of supply is a small stream southwest of the city, and it has sufficient water to supply the town for many years. The water is of good quality and the turbidity is generally low. It is noticeably below the average in oxygen required and in the amount of nitrogen content. The total number of bacteria per c. c. was the lowest of any of the waters examined (average, 339 per c. c.) and no *B. coli* were found.

The watershed has steep hillsides, largely wooded; it extends about 6 kilometers in length above the dam, an average of a little over 2 kilometers in width, and has an area of about 15 square kilometers. The greatest width is about 4 kilometers. There are 3 schoolhouses, 160 dwelling houses, 24 tobacco sheds, and 4 small stores located on the watershed with a population of about 725, or 48 persons per square kilometer.

The dam is a substantial masonry structure in good condition, but needs cleaning out. The reservoir should be duplicated and proper arrangements made for cleaning; this would enable the city to always have on hand a supply of clear water independent of freshets, and the water would have the advantage of some storage. At present there is no means of cleaning the reservoir without depending on the supply directly from the dam. The structure is of reinforced concrete, and is not covered; the walls are located almost entirely below the ground.

The present main pipe line is of cast iron 8 inches in diameter and is too small even for the ordinary consumption of water and entirely inadequate for fire protection. It is believed to be in good condition. If an additional main pipe were laid and provision made for good fire service, arrangements could probably be made with the fire insurance companies for a reduction in rates which would go a long way toward meeting the interest on the cost of the improvement.

The distribution system consists of 1,800 meters of 6-inch pipe, 3,225 meters of 4-inch pipe, and 2,100 meters of 2-inch pipe. There is also a considerable amount of still smaller pipe, so that it would be necessary to add largely to the piping to obtain a good fire service. The number of fire hydrants is 30.

Guayama water supply.—The city of Guayama is located near the coast in the south-east part of the island and is in an important sugar district. It increased 56 per cent in population from 1899 to 1910; the present population is estimated as 10,000. There is no sewer system and the soil is an impervious clay.

The present works were built in 1890 when the population was between four and five thousand and they have less than one-half the capacity required to-day. Plans have been prepared by the interior department for building a dam farther up the stream, remodeling the distribution system, and constructing a new pipe line. As the executive council has approved of the loan for the purpose, this work should be commenced in the near future.

The intake dam is located on the Aguamanil River, but this source is largely augmented by the discharge from the Carite Reservoir of the irrigation service which has a power house located a short distance above the proposed new intake. The Carite Reservoir has been in operation for only a short time, so that the water at present is not of as good quality as may be expected in the future when the vegetation within

the dam site has been cleared away. The amount of water is unlimited but must be procured from the irrigation service.

The present dam is too small and is not located at a sufficient elevation to furnish the water needed through the 5-inch cast-iron pipe line, which is in bad condition. By removing the intake farther up the stream the conditions will be much improved, since the population on the watershed will be largely reduced and the chances of contamination will be very much less.

The pipe line from the dam to the reservoir is of cast iron, 5 inches in diameter and 3,064 meters in length; it has been considerably reduced by tuberculation, and has much less capacity than when originally laid. The reservoir is a covered masonry structure with two compartments, with a total capacity of about 1,200 cubic meters. It is located just south of the town. The pipe from the reservoir to the plaza is 10 inches in diameter and 700 meters in length. The difference in elevation is 29 meters. The town is continually short of water for the reason that the 5-inch pipe from the dam to the reservoir requires 24 hours to fill one compartment of the reservoir, and this quantity of water is generally consumed by the city between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Ponce water supply.—Ponce is the next largest city after San Juan and is located on the south side of the island. It increased in population about 25 per cent from 1899 to 1910. The present population is estimated at 38,200. The soil is sandy and underlaid with gravel, so that it is comparatively easy to dispose of the waste waters. The city, however, is badly in need of sewers, as the continual contamination of the soil is bound to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

The waterworks were built in 1876 and no alterations or improvements of importance have been made since that time, although many repairs have been necessary on the aqueduct, which is of masonry of horseshoe shape, a little more than one-half meter wide and about the same in height. This aqueduct closely follows the surface of the ground and is continually subject to damage from washouts, landslides, and roots of trees. It extends from the dam to the reservoir, a distance of about 3,000 meters.

The reservoir is a covered masonry structure with a capacity of about 2,500 cubic meters. It is located at the north edge of the city about 400 meters from the plaza and 25 meters above it. There is no satisfactory way of cleaning the reservoir, as it has only one compartment, and the town can not be supplied with water if it is disconnected. The main pipe line is of cast iron 10 inches in diameter; a large part of the distribution system is of 2-inch pipe or less. A new dam should be built farther up the stream, a new cast-iron pipe line should be laid from the dam to a new reservoir to be located at a greater elevation, since much of the town is already too high to receive sufficient pressure from the present reservoir and future expansion should be in the same direction; a greater elevation is also necessary for proper fire protection. These improvements would practically mean the entire rebuilding of the works.

Mayaguez waterworks.—Mayaguez is located at the western end of the island. The estimated population in 1915 is 17,300; the rate of increase between 1899 and 1910 was only 9 per cent. There is no public system of sewers, although a few streets have sewers laid by private enterprise. The soil is an impervious clay. Plans have been made for a complete system of sewers, but the municipality has not procured the money for building them.

The waterworks are the oldest on the island, having been built in 1861. Many alterations have been made to them from time to time. The original aqueduct was of masonry, but is now replaced by a cast-iron pipe, part of which is 12 inches and part 10 inches in diameter. Some of the older pipe has the interior diameter reduced at least 1 inch by coatings. There are two reservoirs of masonry located near the town and each is divided into two compartments; one of the reservoirs is covered and the other is not. Both the reservoirs and the dam are at insufficient elevation to give proper pressure in the town or afford efficient fire protection. A new dam and a new reservoir should be built and the distribution system should be largely improved. The detailed reports of Assistant Engineers Lippitt and Font as to the conditions found at the works and on the various watersheds are attached hereto. They indicate with persistent emphasis the necessity of a frequent inspection of the watersheds to prevent nuisances and contamination and the close sanitary control of all industries carried on, such as those of tobacco and coffee, where comparatively large numbers of people are gathered during certain periods and proper sanitary conditions are conspicuously absent.

Analysis of waters.—A tabulated statement is attached hereto showing the main details of these water supplies and also a comparison of the average analyses of the water which were taken by the laboratories during the year.

Comparison of analyses of waters.

	Average of water supplies.	Caguas water supply.	Guaya- ma water supply.	Ponce water supply.	Mayaguez water supply.	Bay- amon River.
Hardness.....	102	83	76	119	125	110
Total solid.....	159	110	98	139	156	130
Loss on ignition.....	10	12	.....	7	11	10
Oxygen required.....	2.1	1.7	.....	2.4	2.5	1.9
Chlorine.....	12.5	13.7	11.5	11.0	10.5	16
Albuminated ammonia.....	.126	.105	.194	.095	.097	.154
Free ammonia.....	.074	.059	.070	.052	.055	.057
Nitrites.....	.0007	.0008	.001	.0006	.0009	.001
Nitrates.....	.058	.048	.027	.021	.021	.012
Average bacteria per c. c.....	644	339	544	607	1,086	381
Percentage containing B. coli.....	.....	.....	2.7	.....	5.0	6.6
Total nitrogen.....	.259	.213	.....	.169	.174	.224

NOTE.—The first column gives the average of all waters of the island, which are believed to be reasonably safe.

Comparative statement of the main details of water supplies.

Items.	Caguas.	Guayama.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.
Population of city, 1915.....	12,500	10,000	38,200	17,300
Kind of supply.....	Gravity.	Gravity.	Gravity.	Gravity.
Area of watershed, square kilometers.....	15	28.7	29.7	29
Population of watershed per square kilometer.....	48	46	32	23
Number of dwellings on watershed.....	160	209	190	90
Number of other buildings.....	31	14	.....	.....
Dam.....	Good.	Poor.	Poor.	Bad.
Reservoir compartments.....	1	2	1	4
Distance, dam to reservoir.....meters.....	348	3,064	3,000	2,800
Distance, reservoir to plaza.....do.....	6,295	700	875	1,760
Height of reservoir above plaza.....do.....	44	29	18	11
Size of main pipe line.....	8 ins.	5 to 10 ins.	.....	2 to 8 ins.
Distribution system.....	Fair.	Bad.	Bad.	Bad.
Pressure in town.....	Poor.	Low.	Low.	Bad.
Quality of water.....	Good.	Fair.	Fair.	Fair.
Quantity of water.....	Lacking.	Lacking.	Lacking.	Lacking.
Date built.....	1907	1890	1876	1861
Original cost.....	\$60,000	\$33,000	\$220,000	.....

CAGUAS WATER SUPPLY.

The intake of the Caguas water supply is located about 6 kilometers southwest of the town, taking water from the creek known as the Quebradillas. The land in the valley of the Quebradillas is used for pasture and for the culture of tobacco, sugar cane, bananas, and vegetables.

The valley is very well watered, and even in the driest season, has so much water that the part taken by the town does not make any noticeable diminution in the amount flowing on. The water is also notable because of the fact that it is very seldom muddy, and even after heavy rains clears up very rapidly. The rains are distributed more or less, throughout the entire year, though some of the months are much more rainy than others; one year rains were recorded on 262 days.

The main points to be taken under consideration in the sanitary survey of a water supply are the sources of contamination (actual and probable), the sources of purification, and the suitability of the supply for the present and future needs of the town. To get this information it is necessary to examine the territory draining into the stream above the point at which water is taken for the supply and to study the habits of the people living in this territory. It is also necessary to have a series of chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water during the different seasons of the year.

Contamination of water by washing of clothes.—One of the principal causes of the contamination of water in this supply comes from the washing of the clothes of those living on the watershed above the intake dam. It is, without doubt, the most dangerous source of infection during the dry season. Whenever possible the women who live in the rural districts go to some stream near by to wash clothes. This is partly because of the saving in labor, that would be necessary to carry water up from the stream to their houses, and partly because they prefer to wash in groups and talk while they work.

Sometimes they will carry water from a neighboring spring, stream, or water hole, and wash their clothes near the house, generally in groups also. In such cases they

seldom change the place they have chosen to wash and throw the dirty water on the same place on the ground each time.

When washing is done in the river the dirty water is carried at once to the intake, the time of transit depending on the distance from the dam and the velocity of the stream. The dirty water from the clothes washed near the houses will not all go into the stream before being purified, as some of it will soak into the soil, but the rain will wash a part of it into the stream. If this dirty water were always thrown on a different place there would be much less danger to be feared because of it, but it is generally more convenient to throw such water on a certain spot which soon becomes contaminated. This contamination is often increased because the washing is done in the shade and the water is thrown where it can not receive the purifying effect of the sunshine and where it does not dry up readily.

Bathing.—The people in the rural districts probably bathe about once a week. The boys, naturally, go in swimming more than once a week. The men bathe, as a rule, on Saturday afternoon, Sunday, or some holiday, and, when they own them, take their horses along with them to be washed. The women bathe when they finish washing and the younger children play about in the water or are bathed at the same time.

This bathing in the stream, while far from pleasant for the consumer, is probably not as dangerous as the washing of clothes, since the sick are not liable to bathe. The clothes of the sick are probably washed more frequently than those of the well, so that any failure on their part to bathe is more than counteracted by the washing of their infected clothes.

Fords.—The watershed is covered with a network of paths going from each house to the trails leading from Cidra to Caguas or to some point along the Carretera. Many of these paths cross the Quebradillas Creek and more cross the creeks running into it.

The trails that are used by more than one or two families always have puddles of mud and slime in some of the shaded parts. These puddles are seldom, if ever, dry and they are always to be found on both banks of the stream where cattle or horses are brought to or through the stream. It is unavoidable that a certain amount of this slime stick to the feet of the men and beasts crossing the stream or that a certain portion of it should be washed off and carried away to contaminate the water.

Cattle.—Cattle do the greatest injury to the supply at their regular watering places. They are almost always taken to some place where they can wade out and drink. The place where they enter and leave the water is cut up by their hoofs and the mud formed there is carried by them into the water.

The animal often defecates or urinates while still in the stream, thus increasing the contamination of the water considerably. Owing to the length of time they are in the water when brought down to drink, more filth is washed from their legs and feet than when they are crossing the stream. They also stir up the mud that had settled on the bottom, adding that to the general contamination.

In many parts the pastures are so arranged as to allow the animals to get to the stream at will. This is injurious to the supply, as they either contaminate the water directly or leave their feces on the bank of the stream to be washed into the water by the first rain that comes along.

Tobacco sheds.—The tobacco sheds are a probable source of infection because of the number of people working in or near the sheds during a short season each year, about two or three months. The number of people working in each shed varies from 20 to 30. As there are 14 large and 10 small tobacco sheds above the intake, this means that there are about 600 people employed in the 24 sheds.

There must be some place near each of these sheds where, having no latrine, the soil is highly contaminated and washed into the Quebradillas above the intake. This concentration of human wastes renders the water supply more susceptible to contamination, because it does not allow the soil to become purified sufficiently to absorb the dangerous matter.

These sheds should have some type of temporary latrine that could be filled in and disinfected when necessary or at the end of each season. A good latrine for this purpose is the trench latrine, similar to model plan No. 560 of this service. It consists of a portable shed and floor so arranged that when necessary a new trench can be made and the old one rendered harmless.

Road drainage.—There are about 3.8 kilometers of highway that drain into the water supply, 3.2 kilometers on the main road from San Juan to Ponce, and 0.6 kilometer on the road from Las Cruces to Cidra. Owing to the almost impervious nature of the road, almost all the washing goes directly into the stream. It would be possible to prevent some of this from going into the water supply by the construction of special ditches and culverts, but the cost would be excessive.

Intake.—The intake dam is so located that there is quiet water for about 150 meters on the upstream side of the dam. The storage capacity, never very great, has been lowered by the deposition of mud in the bed of the stream. This mud should be cleaned out at intervals to keep the mouth of the intake well above it.

Reservoir.—There is one circular reservoir near the intake. It is 75 feet in diameter and about 11½ feet deep, having a capacity of nearly 51,000 cubic feet, or about 1,440 cubic meters. Assuming the present population at 12,000 and the per capita consumption at 100 liters per day, the reservoir is barely large enough to hold one day's supply.

When the sewer system now under construction has been completed, the consumption of water is bound to increase rapidly. In order to avoid undue scarcity of water, plans should be prepared as soon as possible for the construction of a second reservoir. The new reservoir should have a capacity as great, if not greater, than the present one.

Pipe line.—The 8-inch pipe line from the reservoir to the town should be sufficient for the immediate increase in the consumption of water after the completion of the sewer system, but will probably have to be enlarged in a few years. Even now it might prove inadequate in case of a serious fire. It is also subject to breakage at any time in such a way as to leave the town without water for fire protection or domestic consumption.

The danger of water famine, with its resultant evils, could be reduced to a minimum by the construction of a standpipe near the town, of sufficient capacity to be of use in case of need.

Meters.—One way in which the present efficiency of the water supply can be much improved is by the general installation of meters in the town. There is considerable prejudice, among those accustomed to unmetered supplies, against the installation of meters. Some seem to think that it will increase the cost of the water to the consumer and others that it is an imposition. The same people would ridicule the idea of having a gas company with house connections that were not metered, although there is very little difference except in the material sold.

Experience has shown the advantages gained by the installation of meters in large towns having limited water supplies. The useless waste of water is stopped very soon, the pressure is increased, the cost to the careful consumer is decreased, and each consumer pays in proportion to the amount of water he uses. When the supply is not metered it is not to be expected that the consumer will be economical in the use of the water or even have the leaks stopped unless they are damaging his own property.

Another objection often advanced is that the installation of meters means added expense to the municipality in having the readings taken. This expense is found to be slight in comparison to the increased efficiency of the service, and the municipality is much benefited by being able to keep an accurate record of the amount of water used. During the investigation of this water supply the municipal authorities were asked to state the amount of water used, but were unable to give even an approximate idea as to the quantity.

GUAYAMA WATER SUPPLY.

In the sanitary survey of the Guayama water supply it is necessary to consider the supply as it is to-day and as it will probably be if the intake is put in at a point a short distance below the power house of the irrigation service. There are three territories to be considered—the watershed of the Carite Reservoir, the watershed of the Aguamanil River above the present intake, and the watershed of the same river above the proposed intake.

On the territory draining into the Aguamanil River above the present intake are about 16 large houses, 193 small houses, 2 schools, 3 stores, 3 stables, 4 coffee-drying sheds, 1 corral, and 1 dairy. Assuming that there are 10 people living in each large house and 6 in each small house, this will give a population of about 1,318 living on this territory. Of these about 260 live on the watershed of the Carite Reservoir and about 420 above the proposed intake on the Aguamanil River, leaving the proposed water supply with a population of about 680. This will make the population on the proposed watershed less than half that of the present watershed without any appreciable reduction of the amount of water at the intake and will reduce the probability of contamination proportionately.

The population of the 3.3 square kilometers of watershed between the present and proposed intake is about 738, or about 224 to the square kilometer. The Carite watershed has an area of about 19.5 square kilometers and a population of about 260, or about 13.3 per square kilometer. The watershed of the Aguamanil River above the proposed intake has an area of about 5.9 square kilometers and a population of about 420, or about 71 per square kilometer. This shows that the water coming from the Carite watershed is least liable to contamination and that the area eliminated by the

change in location of the intake has a population about three times as dense as the upper part of the watershed of the Aguamanil River and seventeen times that of the Carite watershed. The present watershed has an area of about 28.7 square kilometers and a population of about 1,318, or about 46 per square kilometer. The sources of contamination on the Carite watershed are the 260 people (more or less) living there, their live stock, and from decaying vegetable matter. The population is so small in proportion to the area of the watershed that the danger to the supply from that source is comparatively small, but the water should be disinfected in case of the occurrence of any water-borne disease in this territory. The large storage reservoir tends to keep the water safe. The average daily run-off is about 240 cubic meters for each person living on the watershed, so that, as can be readily seen, the probability of a serious contamination of the water from this population is very small.

The large run-off decreases to a minimum the danger of serious contamination from animals pastured on the watershed or using the paths crossing it.

The most noticeable contamination is due to the decay of vegetable matter. This decay gives the water a decided odor of sulphuretted hydrogen and colors it a yellowish brown. The odor is almost entirely removed by the aeration gotten by the water in its passage down the side of the mountain, a fall of almost 900 feet. The color is objectionable mainly because of the influence that it has upon the minds of those that use it rather than because of any real danger from it.

The large amount of decayed vegetable matter found in this water is due to the fact that a large proportion of the area submerged was wooded. The submerged trees and brush have been killed by the water and, due to the changes in level in the reservoir, are decaying very rapidly. The principal objection to this high content of decayed vegetable matter in the water is that it furnishes an abundant food supply for bacteria.

On the watershed of the Aguamanil River above and below the proposed intake the sources of contamination are people bathing in the river, washing clothes, the drainage from stables, dairies, and corrals, and animals pastured on the territory or taken through it. This territory should be watched very carefully, and any case of a water-borne disease, positive or suspected, should be reported to the proper authorities at once, so that the necessary steps may be taken to disinfect the water.

The intake dam is a very low wall with little or no storage capacity and, if the intake is not carried up to the proposed location, should be made high enough to provide some storage capacity above it and keep the mouth of the intake well above the bed of the stream.

The 5-inch pipe line leading from the present intake to the reservoir is insufficient for the needs of the town. This is partly due to the natural deterioration of the pipe, thus lowering its capacity, and partly to rapid growth of the town.

The reservoir is of brick and masonry, divided into two covered tanks. It is the practice to use one of these tanks for the ordinary supply of the town, holding the other in reserve for fire protection and other emergency uses.

During the larger part of the time the water is turned on for use from about 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. only, as it was found that the pipes from the intake would not bring down enough water to permit leaving it turned on any longer. When the reserve tank is emptied for any reason, it is necessary to shut off the water from the town in the early afternoon for several weeks in order to refill the tank.

A number of the consumers have had roof tanks put up, so that they may have a continuous supply of water. These tanks are so arranged that they will be filled during the day, while the water is turned on, and are available during the period in which the water is turned off from the street mains. Others, unable to put up the roof tanks, fill barrels and other receptacles from which to get the water when the pipes are empty. The result is that the actual consumption of water is not much lower than the amount needed to provide the town with an uninterrupted supply if there were no waste from unnecessary leaks.

Another serious defect is in the distribution system. With few exceptions the pipes are too small for the ordinary necessities and are absolutely inadequate in the case of any serious fire even in the part where the largest-size pipe is located. It has also been found that the system is so weak in places that it is impossible to turn on the full available pressure at the reservoir without breaking some of the pipes. Therefore, in case of fire, it would be impossible to get the pressure that would be delivered by the reservoir, and the pressure that could be used without breaking the pipes would probably be much too low for the emergency. The poor condition of the distribution system is said to be due to the careless way in which small branch lines were connected to the mains as the town grew.

If it is found impossible to carry out all the improvements proposed for the new water supply, it is very necessary that the present one be gone over thoroughly, so

that it will supply sufficient water for ordinary uses until it can be replaced by a more adequate supply. It should furnish a continuous supply of water for domestic use and should have a distribution system strong enough to furnish all the available pressure for fighting fire. The necessary apparatus for disinfecting the water should be installed, so that it could be put to immediate use if found necessary.

PONCE WATER SUPPLY.

The watershed of the Ponce water supply takes in about 30 square kilometers of the valley of the Portugues River. This river has its source near the Jayuya and Ponce-Adjuntas Roads and gets almost all its water from the hills in this vicinity.

The watershed touches the road for the first time at kilometer 18 and crosses it at kilometers 19 to 24 on the Adjuntas Road and the first 3 kilometers of the Jayuya Road. A municipal road, passable to oxcarts and carriages, follows the course of the river to a point about 6 or 8 kilometers above the intake, continuing above that point as a trail.

The lower part of the watershed is quite narrow and the soil very dry. The land here is used for pasture, some fruit raising, and coffee. There are some dairies and stables not far above the intake that are probably a source of contamination to the supply, and their owners should be made to take all the precautions possible to protect the water from their drainage.

In the part of the watershed nearest the intake there are about 50 houses, 5 stables, 2 dairies, and a place for drying and shelling coffee. That means about 300 people living a short distance above the intake.

The upper part of the watershed, from which most of the water comes, is planted in coffee, bananas, and other fruits. In this part, north of kilometer 18, there are about 120 houses and three or four places where coffee is dried and shelled. This means a probable population of 720 people in this district.

There are probably about 190 houses on the entire watershed. This means a total of between eleven and twelve hundred people, most of them without latrines, living on the land draining into the Portugues River above the intake. These people bathe in the river on an average of once a week and their clothes are washed in the same river or one of the creeks running into it.

Other sources of contamination above the intake are the drainage from the road and the gathering and drying of the coffee crop. There are about 8 kilometers of road draining into the upper part of the watershed that would increase the contamination of the water after a rain.

The contamination from the gathering of the coffee crop is due to the careless habits of the people doing this work and because of the influx of people for the season. This is sometimes more dangerous because of rains during the time the crop is gathered. A further contamination is caused by the husks removed from the coffee grains and thrown out in large piles to rot.

Intake.—The intake dam is located on the Portugues River about 1 kilometer above the mouth of the Chiquito River. It is a low masonry wall, or diversion weir, and has very little storage capacity. There is a small pool in front of the intake, deep enough to protect it, and the latter is screened to keep out floating débris.

Conduit.—The water is carried from the intake to the reservoir in a brick conduit having a channel about 0.52 meter wide by 0.55 meter deep, with a semicircular crown. The conduit is about 3 kilometers long. It runs for some distance through land covered with brush and young trees and is exposed to stoppage or breakage from their roots. It runs through pasture land or old cattle yards and is liable to contamination if, as is very probable, there are any cracks in the cover or sides. It passes along the side of a hill that is so steep that there is constant danger of a slide, caused by heavy rains or some hidden leak, that would probably carry away a portion of the conduit. Just before reaching the reservoir it passes through a neighborhood occupied by the poorest type of houses, many of them without latrines, and is exposed to a very dangerous type of contamination.

Reservoir.—The reservoir is of brick lined with cement and is covered. It has a capacity of about 2,000 cubic meters. It is divided into two compartments. Traces have been found showing that goats and chickens have been kept in the inclosure on the roof of the reservoir.

Assuming a population of only 35,000 and a per capita consumption of 100 liters per day, the ordinary requirements are such that the two tanks have to be filled one and three-fourth times per day. Any serious break in the conduit would leave the city with less than a day's supply.

The tanks are so low that the water will not reach some high points in the city. The result is that the city is forced to expand along the low, poorly drained flats instead of up the hill.

One of the problems that has come up is how to prevent the unnecessary waste of water. There are probably only a few houses in Ponce having water pipes in the house that are entirely free from leaks. It is almost invariably the case with unmetered supplies that the amount of water wasted is as large, if not larger, than the water put to a useful purpose. The waste is largely due to the fact that the consumer who buys his water according to the size of his connection with the main pipes does not go to the trouble of having any leaks stopped unless there is some danger that his property will be damaged by the water.

Some people think that in a city supplied by gravity, such as Ponce, there is no need to worry about the waste of water. It lowers the pressure in the main pipes, thus making the service poorer and limiting the amount available for useful consumption. It increases the amount of water that has to be carried off by the soil. It takes away a large part of the pressure necessary to fight fires, and limits the height of buildings in the city and the zone in which they can be put.

The largest part of this waste can be stopped by the installation of meters on all house connections and the sale of the water by the amount used and not by the size of the connection. It is very hard to convince a community that has used an unmetered supply of the advantages to be gained by putting in the meters and they will often vote large amounts to increase the capacity of the supply rather than have the meters put in. Generally meters are not put in, in such communities, except as a last resort.

Ponce has outgrown its supply and will soon have to take steps to increase its capacity or to decrease the waste. The conduit should be replaced by a pressure line as it is in continual danger of stoppage, breakage, or contamination. The improvement of the road following the course of the Portugues above the intake will increase the population and the consequent contamination, along the banks of the river. Preparations should be made so that the water can be disinfected in case of the occurrence of any water-borne disease on the watershed of the Ponce supply.

MAYAGUEZ WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayaguez water supply is the oldest on the island. It was built in 1861. Since then it has undergone frequent and considerable changes and repairs, and at present is in a very poor and inefficient condition. The discharge is small and there is hardly any pressure in certain parts of the town. In fact, no water can be obtained in upper stories of buildings in and around the plaza, except at such times of very little consumption; that is, during the hours between midnight and early morning.

Pipe lines.—The pipes leading from the dam to the reservoirs are 14 and 12 inches in diameter. These pipes have been placed within recent years and before they were placed the water flowed through an old masonry channel, 2,800 meters in length. There are danger points at certain places in the course of the line, where it runs over the surface of the ground, being then exposed to breakage occasioned by rocks and other material sliding down the mountain. Landslides are very common due to the poor quality of the rock-forming material.

Reservoirs.—There are four reservoirs at present. Two of these were built at the time the aqueduct was constructed in 1861. The other two were built in 1880. The first are covered, are connected to each other, and have the same dimensions: Length, 16.40 meters; width, 17.10 meters; depth, 3.15 meters. The other two reservoirs are uncovered and have the following dimensions: Length, 18.10 meters; width, 17.10 meters; depth, 2.95 meters. These reservoirs can hold, therefore, about 3,450 cubic meters, but this quantity is insufficient for the present population. The reservoirs are situated at a distance of 1,200 meters from the town. The reservoirs are not properly protected against contamination and are not clean. Cleaning is done only twice a year.

Source.—The source of the Mayaguez water supply is the Yaguez River. This river has an actual length of 18 kilometers and has its source at an elevation of approximately 400 feet above sea level. It meanders its way around the foot of Cerro Las Mesas to the sea at the town of Mayaguez. The course of the river is interrupted by four beautiful falls. At one of these cataracts the river falls through a distance of 15 meters. The stream is generally rapid and shallow.

The water of the river is exceedingly dirty and is exposed to washings from roads, receiving the washing from the Mayaguez and Las Marias road. It receives contamination from barnyards, pigstys, pastures, and coffee plantations which make no adequate provision for their numerous employees during the coffee harvest and consequently serious contamination of the watershed results. Another source of contamination from these coffee plantations is the juice or "melaillo," as it is called, from the coffee grain. This melaillo is thrown in the quebradas that discharge into the river. The juice gives the water a black color and has a very unpleasant taste and odor.

Dam.—The dam is an old masonry structure which has been constantly under repair. It was also built in 1861. Repairs were being done while this examination was in progress. It is exposed to all sources of contamination.

Watershed.—The area of the watershed is 20 square kilometers in extent and the character of the soil is exceedingly muddy. At places there are outcrops of a soft stone easily crushed and known by the name of "tosca." The watershed is mountainous and rough, exceedingly wooded, with guama trees to shade the coffee trees. There are 90 habitations on the watershed, and but very few houses have good sanitary latrines.

The following reforms are suggested:

(a) All houses, especially coffee plantations, should be ordered to build good sanitary latrines. In the coffee plantations enough latrines should be provided for the extra force used during the harvest.

(b) Owners of coffee plantations should be notified that they must not throw the melajillo in the quebradas, but must bury it in holes dug in the ground.

(c) The reservoirs should be cleaned every month, instead of once in six months as is done at present.

(d) The screen at the dam should be cleaned daily.

(e) A very strict supervision of the river should be constantly made to do away with the bathing of people and horses in the river.

REPORT OF BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY ON WATER SUPPLIES.

The work of biological examination of the water supplies of the towns of Ponce, Mayaguez, Guayama, and Caguas was begun in the first 15 days of the month of August, 1914, and seven months afterwards was begun also another series of analyses of samples of waters proceeding from the Bayamon River. Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 include the report of these investigations.¹

According to these analyses the water of the Bayamon River and that distributed by the aqueducts in Ponce, Mayaguez, and Guayama, with relative frequency, contain bacillus of the intestinal group, at times of the bacteriological characteristics of the coli-bacillus type, others similar to the paracoli and some to the *Proteus vulgaris* of Hauser. Furthermore the test of preliminary fermentation of dextrose was positive in a great number of the samples examined, a fact which shows with certainty the frequent pollution with organic matter received by the rivers which supply these aqueducts. On the other hand the aqueduct of Caguas has best stood the bacteriological examination, since among 39 samples examined from the 18th of August, 1914, to the 31st of May, 1915, there has not appeared any contamination of coli bacillus or paracolis. Besides that in only 13 of the samples were found microbes capable of fermenting dextrose and these were the only ones which should be placed in the list of suspicious samples. Its average of bacteriological contamination deduced from the 39 analyses was 339 per cubic centimeter, a figure sufficiently acceptable on public hygiene.

The aqueducts of Mayaguez and Guayama supplied in addition samples containing bacilli of the colon type and still a larger number of the paracoli. Of 40 samples examined proceeding from the aqueduct of Mayaguez, 38 fermented the glucose growth; among these two contained typical coli bacilli and 7 others were contaminated with paracoli. Only 2 samples resulted free from pollution with organic matter. The aqueduct in Guayama furnished 37 samples, among which 31 had the property of fermenting glucose and of these 1 revealed the presence of typical coli bacilli and 3 others that of the paracoli. The 6 which did not ferment were considered free from contamination.

The aqueduct in Ponce furnished 38 samples classified as follows: 11 free from pollution with animal organic matter, 6 contaminated with paracoli bacilli, 21 which fermented sugars, and 1 considered as suspicious.

Finally the Bayamon River, selected according to the plan of the municipality of San Juan to furnish drinking water to the city, was the object of a careful bacteriological examination from the 23d of February until the 30th of June. Each week the health officer in Bayamon sent a sample which was immediately analyzed, and in this way 15 samples were studied, some of which were collected during and others after heavy rains. The samples were taken always at the point called Las Chorreras, in which point it is expected to place the intake for the aqueduct.

Of the 15 samples analyzed 1 contained coli bacilli, another paracoli, 12 bacteria which fermented sugar, and 1 only was free from suspicion of contamination with material organic matter.

¹ Tables omitted; copies on file.

From the bacteriological point of view, as a result of the studies made, the sources of city supplies to which we refer, commencing with the least impure and ending with that of the most intense and persistent contamination is as follows: The aqueduct of Caguas, that of Ponce, that of Guayama, the Bayamon River, and the aqueduct in Mayaguez.

REPORT OF CHEMICAL LABORATORY ON WATER SUPPLIES.

The samples were taken regularly once a week, from each river, during a period of 11 months, from August, 1914, to June, 1915, both inclusive. Samples of water of the Bayamon River were collected weekly from February to May, 1915. Turbidity determinations were made also in samples daily collected. Exceptions are made of those samples taken from the San Juan Aqueduct, in which chemical examinations were not performed but only turbidity determinations.

Table No. 5¹ gives the degree of turbidity of the water actually supplying the town of San Juan as also the rainfall in inches as recorded by the weather station at Rio Piedras, daily observations of said rainfall being stated for comparison with the turbidity coefficients. The rainfall of that section of the Rio Piedras River apparently does not influence the turbidity of the water of the river, if the figures of both columns are compared. The maximum turbidity, amounting to 1,250 parts per million on November 10, 1914, was obtained after a rainfall of 0.17 of an inch during the previous day and 0.09 of an inch for the same day. On the other hand, minimum turbidity figures were obtained on the 12th of February and 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th of April, 1915, against 2.35, 2.95, 4.58, 5, and 1 inches of rainfall, respectively, obtained for the same days. This fact tends to indicate that although the rainfall has a great influence on the turbidity of any surface water the Rio Piedras River is not so influenced by the rainfall of that section, but perhaps by that of a section of that river farther above.

No chemical examination was performed during the period recorded, on account of this water not being included in the program laid down by the members of the water commission; the turbidity figures were intended to supply the chief engineer of the service with data for his own work.

Table No. 6¹ gives the analytical data obtained from samples secured from the Bayamon River, at a point known as Las Chorreras, from February to May, 1915.

The following gives the maximum and the minimum for the data obtained during that period, so as to give a fair idea of the variations in the chemical changes undergoing in these waters, but never with the purpose of deciding their potability, because this is only possible when the complete data is studied in relation of each other.

	Bayamon River at Las Chorreras.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Turbidity.....		<i>Less than—</i> 100
Total solids.....	185	85
Hardness.....	126.43	83.90
Chlorine.....	21	14
Nitrates.....	.03	.001
Nitrites.....	.007	.0005
Oxygen consumed.....	2.70	1.30
Free ammonia.....	.12	.036
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.3	.084

Las Chorreras water is of a permanent transparency and was never observed with a turbidity higher than 100. The hardness is found to vary very little; it is of a moderate hardness if compared with the following standard figures:

	Hardness.
Rain water.....	3
American rivers, soft water.....	50
American rivers, hard water.....	150

The chlorine nitrates, nitrites, oxygen consumed, free ammonia, and albuminoid ammonia indicate that this source of water supply is fairly good from a chemical point of view, although the data obtained on the 27th of March gave a variation which pointed to a slight contamination.

¹ Table omitted; copy on file.

In order to make a proper interpretation of the analytical data for the water of the Guayama Aqueduct, as shown in Table No. 7,¹ samples were obtained from the same locality and from sources supposed to be pure, so as to place these figures as standard for that locality.

The following tables give the maximum and minimum figures for the Guayama Aqueduct embracing a period from August, 1914, to June, 1915, and for the purpose stated:

	Guayama Aqueduct.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Turbidity.....	400	<i>Less than—</i> 100
Solids.....	167	47
Hardness.....	167	48
Chlorine.....	18	9.5
Nitrates.....	.06	.001
Nitrites.....	.004	Traces.
Oxygen consumed.....	6.35	1.32
Free ammonia.....	.204	.036
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.300	.06

The water from the Guayama Aqueduct is fairly clear, as is shown by the turbidity being kept almost constantly under 100. The total solids were very variable, although in moderate amount. The hardness shows a great variation from soft to hard water, although it is most of the time a soft water. The chlorine, nitrates, nitrites, oxygen consumed, free and albuminoid ammonia seem to indicate that it is polluted from time to time, and thus is especially noticeable on the 31st of August and on the 21st of September, as is shown in Table No. 7.¹

Adequate means must be put into action to discover the real source of this pollution, which may be dangerous if some disease germ finds its way into the water.

It will be instructive also to compare the figures of Table No. 7¹ with the bacteriological examinations made during the same period of time by the biological laboratory of this service.

For the purpose of comparing standard figures with the water of the Mayaguez Aqueduct a few samples were selected from the same locality.

The following give the maximum and minimum results as obtained from Table No. 8¹ for the water of the Mayaguez Aqueduct and for the purpose of study:

	Mayaguez Aqueduct.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Turbidity.....	1,250	<i>Less than—</i> 100
Total solids.....	301	90
Hardness.....	170	78.3
Chlorine.....	13.5	6.5
Nitrates.....	.07	.001
Nitrites.....	.007	Traces.
Oxygen consumed.....	5.5	.7
Free ammonia.....	.168	.036
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.402	.06

The appearance of the water from the Mayaguez Aqueduct was generally very turbid, especially from August to November, 1914; during the month of December the turbidity was variable; but in January, February, March, April, and part of May it was very clear, except at intervals when affected by rain. During the rest of May and part of June it was also turbid most of the time. The total amount of solids were somewhat variable although never excessive. The hardness ran within wide limits, from soft to hard water. The chlorine, nitrates, nitrites, oxygen consumed, free and albuminoid ammonia, show so wide variations as to indicate contamination from time to time, as when the complete analytical data is compared in Table No. 8.¹

Following the rule established since the beginning of this report, a few samples were selected from the district of Ponce, during the same period of the investigation,

¹ Table omitted; copy on file.

from streams supposed to be pure, to compare said standard figures with those given in Table No. 9.¹

The maximum and the minimum figures as selected from Table No. 9,¹ for the water of the Ponce Aqueduct and for the purpose of study, are also given.

	Ponce Aqueduct.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Turbidity.....	400	<i>Less than—</i> 100
Total solids.....	190	88
Hardness.....	149.4	91
Chlorine.....	15.5	6
Nitrates.....	.07	.0025.
Nitrites.....	.005	Traces.
Oxygen consumed.....	5.25	1
Free ammonia.....	.144	.036
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.300	.0132

The turbidity was very low and fairly constant during the period of the investigation. The amount of total solids was variable but moderate. The hardness ran within wide limits, from moderately soft to hard water. The amount of chlorine, nitrates, nitrites, oxygen consumed, free and albuminoid ammonia, taking the complete analytical data as a whole, show a wide variation pointing to some sort of contamination, perhaps an intermittent contamination, which may be traced and eliminated.

The results of the analyses of a few samples of water collected in the same district where the supply for the Caguas Aqueduct is established, and from streams supposed to be pure are given in order to take such figures as standards for that locality.

The maximum and the minimum figures as selected from Table No. 10,¹ are stated further for the purpose of study of the water of the Caguas Aqueduct:

	Caguas Aqueduct.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Turbidity.....	170	<i>Less than—</i> 100
Solids.....	167	60
Hardness.....	115	62
Chlorine.....	20	10
Nitrates.....	.03	.001
Nitrites.....	.0042	Traces.
Oxygen consumed.....	6.10	0.1
Free ammonia.....	.176	.036
Albuminoid ammonia.....	.36	.036

The amount of total solids is fairly constant. The hardness runs within narrow limits from soft to moderately hard. The amount of chlorine, nitrates, nitrites, oxygen consumed, and free and albuminoid ammonia, comparing each complete analytical data with those made in previous or in later dates, show also an intermittent contamination which must be traced by some proper way; this being especially noticeable in the samples collected on the 31st of August and 28th of September, 1914.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. I. González Martínez, Director.

The work carried out in the biological laboratory during the past fiscal year is shown in a condensed table, which is hereto attached, and marked No. 11.¹ The routine work of this laboratory shows a very noticeable and rapid increase, there having been examined in the laboratory during the fiscal year 1912-13, 4,745 specimens; in 1913-14, 5,953; and in 1914-15, 6,128.

In spite of this increase in the routine work, and in addition thereto, there were carried on under the direction of Dr. González Martínez, director of this laboratory, the following special studies: (1) A systematic bacteriological analysis of the water

¹ Tables omitted; copies on file.

supplies of certain of the most important towns of the island; (2) the bacteriological diagnosis and treatment of leprosy; and (3) a comparative study of the different methods of serum diagnosis of syphilis.

(1) The report of the bacteriological analysis of the water supplies will be shown in connection with the reports of the other officers of the service who took part in this special work.

(2) *The diagnosis and treatment of leprosy.*—From the beginning of June, 1914, and before having knowledge of the work carried on by Ribas in Philadelphia, Dr. González Martínez had worked out a method of investigation of the bacillus of Hansen in the blood of anæsthetic lepers in whom no result had been obtained from the analysis of the nasal secretion and from the exudates obtained from amputating or deforming ulcerations. This procedure consisted in extracting blood from a vein which was collected in two centrifugation tubes, one of these filled two-thirds full of sterile redistilled water and the other emptied and sterilized in an oven, exactly as the tubes are prepared for the collection of blood for the Wasserman reaction. In the first the water produced a hemolysis of the erythrocytes and when this was completed the bacillus of Hansen was sought for in the centrifugated sediment by the coloring methods of Ziehl-Nelson and Pappenheim. In the second tube was produced the formation of a coagulum and natural separation of serum in the ice box. Twenty-four hours afterwards the serum was decanted and the coagulum, which in nets of fibrine must have caught the bacilli, was destroyed by a solution of antiformine, centrifugated, and the residue submitted in cover glasses to the specific coloring matters above mentioned.

A number of samples were examined which had been obtained from anæsthetic lepers confined in the leper colony only upon the clinical diagnosis because of the repeated failure in the microscopical examination of the nasal secretion and exudates from ulcerations. The result was brilliant. In all, without exception, the groups characteristics of the bacillus of Hansen were found. Since that time this method of bacteriological examination of leprosy is employed as a routine matter in this laboratory. It is proper to state that our procedure is entirely free from error in the sterile water or in the solutions employed to dissolve the coagulum for the reason that besides the extreme care taken in using only water known to be pure, at the same time, as a counterproof, the same investigation was practiced in the coagulum of all the samples of blood which had been received on the same day for the investigation of Wasserman reaction, proceeding from persons known to be free from leprosy. In none of these cases was there found anything which might in any way resemble the Hansen bacillus.

The hypodermatic treatment of leprosy with Chaulmoogra oil according to the method employed by Mercado in the Philippine Islands was only applied to seven sick chosen from those more severely attacked in our leper colony. It was not possible to carry it out on a greater scale because of the many deficiencies which exist in this establishment and the great difficulty caused by its being located on a small island, a long distance from the laboratory, rendering impossible the frequent visits which it would have been necessary to make. Nevertheless it can be stated that the result was relatively good, since two of those treated improved notably. It would be a matter of regret that this promising medication should not be continued.

(3) *The serum diagnosis of syphilis.*—The contradictory results which in many cases have been obtained from a serum reaction of Wasserman in the hands of experts attracted the attention of Dr. González Martínez and induced him to make a careful study of the different methods for the complement fixation in the cases of syphilis. It is impossible in this brief report to treat extensively this question, and it is necessary therefore to limit it to state concisely the conclusions arrived at by him after he had practiced 671 serum reactions according to the original method of Wasserman and the modifications introduced in it by Noguchi, Desmouliere, Weimberg, and Hetch.

(a) Before interpreting a Wasserman reaction the physician should consider the analyst who made the examination and his capacity as an investigator. The personal equation here having as great an influence as the quality of the reagents employed.

(b) It is preferable to give a negative verdict in cases of syphilis clinically positive rather than to put the stigma of syphilis on persons free from that disease.

(c) For that reason the analyst should ignore as far as possible the clinical diagnosis of the case. In that way he will proceed to the investigation without any previously formed opinion.

(d) Do not put any confidence in those investigators who pretend to obtain a positive reaction in every case of syphilis. They will fall into error more easily than those who adopt the opposite conduct.

(e) The original method of Wasserman is excellent when the investigator takes care to eliminate those cases classified as weakly positive, submitting them to proofs by elimination.

(f) The technic of Noguchi practiced with reagents dried on paper is an impossibility in tropical countries. The hemolytic force of the amboceptor varies from day to day. When a liquid amboceptor is used prepared in the country and its special antigen, it gives a procedure which is excellent and easily carried out.

(g) For obscure cases of syphilis or for ocular syphilis the technic of Desmouliere is recommended as even better than that of Weimberg and Hetch.

It is a matter of extreme regret that the necessity of economy in the expenditures of this service necessitated a reorganization of the bureaus in this office so that the biological laboratory had to be united in the future to the bureau of transmissible diseases.

In this reorganization the sanitation service lost the exceedingly valuable assistance of Dr. González Martínez who had organized the laboratory and who had been in charge since the original organization of this service.

His professional abilities, however, will be preserved to the government, through his membership in the Institute of Tropical Medicine where he will have the opportunity to carry on the original investigations for which he is so eminently fitted.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Dr. R. Del Valle Sarraga, Director.

The following report comprises in tabular form a summary of all analyses of foods, drugs, and other materials submitted to chemical investigation by the various branches of the insular government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Table No. 12¹ gives the work performed in this laboratory during said fiscal year.

Table No. 13¹ states the source of samples.

Table No. 14 contains the classification of cases recommended to the district courts for prosecution.

Table No. 15¹ comprises the distribution of samples as classified each month.

Table No. 16¹ includes the number of samples of water analyzed each month during the special water investigation.

Table No. 17¹ shows the distribution of good and adulterated milk for the various towns of the island, according to samples secured by the inspectors of these towns.

Table No. 18 shows the amount of food destroyed.

The tremendous amount of work performed during the fiscal year has more than doubled the figure stated in last year's report. The total number of samples analyzed for the 12 months ending on June 30 last, amounts to 2,547 samples and that of the previous fiscal year to 1,103 samples examined.

In spite of the penalties fixed by our law, fines being excluded and only jail penalties imposed, the percentage of adulteration of milk has increased from 11.98 per cent for the fiscal year ending 1914 to 21.20 per cent for the fiscal year 1914-15. This fact shows that there exists in the milk trade a certain tendency to adulterate milk with water, no matter what restrictions are provided by legislation. The causes of this evil, the worst form of food adulteration, must be properly investigated in order that they may be eliminated.

Some research work has been made with various brands of condensed and evaporated milk, to determine the proper methods and individual tests that may show the presence of such products as adulterants of fresh cow's milk when the vendor attempts to conceal from the chemist that it has been adulterated with water. The investigation has not been sufficiently advanced to warrant conclusions or to show definite figures.

The bread sold during the year has been of an inferior quality most of the time. The condemnation of such bread has been based on the accurate titration of acidity and the physical examination as to taste and the proper cooking. The appearance of the crumb was also taken into consideration before deciding as to its quality. The investigations made in the bakeries by our chemists and inspectors show that the dough is not properly mixed and that the ferment, used to make it rise, is generally contaminated with germs and yeast of all kinds by transplanting the yeast, from day to day, to the dough that remains to be worked up for the following day. This contamination results from the introduction of bacteria into the dough from the hands of the bakers or the utensils used in such establishments and from the street dust falling on unprotected receptacles where the dough is stored as a "culture" for future operations. The result of such unsanitary processes is the production of an excessively acid bread that at times has a sharp, bitter taste.

Wheat and corn flours have been contaminated frequently with worms and weevils and a certain discretion has been used before condemning the lots inspected. During the coming year the inspectors will keep a close watch on flours so contaminated in

¹ Tables omitted; copies on file.

order to carry a case into court to determine to what limit this contamination may be permitted without violating the pure-food act.

Raw coffee grains have been found coated with substances that may be deleterious to health. A complete investigation will be made and when the complete evidence is obtained we will act accordingly. An investigation is under way of the adulteration of ground coffee with cereals, a very common practice on this island.

An investigation of California wines has been started on a large scale, as they are largely diluted with water and alcohol and then sold at lower prices than the original ones stated in the invoices secured.

A complete examination has been made of the gasoline used as fuel and sold in the markets of the island, to serve as a basis for proper legislative action. This also includes the fractional distillation of all samples.

Ice has also been investigated, to determine to what extent the brine, for freezing purposes, contaminates the final product through leaking in the molds.

A certain amount of work has been performed on patent medicines and special attention has been paid to the "Antifimic Balsam" which is widely advertised as a cure for tuberculosis. Many drugs have been examined by securing small samples from independent purchasers. The public has cooperated with the inspectors. In this way we have found mercuric red oxide largely adulterated or wholly substituted by red lead, and calomel ("sold for external use only") largely adulterated or wholly substituted by lead carbonate.

A large amount of work has been performed for the bureau of internal revenue and for the department of justice; the latter was especially helped a great deal by our chemists, who gave great assistance as experts, presenting evidence in various criminal cases in which legal chemistry could play a part in throwing light upon the subject.

By inspecting closely Table No. 13 it will be found which towns cooperated with the food and drug law and to what extent they did so. The sanitary authorities of the city of Ponce sent in more samples than any other town on the island.

It will be noticed that in this table is given the number of samples as supplied monthly by all towns.

Attention is respectfully called to Table No. 14 as to the status of cases pending prosecution in the various district courts of the island for adulteration of milk, and which has been outlined in accordance with the partial reports obtained from said courts.

The valuation of all food destroyed, as shown in Table No. 18, has been estimated at approximately \$22,658.

DIVISION OF VETERINARY INSPECTION.

Dr. Juan Varas Catala, Veterinary Inspector. Dr. Jaime Bague, Veterinary Inspector.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that the disease of horses and mules known as glanders is steadily decreasing on the island. In the fiscal year 1914-15, 62 horses and mules were killed because suffering from glanders. These diagnoses were proven by the complete fixation test and seven cases more diagnosed clinically, as the symptoms were so typical as to need no further proof. The latter were killed, after having obtained the written consent of the owners.

In the fiscal year 1914-15, 133 horses and mules having glanders were killed, making a decrease of 64 animals killed in the past fiscal year, the percentage infection being decreased from 0.96 in 1913-14 to 0.59 in 1914-15. This demonstrates that the work of the veterinary inspectors is giving the result desired by the sanitation service, namely, to stamp out glanders on the island. In order to do this, it is not only necessary to continue the previous work, aided by the positive diagnosis of the fixation test, but also to require that horses, mules, and burros, when imported, should be accompanied by mallein charts filled out by the official veterinarians of the countries exporting them, or by some other proof that they are not suffering from glanders.

This procedure has been followed in Hawaii, giving such wonderful results that at present there is no glanders there. If this were done on the island of Porto Rico, glanders would be eradicated in a few years. It is to the interest of the owners of horses, mules, and burros that these steps be taken. If impossible to do this, then the veterinary inspectors of this service should apply mallein test to all horses, mules, asses, or other related animals, when imported, as soon as they have been landed.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Due to the orders given to the steamship companies not to introduce ruminants or swine from the United States during the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease in that country, we have had the good fortune of having been free from this disease on the

island. As this disease, which has caused such heavy losses to American cattle owners, is disappearing in the United States, because of the good work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the quarantine has been removed from many of the States and the transportation of animals permitted from one to another. At this time the watch on animals that are imported should be doubled, in order to avoid the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease onto this island. This necessitates the quarantine of all ruminants and swine imported for a certain length of time, in order to prove the absence of the disease in such animals.

STABLES INSPECTED.

The veterinary inspectors have examined 1,106 stables in the towns visited. They have also examined stables in the rural districts, but no report of this work is made, as these stables are very small and the number of horses negligible.

HORSES AND MULES INSPECTED.

There have been 11,537 horses and mules examined in stables and streets, with the result that 69 found to have glanders were killed, 22 were quarantined until cured of nasal catarrh, 15 were quarantined until cured of mycotic lymphangitis, and 1 animal suffering from mycotic lymphangitis was killed, as the disease was so far advanced as to be incurable.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the veterinary inspector sent 90 specimens of blood of horses or mules suspected of having glanders to the biological laboratory for the complete fixation test, 62 resulting positive.

Prescriptions have been given for 15 horses belonging to the insular police, 42 horses and mules belonging to the sanitation service in different towns on the island, and 2 horses belonging to the irrigation service in Guayama.

The following diseases of animals were investigated, diagnosed, and the curative and preventive treatment ordered, with the result that they were stamped out: Parotitis and microbic dysentery of cattle; avian smallpox and diphtheria; anthrax, a negative case in an ox; Texas fever and verminous bronchitis in calves.

BLACKLEG.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 there were 4 epizootics of blackleg on the south part of the island and 1 on the northern part. Preventive steps were at once taken and 258 head of young cattle vaccinated, with the result that these 5 epizootics were terminated. Blackleg does not have any great effect on the cattle on the island, because the cattle owners have come to know this disease and vaccinate their animals each year.

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

A careful examination was made of 236 animals brought into the ports of San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, all possible precautions being taken in each case to avoid the introduction of any contagious disease.

MILCH COWS INSPECTED.

An inspection was made of 119 cows in different dairies, with the result that some were found with inflamed or wounded udders and others in a very emaciated condition, due to improper food.

The sick cows were ordered separated from the healthy, and instructions given not to milk them. It is necessary always to be on the watch to prevent owners of sick cows from milking them and selling the milk to the public.

SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION.

When the inspectors in charge of the slaughterhouses in San Juan and Ponce can not examine the cattle which are to be killed for public consumption or the meat after slaughtering, this work is done by the veterinary inspectors.

In the fiscal year 1914-15 there were killed 19,048 bulls, 7,576 cows, 740 oxen, 15,262 young cattle, 3,304 pigs, 375 sheep, and 4,096 goats, making a total of 87,033 animals killed.

HOG CHOLERA.

Hog cholera appeared in Utuado and Rincon. Steps were at once taken to quarantine all swine at the place infected, and the necessary disinfection was done with the result that the epidemic was overcome. In Rincon the swine were to have been inoculated, but the vaccine arrived after the termination of the epidemic. This vaccine is on ice ready for immediate use in case of any other epidemic of the disease.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

F. D. McCown, Chief of Division.

In compliance with the requirements of letter from the governor, dated July 1, 1915, statement of the financial operations of the service has been transmitted to the auditor of Porto Rico, to be included in the consolidated statement of expenditures to be published by that office.

BUREAU OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES AND STATISTICS.

Dr. J. Gomez Brioso, Chief.

This office can not show very satisfactory results for this fiscal year regarding the number of cases of notifiable diseases occurring on the island. Figures do not deceive, and those accompanying this report show clearly that those referring to mortality do not in any way correspond with those referring to morbidity. The first is always higher than the second, and it is impossible to get from them the ratio between the total number of cases and those ending fatally. It is true that no statistician would think of forming conclusions from morbidity and mortality figures of cases that have not been under the direct charge of some capable physician. This information can only be obtained in certain places, such as hospitals, asylums, and in some cases limited portions of towns where the observer can record all the necessary data. In any case it is astonishing that the number of deaths exceed the number of sick or that the proportion of dead to sick should be exaggerated or uncertain. This is due to the fact that this office, notwithstanding the systematic efforts of the past four years, has been unable to compel the persons required by law to report transmissible diseases to comply as they should. Information is lacking even in cases of diseases whose treatment places great responsibility on the one in charge, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc. This may be seen by studying the adjoining report.

In the weekly bulletins issued by the United States Public Health Service, in which the existence of epidemic diseases is published, it is stated, as a reminder to those required to report contagious diseases, that "No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring." This statement is made by an organization having far greater resources than the sanitation service of Porto Rico. It is clear, therefore, that the general health inspection can not convert itself into prosecuting attorneys of transmissible diseases, and that if municipal physicians and the physicians practicing for themselves do not comply with their duties in reporting contagious diseases, it will never be possible to get any accurate information on the subject.

In any case, I must state that we are progressing, though slowly, and that last year we received more reports than in the preceding year, and that the reports of certain diseases of a virulent character have been sent in with sufficient dispatch.

It is my duty to state that in the remission of pathological specimens to the bacteriological laboratory for examination they have not been accompanied by the corresponding notification of the existence of contagious diseases. It seems that the chief interest of the physician is the confirmation of the diagnosis rather than the report of the occurrence of a contagious disease, as failure to report the case is quite common even after the confirmation of the diagnosis. This is a work that needs more organization than it has yet received, and the bacteriological laboratory gives more attention to those cases in which the specimen is accompanied by all the necessary data about the person affected, which is easily done by filling out the blanks supplied for the purpose.

The office of sanitation, from the sanitary viewpoint, must know the location of the person affected rather than the medical treatment that is being given, in order that the necessary sanitary precautions may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The medical treatment of the disease is of interest to the family and the attending physician. They are, so to say, private interests. The sanitary treatment is of prime interest to the sanitation service, which is the representation of the common interests and the entity to which the protection of the public is confided. It is well that the public take note of this fact and receive the visit of the sanitary officer, if not with armth, at least with the necessary attention and help. We say this because it is well known that in the families of certain grades of society the sanitary officer is ill received and the precautions recommended to prevent the spread of the disease are neglected, thus exposing themselves first of all to the contagious disease. Of this we have had personal proof, and because of it we are obliged to make the above statement.

The sanitary treatment of sick persons is the one we consider of true importance in fulfillment of the obligations placed on the sanitation service, and in this treatment

there appear many circumstances to which we can not refer at this time for lack of space, but among them is the effectiveness of isolation of the sick person from those around him, and even from the immediate family. This procedure, which is so certain and efficacious, is the one which meets with most opposition, particularly in the largest cities of the island, where the congestion of the population increases the rent and decreases the available space and, so to speak, makes people live one over the other. Often in order to isolate a case the only way is to remove the patients from the houses, thus necessitating quarantine hospitals in all the towns under the charge of the municipal authorities, though it is well known that the municipalities can not even sustain the general hospitals for the poor, because they have not given it the necessary attention. Another circumstance that makes it difficult to get the necessary morbidity statistics is the lack of report of recovery from sickness. We know very well the exact number of deaths occurring in the island, as the civil registrars are always at work and attentive to the duties pertaining to them. The same is not true of the information as to recoveries of the diseases in which we are interested. On other occasions we have stated that the report of recovery from a contagious disease is not so much the duty of the attending physician as of the sanitary officer, as from the time that he is notified of the occurrence of a contagious disease it is his duty to follow the case until it has been concluded. Due to the fact that at present many of the towns on the island have no permanent representatives of the sanitation service, the latter is handicapped and at the disposal of those attending the sick.

Another point of interest is with respect to the truth of the diagnosis either of the certificate of death or the morbidity report of the country. The conditions under which our country people live, generally far from the towns, necessarily causes errors which require our attention. Rural Porto Ricans do not receive any regular medical attention. They live far from the centers of population, and, rich or poor, it is hard for them to get even daily medical attention. The general practice is to send some person of limited intelligence to tell the doctor the symptoms and receive from him the necessary prescription. If it is difficult to make a good diagnosis when it is possible to make a personal examination, how much more difficult it must be to do it under the foregoing conditions. From this results the error in diagnosis—the almost constant error, as a large percentage of the death certificates are issued by doctors according to statements of friends of the deceased without any previous knowledge of the sickness.

In the beginning of the fiscal year just completed the order was issued that the municipal physicians of a number of the towns send in a weekly report of the sick attended in the locality. To facilitate this work blank prescription books were prepared, so that copies of all prescriptions would be made and sent to this office. On this prescription it was necessary to state the name of the patient, age, sex, civil condition, and diagnosis. The notes from 12 towns for 8 months have been filed in this office. As the work is not yet complete, we can not give the results of the observations; but we are authorized to state that a large majority of the cases have been diagnosed without any personal examination of the patient, following the custom existing in the rural districts of prescribing for patients from the information given the doctor by the messenger requesting it. It is clear that no confidence can be placed on information coming from such a source. It is also well to remember that a certain percentage of the death certificates can not be depended on, as has been said before, since the diagnosis is only made in order to authorize the burial of the deceased.

It is easily seen that under these conditions it is very difficult to take the necessary sanitary precautions. Equally difficult is the treatment of the dietetic, which is necessarily useless in cases of extreme poverty and almost as bad as the medical treatment, to the great detriment of those in charge of the difficult mission of giving medical attention to the poor. From all this we come to the conclusion that the individual medical attention to the sick at their homes is almost useless in Porto Rico at this time, and that attention should be given to the treatment of the sick in hospitals if we are to realize the true benefit of sanitation and public assistance, as well as in the interest of science.

In no case is this more noticeable than in the treatment of tuberculosis in all its forms and pulmonary tuberculosis particularly. It is easily seen, from the morbidity and mortality statistics, that the treatment of tuberculosis is absolutely inefficient. In certain municipal hospitals in various parts of the island tuberculosis patients are not admitted, claiming that if they were the hospital would soon be converted from a general one to one for the treatment of tuberculosis only, so large is the number of sick in all the towns. If the towns have not yet been able to erect general hospitals, it is still harder for them to erect special hospitals for the treatment of any one disease. This brings to mind the idea which I qualify, without fear of exaggeration, as absolutely necessary as the most effective preventive measure.

It is necessary to take care of the more advanced cases of tuberculosis in special institutions, thus separating them from those living with them. The physician in charge of the bureau of transmissible diseases recommends that a hospital be established in San Juan for special treatment of tuberculosis and that a similar hospital be established in Ponce. According to calculations made from the number of sick in the northern and southern districts, the San Juan hospital should have a capacity of 200 beds and the Ponce hospital 150 beds. These hospitals would, of course, be under the direction of the sanitation service as a sanitary measure. This, added to the establishment of a number of dispensaries under municipal control at various points on the island, would allow us to carry out the prevention and diminution of tuberculosis, now on the increase in the island of Porto Rico, and at the same time to educate the sick and their families.

This fiscal year there have been reported 1,788 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, which is increased to 1,924 deaths if we include the 136 from other forms of tuberculosis. This figure is 201 greater than for the previous fiscal year, though it does not go out of the curve of deaths recorded to any noticeable extent and corresponds with the slight mortality increase for the same period. Until the sanitation service has two special hospitals for tuberculosis work, it is extremely difficult to make any calculations as to the conditions prevailing in Porto Rico with respect to this devastating sickness and much less is it possible to take the necessary preventive steps. As we have already said, we consider this absolutely necessary.

In the previous year the island has not been burdened by any epidemic of contagious diseases. This statement must be made, even though it gives a great deal of credit to the sanitation service. Indeed, there has not been a single town on the island that has had any epidemic of a contagious disease. The cases of sickness observed have almost always been sporadic, with an occasional one that was endemic. The sanitation service has tried to trace the origin of each case and has carried the work to the furthest point possible. In certain diseases the carriers of the bacillus have been hunted out and sometimes the service has been so fortunate as to find them and to overcome the disease by isolating and watching them.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This office has been notified of 1,066 cases of tuberculosis, a figure that is far from true, as we have already said. Since the records show that there have been more than 1,900 deaths, it is not to be doubted that there are more than 9,000 persons suffering from this disease. Judging from the official records, the worst months have been January, February, and March of the present year.

MALARIA.

There are parts of the island that are always infected with malaria. The records run up to 400 sick, the largest number having been reported during December, 1914, and, though we can not place much confidence in the figures obtainable, it is certain that the variation in the different months of the year is not very large. There have been 719 deaths from it during the year, or 3.02 per cent of the total number of deaths. We need not consider the question of the necessity of the extinction of mosquitoes at this time, as it is well known that it does not depend on the will of the sanitation service but on the fact that it would cause considerable expenditure of public funds. But it is well to state that this is a work that should be taken up as soon as circumstances permit.

TYPHOID FEVER.

During the year there have been 121 deaths from typhoid fever and 361 cases reported to this office. As we have already stated, we can not form any opinions from these figures, since the number of deaths from typhoid is known, always allowing for mistaken diagnosis, and it is not possible that 361 is the correct number of cases occurring. The mortality from typhoid compared to the total number of deaths is only 0.5 per cent. In this particular we have advanced. If the reports of typhoid cases are not exact they are not far from it, and it is necessary to state that if the results of the examinations made by the bacteriological laboratory are compared with the morbidity and mortality figures it will be found that doctors on the island work actively against typhoid and that the sanitary precautions are taken with sufficient care, as has been proven by visits to some towns where persistent cases of typhoid have appeared.

The precautions taken have even been carried to the point of vaccinating with antityphoid serum, 774 people having been vaccinated during the last fiscal year, chiefly in Arecibo, Añasco, Cabo Rojo, and Lares, not to count those in San Juan and

Ponce. The vaccination in Lares, where there were some cases of typhoid, was carried out quite extensively during the months of July to November, inclusive, 1914. It should be noted that not a single case has resulted unfavorably or in a way that might cause us to regret the efficient precautions taken. In San Juan, where every efficient work has been done in overcoming typhoid, even so far as to have given rise to no danger that it might spread through the city, it having been the practice that any case of typhoid that could not be properly taken care of in the house because of local conditions or poverty has been transferred to the insular quarantine hospital, at which place some cases that were very serious when admitted were completely cured. This office is convinced that a continuance of this system of handling the sick, personal observation and sanitary care will, in a short time, stamp out the germ of the disease in the city of San Juan and the sanitation service will only have to think of cases that may come in from the exterior.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This is a sickness which has assumed large proportions in some of the towns on the island. It is believed that the larger part of these cases have not been reported and because of this only 79 are recorded. The mortality in the whole island reached 54 with months such as November, 1914, and February, 1915, in which only one death was recorded from this illness. If it had assumed grave proportions in any locality this office would have had recourse to curative injections of the proper serum, which procedure would have necessitated the necessary attention in order that it might be carried out if found necessary.

DIPHTHERIA.

There are 99 cases and 43 deaths of this disease recorded in the preceding year. The percentage of deaths from this cause is very small, almost inappreciable. On this occasion as on former ones, it is stated that the sanitation service has been attentive in providing diphtheria antitoxin to immunize those exposed to contagion, this being done free of charge, it being our belief that the antitoxin necessary for therapeutic treatment should be supplied by the families of the well-to-do and by the municipalities in the case of the poor. This is a disease which may be considered as well under control in this country and undoubtedly the deaths have occurred in those cases which were abandoned by their families and which did not receive medical attention in time. Of this there is good proof and for that reason it is stated. Right here in San Juan we had occasion to prove that some children died or were placed in great danger of their lives by their parents' neglect to attend to troubles they thought catarrhal. The local office of the sanitation service had to intervene in cases of this nature, lamenting the fact that proper steps were not taken in time.

INFANTILE TETANUS.

In the past year there were 44 cases of this preventable disease reported. The number of deaths is very slight, amounting to 688, or 2.89 per cent of the total mortality. With respect to this it is necessary to repeat the statement made a year ago, that this is a disease that can be entirely prevented but will not disappear until the causes of it are well known to the public and to the mothers, a work that might well be made the subject of special instruction, particularly in the public schools on the island.

UNCINARIASIS.

The work of the extinction or diminution of anemia has been carried on in the island with regularity and efficiency. During the year there have been 62 regular and 5 special stations working. The former have been in charge of sanitary doctors having other sanitary work and the latter have been directed by doctors appointed for the purpose. The special stations have been located in the rural labor centers, far from the towns, and in places where it is known that there are people in need of medical treatment for anemia. It may be seen by consulting the adjoining report that the towns that have done the most work, having attended more than 1,000 cases each, are Lares, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Juncos, Yauco, Añasco, and Ponce. At a majority of the special stations that have generally worked for short periods the number of sick attended has been as high as 1,200, 2,619 having been treated in barrio de Culebra of Barros. The results obtained are satisfactory and it has been proven that the anemia stations must be situated in the localities where there are the greatest number of cases, as has been surmised in former years, and it is clear that the majority of these cases are to be found at the rural labor centers when the workmen go there looking for employment.

A fixed station can not give the same results as a special mobile one. The novelty of a thing has a great influence on the people and advantage must be taken of this to treat a greater number of the sick. It is the belief of this office, therefore, that the fixed stations should be suppressed, as the expense is unwarranted, and mobile stations established with a personnel devoted solely to the treatment of uncinariasis.

During the year 32,278 cases of anemia have been treated, of which 22 per cent were mild, 45 per cent ordinary, 28 per cent serious, and 5 per cent very serious. Of this number 38 per cent have been cured, 48 per cent are under treatment, 13 per cent have given up the treatment, and 1 per cent died. With respect to the number of deaths, it is necessary to state that this is from information from the stations and that they are unable to give any accurate information, as the sick, after treatment, do not go to the trouble of reporting the deaths. In the tables of general diseases in the Bertillon number corresponding to anemia-chlorosis there are 842 deaths, or 3.54 per cent of the total mortality during the year. Without doubt, because of the way in which certificates are issued, this includes many deaths due to uncinariasis and in the Bertillon number 106 which includes cases of ankilostomiasis or uncinariasis there are 167 deaths, or 0.70 per cent of the total.

SMALLPOX-VARIOLOID.

There has not been a single case of smallpox to include in this report; on the other hand, there have been a number of cases of chicken pox and some of varioloid. There have been 191 cases of the former and 40 of the latter. There is not a single case of death from them in the mortality table. It is necessary to state that we are still having trouble about the diagnosis of these diseases as not a few of the doctors mistake as varioloid what are undoubtedly violent cases of chicken pox. We have recently had to make this diagnosis of some intensely virulent cases of chicken pox. In San Juan many of them have been transferred to the quarantine hospital because of special reasons and under the strict watch of that institution, it has been proven that there is no reason for confusing them. The cases of chicken pox recorded in the mortality statistics are not even an approximation of the actual number of cases as, in the judgment of this office, 191 represents only a small part of the real number of cases on the island. This is due to the fact that the families and even the doctors attending consider chicken pox as very unimportant and do not go to the trouble of reporting it. It is certain that even the treatment is given very carelessly. This office has devoted a good deal of attention to the vaccination against small pox on the island, giving preference to school children, the procedure being to vaccinate in localities where there is chicken pox taking advantage of the useless fear of those who do not realize the difference between chicken pox and smallpox. The number of smallpox vaccinations recorded is 5,549. These are vaccinations made by employees of the Service of Sanitation and do not include those made with virus furnished to private doctors or municipalities.

The largest number of vaccinations has been made in San Juan and amounts to 1,777. This service should make good progress in the coming year and in order to do so there should be a personnel appointed whose duty would be to make inoculations, record them properly, and issue the necessary certificates for the same.

SCARLET FEVER.

There is only one case of this dread disease recorded during the year. The report came to this office and the necessary examination was made with the result that, according to the statements of officers of this service, the diagnosis was an erroneous one.

FILARIA.

There have been 18 cases of this disease recorded during the year. It is very common in the country and these figures do not give any idea of the actual number of cases. The attending physicians are very careless about reporting to this office any kind of filarial disorders, and it is because of this that the data is so poor.

LEPROSY.

In treating of this disease it is necessary to state that all the known cases of leprosy are confined in the lazaretto or leper colony on Goat Island. Twelve cases have been reported during the year, those shown by bacteriological analysis to the positive being sent to the colony. Four patients died during the year from disorders caused by the disease. At present there are 23 male and 16 female patients.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

A special record of infantile mortality is kept in this office and includes all children less than 1 year old. We are sorry that the limit placed on this type of document does not permit a comprehensive treatment of this interesting subject; for this reason we have to confine ourselves to recommending that the accompanying statistics be examined. The general figures though no larger than in other parts of the world where the same problem exists are, nevertheless, very high. During the year there have been 6,644 deaths of children less than 1 year old against 5,713 during the preceding year, which amounts to 28.8 per cent of the total mortality, and 5.55 per thousand of the population. Referred to the number of births it amounts to 14.15 per cent, that is to say, that for each 100 children born during that period 14 died. The statistics also include children less than 2 years old. The mortality for this age is 7.71 per thousand of population. The principal diseases of children during the first year are diarrhea and enteritis, which amount to 33.80 per cent of the infantile mortality; congenital debility which amounts to 13.14 per cent; infantile tetanus, which amounts to 10.32 per cent; and diseases of the respiratory organs, that come to a total of 16.17 per cent, of which 10.8 per cent is acute bronchitis, 3.84 per cent bronchial pneumonia, and 1.53 per cent pneumonia.

Attention is called to the increased percentage of congenital debility and gastro intestinal diseases which show an excessively high figure. This is a question that has already been taken up by this office and conditions are improving in this respect.

During the year a commission composed of Dr. Watson, Dr. Martinez Alvarez, the municipal physician in Puerta de Tierra, and the undersigned was appointed to state the causes of infantile mortality. Although the information has not yet been completed and the investigation is still under way, it may be stated that these diseases are due to improper and poor food and lack of care. Proper care of children at this delicate age would undoubtedly result in a diminution in the number of deaths if there were some way of varying the conditions of the dwellings of the poor.

The nursery recently formed, due to the initiative of Mrs. Hildreth, ought to contribute largely to the decrease of this trouble. This institution will take care of children of the women employed in the factory during the hours they are at work, and it is clear that if the young children are well fed and cared for the percentage of mortality should decrease. May the charitable society of San Juan take up this idea and sustain it in order that in future reports we may give the results we hope to attain.

Dr. Martinez Alvarez, municipal physician in Puerta de Tierra, has sent a report to this office of the work done by the municipal physicians in that district during the months of January to June, inclusive, 1915. This work has served to make known the nature, significance, and necessity of domiciliary assistance in the centers of populations if it is to amount to anything. The sick visited by the municipal physicians of Puerta de Tierra in their homes during the semester ending in June, amounted to 2,670. Of the 1,569 attended in the second district during this period, 64 were children only 1 year old. In order to appreciate this fully we must take into account the fact that during this period there were 2,253 deaths of children less than 2 years old from diarrhea and enteritis. With respect to this there is a difficult problem which must be solved if we are to look after the health of the children. This problem is that the doctor is not generally asked to attend children suffering from gastrointestinal troubles and is only sent for in serious cases when the families think there is a possibility of death. The quacks, midwives, the advertisements of patent medicines with claims of marvelous results, all intervene before the doctor in cases of infantile disorders.

It seems that everything is unfavorable to the vitality of children less than 2 years old.

We must not pass over the Presbyterian Hospital in silence, as it is also doing good work in this line even, according to Dr. Martinez Alvarez, to the extent of having two nurses at the disposal of the doctors for the care of the sick children, it being quite common for them to give not only their professional attention but also the milk which has been prescribed. They are, indeed, doing a good work which should not be repaid by silence but should be made known generally.

It would not be superfluous to recommend to the municipal physicians that as the hospital service is enlarged the care of the sick in their homes be carried on by trained nurses in order to decrease the terrible effects of quackery, ignorance, and poverty.

MORTALITY STANDARD.

As a synthesis of the foregoing, we must state that the general mortality, with slight variations, is of the same standard as that of the preceding year. There have been 46,947 births during the year, or an average of nearly 4,000 births monthly. During

the same period there have been 23,664 deaths. These figures represent a gain of 23,283 in population. There are 13,584 marriages recorded, or slightly more than 1,000 per month. The number of stillborn recorded amounted to 3,671, which is about 300 per month, or 10 daily. Comparing the mortality figures of the fiscal year of 1914-15 with 1913-14 a slight increase of 1.34 per thousand is noted. Comparing the figures month by month, the difference is inappreciable, being distributed equally over the entire year. December and March, inclusive, show the greatest increase in mortality and June the greatest for one month.

The mortality for the year is 19.78 per thousand.

In the past year this office started the work of medical examination in the schools. This is a work of great importance and merits all our attention. No figures are given in this report, as the work is not complete, and it is impossible to form any conclusions from those already taken, as they are very liable to error. Nevertheless, we should state that, in a total of 600 children examined by Dr. M. B. Caballero, more than 90 per cent had serious dental troubles. In many cases it was also possible to discern deviations of the spinal column, more or less marked, as well as defective vision, throat troubles, and retarded development of the nose, making the standard of our school children much below normal.

Our children are in great need of care from the public authorities in view of their physical development and the existence of a number of diseases that are entirely neglected. In some cases it was proven that there were children so stunted in growth that it was necessary to advise their removal from the school as absolutely unfit to study and of a type that could only be saved by special instruction.

TRACHOMA.

In view of the report made by Dr. W. W. King in the last fiscal year and in the effort to determine more accurately the existence of trachoma among the school children of the island, request was made of the governor for authority to expend not to exceed \$10,000 in the work of examining and treating the school children. After receiving the authority, Dr. L. Garcia de Quevedo, health officer of this service, was placed in charge of this work with the assistants stated in the attached report. This work is necessarily incomplete. There are 180,000 school children, many of whom (60 per cent) are at rural schools in the interior of the island, the mere statement of which fact is sufficient to explain the impossibility of carrying out a complete examination of all. The conclusions reached by Dr. Quevedo as a result of his work are approximately the same as those of Dr. King. The reduction in the appropriations for the succeeding year will compel this service to leave to the municipal and private physicians the treatment of the cases, limiting itself as in other diseases to determining its existence and taking the precautions necessary to prevent its spread.

Particular attention is invited to the greater relative prevalence in the rural schools, as compared with the schools in the urban zones.

Before concluding I desire to express the appreciation which I, as well as the officers of the service, feel for the hearty cooperation and assistance furnished to us both by the attorney general's department and by the police. The same difficulties have occurred during the past year in the enforcement of the law in the municipal courts as have been reported in previous years, but the attorney general and all the officers of his department and the officers of the district courts have in every case shown themselves desirous of aiding in the strict enforcement of the law. Without this hearty cooperation the work of the service would be an impossibility.

Respectfully,

W. F. LIPPITT,
Director of Sanitation.

Table No. 1. Bacteriological examination of water from the municipal supply of Caguas. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 2. Bacteriological examination of water from the municipal supply of Guayama. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 3. Bacteriological examination of water from the municipal supply of Ponce. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 4. Bacteriological examination of water from the municipal supply of Mayaguez. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 5. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, San Juan Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 6. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, Bayamon Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 7. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, Guayama Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 8. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, Mayaguez Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 9. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, Ponce Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 10. Chemical laboratory, special water investigation, Caguas Aqueduct. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 11. Showing the total number and kinds of analyses made in the biological laboratory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 12. Work performed in the chemical laboratory on the service of sanitation during the fiscal year 1914-15. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 13. Source of samples analyzed in the chemical laboratory, 1914-15. Table omitted; copy on file.

TABLE NO. 14.—*Classification of cases recommended for prosecution.*

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN.		DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGUEZ—continued.	
Cases reported to the court.....	48	Number of cases—Continued.	
Cases pending of action.....	39	1, two persons convicted and condemned;	
Cases acquitted.....	1	seven days in jail each; only one paid the	
Cases dismissed.....	1	costs.	
Number of cases:		6, ten days in jail and costs each.	
1, two days in jail.			
4, five days in jail each.			
2, six days in jail each.			
DISTRICT COURT OF PONCE.		DISTRICT COURT OF ARECIBO.	
Cases reported to the court.....	24	Cases reported to the court.....	20
Cases pending of action.....	10	Cases pending of action.....	10
Cases acquitted.....	1	Number of cases:	
Cases dismissed.....	1	2, four days in jail each.	
Number of cases:		4, five days in jail each.	
1, two persons convicted and condemned; three		1, eight days in jail.	
hours in jail and costs each.		1, two persons convicted and condemned; eight	
1, one day in jail.		days in jail each.	
1, one day in jail and costs.		2, ten days in jail each.	
1, two days in jail and costs.			
2, three days in jail and costs each.			
3, five days in jail each.			
3, ten days in jail and costs each.			
DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGUEZ.		DISTRICT COURT OF AGUADILLA.	
Cases reported to the court.....	25	Cases reported to the court.....	9
Cases pending of action.....	14	Cases pending of action.....	6
Number of cases:		Number of cases:	
1, two days in jail and costs.		1, one month in jail.	
1, five days in jail and costs.		2, one month in jail and costs each.	
1, two persons convicted and condemned; five			
days in jail and costs each.			
1, seven days in jail and costs.			
		DISTRICT COURT OF HUMACAO.	
		Cases reported to the court.....	5
		Cases pending of action.....	2
		Cases dismissed.....	1
		Number of cases:	
		1, one day in jail.	
		1, ten days in jail.	

Table No. 15. Distribution of samples as classified each month, 1914-15. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 16. Special water investigations, number of samples of water analyzed each month. Table omitted; copy on file.

Table No. 17. Source of cow's milk samples and classification of same, 1914-15. Table omitted; copy on file.

TABLE No. 18.—*Foods condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

	Pounds.	Cans.	Barrels.	Quarts.	Units.	Boxes.	Bottles.	Packages.	Loaves.	Yards.
Milk and milk products:										
Cow's milk				9,251						
Condensed milk		25,409								
Butter	12									
Cheese	8,494				135	26				
Edible oils and fats:										
Cottonseed oil	30									
Peanut oil		402								
Lard	462									
Oleomargarine	190									
Cereals and its products:										
Wheat flour	14,739									
Bread	2,182								11,442	
Crackers	338				2,279	115		6		
Pudding					179					
Dough	304									
Bufuelos					60					
Toasts					382					
Corn	200									
Corn flour	3,810									
Corn flakes									4	
Indian corn									2	
Arepas de maiz					21					
Pan de maiz	27									
Cassava					60					
Oats								94		
Rice	4,010									
Garden beans	1,600									
Beans	2,850									
Grains:										
Coffee	1,375									
Spanish peas	804									
Petit-pois	478									
Italian paste, vermicelli	1,133									
Cacao and its products:						81				
Cocoa		383								
Chocolate	108									
Saccharine products, sugar	8									
Preserved fruits:										
Capers							11			
Olives							96			
Prunes							7			
Strawberries							144			
Figs	618	11								
Guava jelly	56									
Pears		4								
Refreshing beverages, lemon phosphate							12			
Alcohol and alcoholic preparations, wine							11			
Canned meats and vegetables:										
Miscellaneous fish		169								
Miscellaneous goods		614								
Red pepper		12								
Sardines		271								
Tomato ketchup		480								
Tomatoes		33								
Petit-pois		157								
Preserved meats:										
Codfish	86,209									
Herring	12,821									
Pork chops	13,311									
Corn beef	7,185									
Ham	19,040	43								
Lomo de cerdo										
Mackerel	94									
Pollock	4,995									
Salmon	1,518	58								
Bacon	1,049									
Jerked beef	60									
Embutidos		1								
Bologna sausage	375									
Sausage	129	100								
Mineral water							45			
Nutritious tubers:										
Garlic	62									
Sweet potatoes					45					
Onions	50,334									
Potatoes	6,053									
Yautias					107					

TABLE NO. 18.—*Foods condemned and destroyed during the fiscal year 1914-15—Contd.*

	Pounds.	Cans.	Barrels.	Quarts.	Units.	Boxes.	Bottles.	Packages.	Loaves.	Yards.
Miscellaneous fresh meats:										
Duck meat.....	14									
Beef.....	2,670									
Pork.....	1,140									
Liver.....					40					
Gizzard.....					18					
Fishes.....	224				116					
Pastelillos de carne.....					201					
Mondongo.....	4									
Fruits:										
Sweet oranges.....					4					
Dates.....	17									
Coconuts.....					196					
Mangoes.....					475					
Apples.....			22							
Pineapples.....					38					
Pears.....	27				34					
Miscellaneous:										
Pimento.....	4,443									
Zigzag.....								27		
Ice cream cones.....	647									
Yeast.....	15									
Sweetmeat.....	1,671				1,558	366				
Mixed pickles.....							15			
Dry fruits.....	10									
Caramelos.....	300									
Empanadas.....					1					
Refinante para pan.....	20									
Plug tobacco.....										10
Grand total.....	259,034	28,147	22	9,251	5,949	588	341	133	11,442	10

TABLE No. 19.—Showing the total number of new cases attended at the anemia stations, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained during the fiscal year 1914-15.

Anemia stations.	Color.		Sex.		Age.						Clinical form.			Result obtained.				Total.	
	White.	Col-ored.	Male.	Fe-male.	Un-der 1 year.	From 1 to 9 years.	From 10 to 19 years.	From 20 to 39 years.	From 40 to 59 years.	Over 60 years.	Re-nigh.	Me-dium.	Intense.	Very intense.	Cured.	Under treat-ment.	Left treat-ment.		Dead.
Adjuntas.....	344	2	214	132	1	47	101	134	56	7	229	92	25	.....	171	121	53	1	346
Aguada ¹	139	8	92	55	2	25	50	48	19	5	50	75	75	20	125	125	9	8	147
Aguadilla.....	1,369	259	881	747	2	177	654	491	249	55	472	635	418	103	665	671	288	4	1,628
Agua Buenas.....	150	43	149	44	4	32	51	63	39	4	41	97	43	12	52	108	33	193	571
Aibonito.....	457	114	269	302	1	83	215	188	75	10	164	146	173	88	194	307	68	2	1,278
Añasco.....	727	551	729	549	.....	131	464	488	172	23	67	1,174	598	75	425	749	101	3	1,574
Arecibo.....	1,635	239	1,011	843	42	400	539	550	262	81	364	837	598	75	886	549	408	31	1,574
Arroyo ¹	30	20	15	35	1	12	24	10	3	.....	3	17	24	6	.....	20	30	.....	50
Barceloneta ¹	34	2	24	12	.....	2	13	16	4	.....	15	13	5	3	23	11	.....	36	690
Barranquitas.....	546	144	315	375	4	120	201	223	115	4	15	13	5	5	215	381	83	11	316
Barros.....	291	25	193	123	.....	39	121	122	32	2	548	90	76	4	133	121	48	14	209
Bayamon ¹	187	22	149	60	.....	29	65	78	36	1	52	111	38	8	70	77	58	4	309
Cabo Rojo ¹	146	30	119	57	.....	16	61	73	22	4	34	124	18	.....	110	37	20	9	176
Caguas.....	251	74	196	129	.....	43	139	109	28	6	13	141	162	9	154	107	56	8	325
Camuy ¹	163	1	107	57	.....	15	66	55	25	3	14	128	18	.....	6	55	54	55	164
Carolina ¹	170	106	174	102	4	171	109	50	31	11	158	56	35	27	88	91	97	.....	272
Cayey.....	871	41	560	352	.....	111	369	309	110	13	133	146	789	51	360	347	199	6	912
Ciales.....	240	92	192	140	.....	45	120	115	43	9	9	64	46	7	131	141	53	3	332
Coamo ¹	100	45	73	72	.....	2	53	76	14	.....	44	64	33	18	50	32	60	3	145
Comerio ¹	175	10	101	84	.....	22	57	73	30	3	65	59	43	18	109	48	24	4	185
Corozal.....	177	40	129	88	.....	18	86	92	25	5	1	135	67	3	117	55	31	10	217
Fajardo.....	189	37	156	70	.....	8	40	28	15	1	5	62	25	.....	132	67	39	3	226
Guaynabo.....	62	30	64	28	6	6	104	85	15	.....	1	63	19	.....	12	17	6	1	392
Guayama ¹	219	78	151	146	.....	95	210	184	85	11	235	201	53	9	250	240	36	.....	297
Guayanilla.....	364	182	262	284	.....	9	153	135	22	.....	14	194	53	.....	99	78	.....	174	546
Gurabo ¹	158	16	119	55	.....	64	135	135	49	5	66	221	95	6	217	98	49	4	388
Humacao.....	316	72	259	129	.....	22	48	48	27	.....	18	77	55	.....	117	7	24	2	150
Isabela ¹	145	5	78	72	.....	53	53	48	15	.....	30	30	30	.....	119	48	33	63	100
Jayuya ¹	48	52	50	50	.....	22	25	30	15	.....	3	34	22	18	139	143	63	9	411
Juana Diaz.....	336	75	201	210	.....	66	147	136	53	9	4	64	173	170	196	143	63	9	411
Juncos.....	1,100	435	607	607	34	286	550	467	152	57	427	698	293	117	634	730	169	2	1,535
Lajas ¹	18	2	12	18	.....	2	6	6	.....	.....	55	1,229	741	33	1,034	880	144	4	2,058
Lares.....	1,984	74	972	1,986	.....	202	745	824	252	28	65	283	731	103	398	127	104	11	640
Las Marias.....	533	107	313	287	6	97	213	213	104	.....	30	157	296	74	398	161	61	.....	608
Loíza.....	378	230	351	267	.....	36	227	218	58	15	32	208	133	41	152	198	37	.....	287
Manatí.....	268	19	194	93	.....	30	122	78	44	7	28	81	133	7	132	98	37	9	70
Maricao ¹	57	13	31	39	.....	11	35	18	6	.....	28	19	16	7	24	37	9	.....	287

Mauaboo.....	141	68	119	90	19	63	84	37	6	22	63	78	46	60	95	54	269
Mayaguez.....	339	41	203	177	45	149	140	37	9	52	108	153	67	185	99	69	380
Morovis.....	504	90	274	320	90	229	194	74	7	112	345	134	3	206	363	9	594
Naguabo.....	135	30	113	52	10	64	175	14	2	4	64	94	3	58	91	16	165
Naranjito.....	351	3	181	173	54	105	161	29	5	14	312	14	14	241	68	45	354
Natillas.....	199	41	146	94	14	62	115	4	5	10	77	142	11	108	98	33	240
Penuelas.....	16	10	6	6	3	379	350	186	16	4	9	3	3	6	10	94	16
Ponce.....	760	303	456	607	132	379	350	186	16	76	452	521	14	518	443	8	1,063
Quebradillas.....	133	3	38	30	3	18	25	19	3	2	59	7	7	16	49	3	68
Rincon.....	8	6	81	52	15	48	57	12	1	2	98	30	5	92	28	10	133
Rio Grande.....	84	76	98	62	3	55	52	24	2	51	66	37	6	71	47	42	11
Rio Piedras.....	142	57	97	102	46	78	51	19	5	91	45	42	21	146	31	15	160
Sabana Grande.....	9	7	5	5	1	2	9	9	4	1	4	5	2	403	5	7	199
Salinas.....	695	62	479	278	50	277	311	119	40	348	306	101	2	244	244	110	757
San German.....	802	25	487	340	143	317	262	96	9	390	271	166	2	530	241	53	827
San Sebastian.....	7	2	5	4	1	3	4	1	1	3	6	2	2	4	4	5	9
Santa Isabel.....	25	4	13	14	3	11	80	36	4	18	65	110	45	135	76	29	29
Toa Alta.....	201	62	108	95	43	100	80	36	4	43	65	110	45	135	76	29	29
Trujillo Alto.....	25	14	11	11	6	9	8	5	2	4	13	4	1	5	50	51	263
Vega Alta.....	36	46	50	32	8	27	31	13	3	9	96	15	2	32	22	28	82
Vega Baja.....	367	101	292	176	55	167	175	67	4	175	211	75	7	276	151	33	468
Vieques.....	5	2	3	4	3	3	89	23	12	1	3	102	1	165	41	5	211
Yabucoa.....	178	33	153	58	12	69	18	126	21	185	86	414	19	578	551	217	911
Yauco.....	1,257	72	629	700	176	498	508	126	21	185	711	414	19	578	551	217	1,329
ESTACIONES ESPECIALES.																	
Aguares (Utuado).....	719	.....	350	369	9	256	212	59	16	157	313	206	43	9	578	132	719
Florida Adentro.....	1,570	292	900	962	16	374	655	572	217	28	267	348	87	105	1,757	.....	1,882
Inclera (Barceloneta).....	60	34	45	40	17	20	40	7	1	32	4	13	4	40	50	4	94
Inclera Alto (Yauco).....	1,071	676	765	936	5	225	571	615	248	37	507	1,045	173	16	464	262	1,701
Rosario (San German).....	2,366	253	1,216	1,403	30	526	869	890	247	57	610	914	115	28	2,447	144	2,619
Culebras (Barros).....	26,607	5,671	17,213	15,065	167	4,915	11,215	11,115	4,092	774	6,949	14,626	9,042	1,661	12,457	4,079	32,278
Total.....	26,607	5,671	17,213	15,065	167	4,915	11,215	11,115	4,092	774	6,949	14,626	9,042	1,661	12,457	4,079	32,278

¹ Towns were stations which did not work during the last semester of the fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE No. 19.—*Showing the total number of new cases attended at the anemia stations, classified by color, sex, age, clinical form, and result obtained during the fiscal year 1914-15—Continued.*

NOTE.—The total number of uncinariasis patients as "new cases" in the 67 dispensaries which worked during the fiscal year 1914-15 was 32,278, and they can be classified in the following way:

	Number.	Per-centage.		Number.	Per-centage.
White.....	26,607	82	According to the clinical form:		
Colored.....	5,671	18	Benign.....	6,949	22
Total.....	32,278	100	Medium.....	14,626	45
According to sex:			Intense.....	9,042	28
Male.....	17,213	53	Very intense.....	1,661	5
Female.....	15,065	47	Total.....	32,278	100
Total.....	32,278	100	According to the result:		
According to age:			Cured.....	12,457	38
Under 1 year.....	167	5	Under treatment.....	15,497	48
From 1 to 9 years.....	4,915	15.2	Left treatment.....	4,079	13
From 10 to 19 years.....	11,215	35	Dead.....	245	1
From 20 to 39 years.....	11,115	34.4	Total.....	32,278	100
From 40 to 59 years.....	4,092	12.6			
Over 60 years.....	774	2.3			
Total.....	32,278	100			

TABLE No. 20.—*Morbidity for transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Months.	Tuber-culosis.	Mala-ria.	Ty-phoid fever.	Whoop-ing cough.	Diph-theria.	Infan-tile tetanus.	Unci-naria.	Vario-lold.	Chicken pox.	Typh-oma.	Filaria.	Cuta-neous syphi-lis.	Lep-tosy.	Epi-demic spinal meningitis.	Para-tiditis.	Epi-demic dysen-tery.	Coli-bacillo-sis.	Glan-ders.	Pellag-ra.	Total.
July.....	104	17	48	33	9	6	23	2	10	3		3	4			5	1	1		247
August.....	76	26	43	1	17	3	23		8	2	1	4	4			5				206
September.....	88	20	48	5	4	5	24	7	12			11	1			1				218
October.....	107	26	48		12		28		10	5	2	2	1		2			1	2	252
November.....	81	46	23	1	11	2	48		19		3	2	2		2					242
December.....	90	89	21	4	10	2	40		11		5	3	3							275

January...	100	40	34	1	8	72	24	6	1	2	2	288
February...	99	28	12	3	4	57	23	2	2	1	2	283
March...	103	47	19	3	8	41	51	3	3	4	1	294
April...	79	19	21	1	4	23	23	1	1	1	1	182
May...	79	24	20	11	8	37	6	1	1	1	1	196
June...	60	8	27	16	2	45	2	1	1	1	1	170
Total..	1,066	400	361	79	99	436	191	41	12	3	9	2,853

TABLE No. 21.—Mortality caused by transmissible diseases for the fiscal year 1914-15.

Months.	Ty- phoid fever.	Ma- la- ria.	Scarlet fever.	Whoop- ing cough.	Diph- theria.	Epi- demic dysen- tery.	Glan- ders.	Tuber- culosis.	Cere- bro- spinal menin- gitis.	Epi- demic paro- tytiditis.	Unci- nariasis.	Infan- tile tetan- us.	Pellag- ra.	Cuta- neous syphi- lis.	Lep- tospy- rosis.	Coli- bacillo- sis.	Fila- riasis.	Total.
July...	8	39	1	4	3	1	1	129	1	1	21	40	1	1	3	1	1	253
August...	8	58	1	1	7	2	1	152	1	1	20	54	1	4	1	2	1	308
September...	11	41	1	1	2	1	1	150	1	1	28	54	1	1	1	2	1	291
October...	17	35	1	5	6	1	1	147	1	1	30	58	1	1	1	2	1	304
November...	12	54	1	2	4	1	1	136	1	1	28	67	1	1	1	2	1	301
December...	9	89	1	2	2	1	1	172	1	1	31	88	1	1	1	1	1	395
January...	11	98	1	7	5	2	1	169	1	1	27	57	1	1	2	2	1	376
February...	1	65	1	2	2	1	1	181	1	1	21	58	1	1	2	2	1	332
March...	11	51	1	9	5	1	1	205	1	1	30	52	1	1	1	1	2	368
April...	7	52	1	10	2	1	1	167	1	1	25	62	1	1	3	1	1	328
May...	11	68	1	8	3	1	1	158	1	1	33	45	1	1	1	1	1	328
June...	15	69	1	7	2	1	1	158	1	1	31	53	1	1	1	1	1	340
Total..	121	719	2	54	43	2	3	1,924	3	3	325	688	3	5	4	16	9	3,924

NOTE.—The number of 1,788 cases of tuberculosis refers exclusively to No. 28 of the Bertillon table, that is, tuberculosis of the lungs. We must add to this number 136 deaths caused by other kinds of tuberculosis—acute miliary, 14; meningitis tuberculosis, 8; abdominal tuberculosis, 78; Pott's disease, 2; white swelling, 2; tuberculosis of other organs, 27; and disseminated tuberculosis, 5. The number mentioned in the report of the division of transmissible diseases refers to all kinds of tuberculosis; this is 1,924.

TABLE No. 22.—*Report of antityphoid vaccinations in various towns of the island during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Añasco.....		August.....	11
Arecibo.....	Silva.....	October.....	10
Do.....	do.....	July.....	34
			44
Cabo Rojo.....	Nazario.....	August.....	50
Do.....	do.....	September.....	23
Do.....	do.....	October.....	19
Do.....	do.....	December.....	31
			123
Lares.....	Lopez Faris.....	July.....	152
Do.....	do.....	August.....	30
Do.....	do.....	September.....	69
Do.....	do.....	October.....	271
Do.....	do.....	November.....	74
			596

Total vaccinations, 774

TABLE No. 23.—*Report of vaccination against smallpox made in the island in the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Aguadilla.....	Font Alfredo.....	October.....	240
Do.....	do.....	do.....	600
Do.....	do.....	do.....	266
			1,106
Barceloneta.....	Silva.....	March.....	20
Culebras (Barros).....	De la Vega.....	do.....	1 539
Bayamon.....	La Rosa.....	do.....	82
Carolina.....	Abolafia.....	December.....	5
Ciales.....	López Facundo.....	October.....	91
			134
Fajardo.....	J. J. Díaz.....	April.....	4
Do.....	do.....	do.....	9
Do.....	do.....	March.....	9
Do.....	Carrillo Vevé.....	October.....	9
			156
Patillo.....	Baldoni.....	March.....	6
Formigueros.....	Gregory S.....	September.....	193
Loiza.....	Marrero.....	July.....	75
			105
Mayaguez.....	Tió F.....	September.....	99
Do.....	do.....	October.....	102
Do.....	do.....	December.....	49
Do.....	do.....	March.....	355
			471
Naranjito.....	Abolafia.....	do.....	100
Do.....	Sáarez.....	October.....	571
			135
Ponce.....	Alustiza.....	August.....	340
Do.....	do.....	October.....	25
Do.....	do.....	November.....	500
			2
Rio Piedras.....	Vigil Lorenzo.....	July.....	65
Do.....	do.....	October.....	67
			6
Vieques.....	Quiñones.....	July.....	304
			554
San Juan.....	Abolafia.....	February.....	446
Do.....	do.....	March.....	473
Do.....	do.....	April.....	
Do.....	do.....	May.....	
			1,777

¹ Not vaccinated, 598.² Not vaccinated, 15.

Total vaccinations, 5,549.

Table No. 24. Report of patients admitted to the insular quarantine hospital, 1914-15. Table omitted; copy on file.

TABLE No. 25.—Bureau of Transmissible Diseases—Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1914-15 compared with that of 1913-14.

[[Under 1 year and from 1 to 2 years.]]

[illegible]

TABLE No. 25.—Bureau of Transmissible Diseases—Report of infantile mortality and causes of death corresponding to the year 1914-15 compared with that of 1913-14—Continued.

[illegible]

	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	10	7	6	12	17	4
Burns.....	2																	5
Accidental drowning.....																		2
Other external violence.....																		2
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....																		21
Ill-defined organic diseases.....	18	1	21	4	7	2	5	8	11	12	5	1	2	2	19	8	12	27
Causes of death not specified or ill-defined.....																		208
Total.....	437	122	511	178	487	135	497	186	474	147	461	193	568	167	572	209	571	9,227

SUMMARY.

	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
Under 1 year.....	5,713	6,644		
Percentage of mortality..... per cent.	26.24	28.08		
Per thousand of population.....	4.84	5.55		
Percentage of natality.....	12.53	14.15		
Under 2 years.....				
Percentage of mortality..... per cent.				
Per thousand of population.....				
Total.....			8,008	9,227
			38.78	35.99
			6.78	7.71

TABLE No. 26.—Vital statistics.

BIRTHS.

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Rare.					Legitimate.				Illegitimate.				Total.
	White.	Half-breed.	Indian.	Mulatto.	Negro.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1914.														
July.....	3,716	204	74	792	111	1,434	1,282	345	335	531	469	277	224	4,897
August.....	3,086	190	52	723	105	1,126	1,127	302	288	431	402	235	245	4,156
September.....	2,797	195	50	627	85	1,058	1,074	272	290	360	342	207	188	3,754
October.....	2,932	156	53	765	85	1,186	1,074	372	305	342	330	179	203	3,991
November.....	2,376	97	44	586	72	1,964	1,913	236	218	365	334	189	156	3,375
December.....	2,892	142	33	723	69	1,172	1,052	289	296	323	345	201	181	3,859
Total.....	17,999	984	306	4,216	527	6,940	6,420	1,816	1,732	2,352	2,287	1,288	1,197	24,032
1915.														
January.....	2,616	127	36	665	62	1,053	1,015	293	266	310	238	160	171	3,506
February.....	2,511	168	32	667	58	1,987	925	274	272	303	286	187	192	3,436
March.....	2,823	176	25	721	95	1,103	1,054	304	309	333	333	205	199	3,840
April.....	2,617	203	34	713	64	1,023	931	336	310	366	287	171	137	3,631
May.....	3,292	151	35	831	99	1,265	1,279	379	340	383	365	220	177	4,408
June.....	3,006	115	44	841	88	1,195	1,125	341	346	351	335	222	179	4,094
Total.....	16,865	940	206	4,438	466	6,626	6,329	1,927	1,843	2,046	1,864	1,165	1,115	22,915
Total, year 1914-15.....	34,864	1,924	512	8,654	993	13,566	12,749	3,743	3,575	4,398	4,151	2,453	2,312	46,947

TABLE No. 26.—*Vital statistics—Continued.*

MARRIAGES.

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Race.			Nativity.				Age.						Previous conjugal condition.						Total.
	White.		Colored.	Natives.		Foreigners.		Under 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		Over 30 years.		Single.		Widowed.		Divorced.		
	Male.	Fe- male.		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
1914.																				
July.....	524	535	159	669	680	14	3	18	230	494	392	171	61	618	670	52	10	13	3	1,366
August.....	505	504	135	632	634	8	7	10	193	499	410	131	37	584	633	46	5	10	2	1,280
September.....	422	418	112	522	527	12	7	10	176	400	313	124	45	477	521	48	12	9	1	1,068
October.....	326	332	133	430	453	9	6	35	150	331	260	93	39	411	447	34	8	14	4	918
November.....	355	354	90	441	444	4	1	14	154	320	257	111	34	409	430	27	14	9	1	880
December.....	471	483	129	589	596	11	4	14	199	432	332	154	69	544	586	43	13	13	1	1,200
Total.....	2,603	2,626	758	3,303	3,334	58	27	101	1,122	2,476	1,954	784	285	3,043	3,287	250	62	68	12	6,722
1915.																				
January.....	395	425	134	519	526	10	3	26	177	388	319	115	33	477	513	36	13	16	3	1,058
February.....	396	398	87	475	482	8	1	17	148	357	290	109	45	436	469	33	13	14	1	966
March.....	420	428	135	546	554	9	1	9	161	421	341	125	53	499	536	48	12	8	7	1,110
April.....	442	453	163	593	602	12	3	19	176	439	373	147	56	538	586	46	16	21	3	1,210
May.....	417	432	178	583	592	12	3	15	181	429	350	151	64	533	581	50	12	12	2	1,190
June.....	506	520	158	652	659	12	5	18	204	510	406	136	54	591	647	63	16	10	1	1,328
Total.....	2,576	2,656	855	3,368	3,415	63	16	104	1,047	2,544	2,079	783	305	3,074	3,332	276	82	81	17	6,862
Total, year 1914-15.	5,179	5,282	1,613	6,671	6,749	121	43	205	2,169	5,020	4,033	1,567	590	6,117	6,619	526	144	149	29	13,584

DEATHS.

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Age.										Nativity.								Total.							
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	Over 80 years.	Age unknown.	Porto Rico.	United States.	Spain.		France.	England.	Germany.	China.	West Indies.	Other foreign countries.	Unknown.
1914.																										
July.....	598	231	165	61	28	70	117	98	148	115	95	73	81	65	2	1,938	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1,947
August.....	513	227	176	70	28	56	97	100	148	102	108	76	60	81	1	1,825	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1,843
September.....	467	192	164	68	37	73	106	99	141	113	94	88	62	46	.....	1,738	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1,750	
October.....	562	206	198	70	41	84	207	30	157	115	100	83	69	60	.....	1,971	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1,982	
November.....	553	239	159	78	38	62	5	190	176	121	79	100	85	65	.....	1,929	2	9	2	.....	.....	3	1	6	1,950	
December.....	708	256	184	77	46	81	191	112	105	119	137	83	80	60	.....	2,230	2	9	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	2,245	
Total.....	3,401	1,351	1,046	424	218	426	723	629	875	685	613	509	437	377	3	11,631	8	41	4	.....	.....	.....	15	10	6	11,717
1915.																										
January.....	579	239	215	100	46	86	130	108	171	130	121	109	76	68	.....	2,167	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178
February.....	511	178	151	73	47	83	127	118	165	110	123	102	78	55	.....	1,907	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,921
March.....	497	186	167	82	30	90	125	118	182	113	120	104	83	62	.....	1,938	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,959	
April.....	461	193	127	66	31	91	120	86	148	136	123	86	75	59	.....	1,784	1	9	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1,802	
May.....	572	209	143	71	41	82	128	111	163	121	131	91	76	61	1	1,976	2	13	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....	2,001	
June.....	623	227	188	92	47	88	111	106	138	12	103	96	66	77	.....	2,069	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,086
Total.....	3,243	1,232	991	484	242	520	741	647	967	734	721	588	454	382	1	11,841	7	54	1	2	1	.....	.....	41	.....	11,947
Total, year 1914-15.	6,644	2,583	2,037	908	460	946	1,464	1,276	1,842	1,419	1,334	1,097	891	759	4	23,472	15	95	5	2	2	1	15	51	6	23,664

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Profession or occupation.										Domicile.		Total.			
	Agriculture.		Commerce.		Industry.			Profes- sional in gen- eral.	Un- known.	Home- work (wom- en).	Minors with- out profes- sion (both sexes).	Urban.		Rural.		
	Hus- band- man, propri- etors.	Jour- nev- man, day la- borers, and farm la- borers.	Propri- etors, mer- chants, and chants.	Mer- chants, clerks.	Owners of fac- tories.	Arti- sans and indus- trial la- borers.	Cigar- makers.								Prop- erty own- ers.	
1914.	52	200	12	1	28	8	8									
July.....																
August.....	41	205	9		26	10	8			72	25	464	1,077	849	1,098	1,947
September.....	41	226	9		12	13	7			69	20	445	1,010	738	1,105	1,843
October.....	43	215	13	1	24	58	8			52	25	440	924	600	1,150	1,750
November.....	47	234	12	2	25	36	13	5		25	33	501	1,061	641	1,341	1,982
December.....	51	236	12	2	28	41	6	4		27	31	542	1,068	702	1,248	1,950
Total.....	275	1,316	67	7	143	166	50	9		265	196	2,818	6,405	4,209	7,508	11,717
1915.	60	265	2		23	37	12	1		27	50	523	1,178	665	1,513	2,178
January.....																
February.....	45	231	9	7	32	26	10			29	63	512	957	690	1,231	1,921
March.....	58	213	10	1	35	40	18			24	77	519	964	765	1,194	1,959
April.....	54	198	3		39	32	8			35	57	499	877	653	1,149	1,802
May.....	44	264	8	3	32	29	17			34	37	472	1,031	710	1,291	2,001
June.....	59	233	7	2	27	29	12			40	35	474	1,168	718	1,368	2,086
Total.....	320	1,434	39	13	188	193	77	1		189	319	2,999	6,175	4,201	7,746	11,947
Total year 1914-15.....	595	2,750	106	20	331	359	127	10		454	515	5,817	12,580	8,410	15,254	23,664

TABLE No. 26.—Vital statistics—Continued.

DEATHS—Continued.

	Cause of death—Classification by groups.														Total.
	I. General diseases.	II. Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense.	III. Diseases of the circulatory system.	IV. Diseases of the respiratory system.	V. Diseases of the digestive system.	VI. Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa.	VII. The puerperal state.	VIII. Diseases of the skin and of the cellular tissue.	IX. Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion.	X. Malformation.	XI. Early infancy.	XII. Old age.	XIII. External causes.	XIV. Ill-defined diseases.	
Fiscal year 1914-15.															
1914.															
July.....	422	76	103	280	576	88	30	3	.....	12	161	98	37	61	1,947
August.....	465	66	83	234	537	89	32	5	2	9	160	108	31	22	1,843
September.....	408	55	73	250	515	86	30	4	2	15	147	99	29	38	1,750
October.....	502	76	106	281	539	109	26	3	.....	6	169	87	47	50	1,982
November.....	441	89	114	289	545	87	26	3	.....	7	165	98	28	58	1,950
December.....	520	82	99	343	653	105	36	8	.....	11	182	124	44	38	2,245
Total.....	2,758	444	578	1,657	3,365	564	180	26	4	60	984	614	216	267	11,717
1915.															
January.....	565	80	111	328	570	95	33	7	.....	5	167	106	36	75	2,178
February.....	492	68	99	254	462	106	44	2	.....	11	158	118	39	68	1,921
March.....	527	55	119	254	468	108	45	3	1	15	145	119	42	58	1,959
April.....	506	56	97	198	441	102	30	3	.....	12	158	105	38	56	1,802
May.....	517	73	118	237	549	116	28	3	.....	10	145	105	47	53	2,001
June.....	526	90	106	259	627	105	27	4	1	17	164	106	26	28	2,086
Total.....	3,133	422	650	1,530	3,117	632	207	22	2	70	937	659	228	338	11,947
Total year 1914-15.....	5,891	866	1,228	3,187	6,482	1,196	387	48	6	130	1,921	1,273	444	605	23,664

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Causes of death—General diseases.																			
	1. Typhoid fever.	2. Typhus fever.	3. Relapsing fever.	4. Malaria.	4a. Includes cerebrochetice fever.	5. Smallpox.	6. Measles.	7. Scarlet fever.	8. Whooping cough.	9. Diphtheria and croup.	10. Influenza.	11. Miliary fever.	12 Asiatic cholera.	13. Cholera nos- tras.	14. Dysentery.	14a. Includes epidemic dysentery.	15. Plague.	16. Yellow fever.	17. Leprosy.	18. Erysipelas.
1914.																				
July.....	8			39	2		1	1	4	3	5				9	1				
August.....	8		1	58	6				1	7	10				4					
September.....	11			41	1				1	2	5				3					
October.....	17			35	20				5	6	7				1				1	
November.....	12			54											13					
December.....	9			59	1				2	2	17				11					
Total.....	65	1	1	316	31		1	1	13	24	48				49	1			2	8
1915.																				
January.....	11			98			1	1	7	5	20				15					
February.....	1			65	2															
March.....	11			51	3				9	5	10				6				1	1
April.....	7			52	8				10	2	16				9					
May.....	11			68	4		1		8	3	12				10	1				
June.....	15	1		69	2				7	2	5				1					
Total.....	56	1		403	19		2	1	41	19	80				74	1			2	9
Total year 1914-15.....	121	1	1	719	50		3	2	54	43	128				123	2			4	17

TABLE No. 26.— *Vital statistics—Continued.*

DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death—General diseases—Continued.																						
Fiscal year 1914-15.		19. Other epidemic diseases.	20. Purulent infection and septicæmia.	21. Glanders.	22. Anthrax.	23. Rabies.	24. Tetanus.	25. Mycosis.	26. Pellagra.	27. Beriberi.	28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.	29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.	30. Tuberculosis meningitis.	31. Abdominal tuberculosis.	32. Pott's disease.	33. White swelling.	34. Tuberculosis of other organs.	35. Disseminated tuberculosis.	36. Rickets.	37. Syphilis.	37a. Includes cutaneous syphilis.	38. Gonococcus infection.
1914.																						
July.....	1	10	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	117	2	2	6	1	.....	1	.....	81	1	1	.....
August.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	1	.....	145	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	2	4	1
September.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	86	6	.....	.....
October.....	3	13	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	138	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	96	10	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	127	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	8	.....	.....
December.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	154	4	3	3	.....	1	5	2	91	4	.....	.....
Total.....	10	56	2	1	.....	.....	60	1	2	.....	825	9	5	31	1	2	11	2	513	31	5	1
1915.																						
January.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	155	2	.....	8	.....	.....	3	1	92	5	.....	1
February.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	171	1	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	83	7	.....	.....
March.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	194	1	.....	6	1	.....	3	.....	88	7	.....	.....
April.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	4	.....	78	5	.....	.....
May.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	1	6	.....	.....	3	2	98	3	.....	.....
June.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	146	1	1	8	.....	.....	2	.....	125	6	.....	.....
Total.....	9	52	1	1	.....	.....	61	.....	1	.....	963	5	3	47	1	.....	16	3	574	33	.....	2
Total year 1914-15.....	19	108	3	2	.....	.....	121	1	3	.....	1,788	14	8	78	2	2	27	5	1,087	64	5	.....

Causes of death—General diseases—Continued.

Fiscal year 1914-15.		39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.	40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach and liver.	41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.	43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.	44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.	45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the organs or of organs not specified.	46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).	47. Acute articular rheumatism.	48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.	49. Scurvy.	50. Diabetes.	51. Exophthalmic goiter.	52. Addison's disease.	53. Leuchemia.	54. Anemia chlorosis.	55. Other general diseases.	56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).	57. Chronic lead poisoning.	58. Other chronic occupational poisonings.	59. Other chronic poisonings.
1914.	July.....	2	8		11	1	2	8			1	1	3	1			76	1	1			1
	August.....		8		6	1		6			3	1	1				64	2				
	September.....	1	5		7			9			4	1	1			1	33	1				
	October.....	1	5		21			7			3	1	1	1			73	1				
	November.....	5	4		13	3	3	2			2		4				74					
	December.....		5	2		1	3	9			3		1				64					
	Total.....	9	35	2	65	5	5	41	2	15	8	2	11	2		1	414	5	4			1
1915.	January.....	3	8	1	13		1	8	1	3			3				80	2				
	February.....	4	2	2	8	1	1	5	2		1	1	1				58	1				
	March.....	1	6	1	11		1	7	6	6	1		2				69	2				
	April.....	1	2	1	11		2	7	5	2	2		2				74	2				
	May.....	3	8	2	9		2	4	1	1			3				81	2				
	June.....		1		7	2	1	7		1			1				66					
	Total.....	13	35	6	59	4	5	34	4	19	4	1	12			13	428	7	7			1
Total year 1914-15.....		22	70	8	124	9	10	75	6	34	12	3	23	2		14	842	12	11			2

TABLE No. 26.—*Vital statistics—Continued.*

DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death—Diseases of nervous system and of organs of special sense.

Fiscal year 1914-15.																		
60. Encephalitis.	61. Simple men- gitis.	61a. Cerebrospinal fever.	62. Locomotor ataxia.	63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.	64. Cerebral hem- orrhage, apople- xy.	65. Softening of the brain.	66. Paralysis without speci- fied cause.	67. General par- alysis of the in- sane.	68. Other forms of mental aliena- tion.	69. Epilepsy.	70. Convulsions nonperpetual (5 years and over).	71. Convulsions of infants (under 5 years).	72. Chorea.	73. Neuritis and neuritis.	74. Other diseases of the nervous system.	75. Diseases of the eye and its an- nexa.	76. Diseases of the ears.	
1914.																		
July.....		20	1	11	13	3	4	3	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	2	.....	1
August.....	5	22	1	3	11	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	2	18	.....	2	14	1	4	2	1	1	3	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....
October.....	.....	27	.....	3	19	4	2	1	6	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
November.....	2	29	.....	1	13	.....	12	1	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
December.....	.....	31	.....	8	15	1	5	.....	2	3	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9	147	2	35	85	10	33	10	14	9	15	57	.....	1	9	.....	1
1915.																		
January.....	5	23	.....	.....	19	.....	7	2	1	1	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1
February.....	.....	21	.....	5	21	.....	9	2	2	4	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
March.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	.....	5	.....	2	3	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	2
April.....	.....	21	.....	3	14	.....	5	1	2	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
May.....	1	24	.....	1	20	1	6	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	1
June.....	2	29	.....	3	19	1	9	1	7	6	2	7	1	.....	2	.....	4
Total.....	10	134	1	17	109	5	41	7	15	22	9	26	4	.....	11	.....	7
Total year 1914-15....	19	281	3	52	194	15	74	17	29	31	24	83	4	1	20	.....	8

Causes of death—Diseases of circulatory and respiratory systems.

	77. Pericarditis.	78. Acute endocarditis.	79. Organic diseases of the heart.	80. Angina pectoris.	81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.	82. Embolism and thrombosis.	83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hemorrhoids, phlebitis).	84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis).	85. Hemorrhage (other diseases of circulatory system).	86. Diseases of the nasal fossa.	87. Diseases of the larynx.	88. Diseases of the thyroid body.	89. Acute bronchitis.	90. Chronic bronchitis.	91. Broncho-pneumonia.	92. Pneumonia.	93. Pleurisy.	94. Pulmonary congestion.	95. Gangrene of the lung.	96. Asthma.	97. Pulmonary emphysema.	98. Other diseases of the respiratory system, tuberculosis excepted.
1914.																						
July.....	1	18	56	7	17	1	1	3	3	1	1	109	18	75	61	3	3	4	2	2	2	3
August.....	1	14	47	11	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	86	27	59	29	2	1	2	1	13	1	2
September.....	2	13	40	1	15	1	1	2	2	5	3	86	29	52	43	2	2	3	1	2	2	0
October.....	1	16	64	3	19	2	1	1	1	1	3	110	22	62	45	2	2	2	4	5	4	0
November.....	2	19	63	2	24	1	1	2	1	1	6	116	38	58	54	5	5	5	1	4	2	4
December.....	1	16	55	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	6	138	28	84	56	6	6	5	1	11	3	3
Total.....	8	96	325	30	97	5	1	2	14	6	11	3	659	162	390	308	19	21	2	43	10	23
1915.																						
January.....	2	17	57	4	25	2	1	1	3	1	1	120	38	80	63	5	5	2	15	7	4	4
February.....	1	22	50	4	21	1	1	1	1	1	3	83	17	58	77	4	4	1	1	7	1	4
March.....	1	16	70	5	20	1	1	3	1	1	5	88	24	57	65	3	3	5	5	1	1	1
April.....	2	15	58	2	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	78	25	45	32	5	5	1	1	6	6	2
May.....	1	15	74	3	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	96	37	49	36	7	7	1	2	5	2	2
June.....	1	23	46	7	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	21	70	57	3	3	1	2	5	3	2
Total.....	5	108	359	25	138	5	1	3	6	6	13	4	559	162	359	330	27	10	2	44	7	13
Total, year 1914-15.....	13	204	684	55	235	10	2	5	20	6	24	7	1,218	324	749	638	46	31	4	87	17	36

Fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE No. 26.—*Vital statistics—Continued.*
DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death—Diseases of the digestive system.																									
Fiscal year 1914-15.	99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.		99a. Parotiditis.	100. Diseases of the pharynx.	101. Diseases of the esophagus.	102. Ulcer of the stomach.	103. Other diseases of the stomach except cancer.	104. Diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years.	105. Diarrhea and enteritis 2 years and over.	105a. Due to alcoholism.	106. Ankylostomiasis.	107. Intestinal parasites.	108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.	109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.	110. Other diseases of the intestines.	111. Atrophy of the liver.	112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.	113. Cirrhosis of the liver.	113a. Due to alcoholism.	114. Biliary calculi.	115. Other diseases of the liver.	116. Diseases of the spleen.	117. Simple peritonitis (non-puerperal).	118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).	
1914.	July.....	1	1	...	...	1	6	326	146	1	21	27	2	5	11	...	...	22	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
	August.....	2	1	1	...	3	5	281	162	...	20	25	4	2	8	...	1	15	...	...	2	...	...	4	...
	September.....	1	...	...	...	4	4	263	128	6	28	19	4	8	7	1	22	...	...	11	3	2	...	5	1
	October.....	2	2	...	...	...	7	269	148	...	30	26	1	9	6	...	1	15	...	...	1	1	10	...	...
	November.....	3	2	...	...	4	8	297	136	2	38	26	1	7	6	...	1	17	...	...	3	...	...	4	...
	December.....	3	...	...	...	4	10	349	170	...	31	27	1	11	5	4	...	19	...	...	1	10	...	6	2
	Total.....	12	1	5	3	13	40	1,785	890	9	158	150	13	42	44	5	3	110	...	...	7	37	3	29	6
1915.	January.....	1	1	1	...	4	6	293	169	1	27	26	2	7	10	1	...	14	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
	February.....	3	...	2	1	3	8	225	138	...	21	13	...	9	8	2	...	14	...	...	...	7	...	5	3
	March.....	...	...	1	10	1	10	237	120	...	30	16	3	12	7	2	...	16	...	...	1	6	1	5	...
	April.....	1	...	2	2	3	8	208	119	1	25	19	1	5	12	1	1	19	...	...	4	8	...	4	1
	May.....	...	2	2	2	2	2	298	146	4	33	17	2	4	9	...	...	21	...	...	6	...	2	...	...
	June.....	1	1	...	...	4	11	331	170	...	31	22	4	7	9	...	...	23	1	...	...	7	...	5	...
	Total.....	6	2	8	1	17	45	1,592	862	6	167	113	12	44	55	6	1	107	...	...	5	37	1	24	5
Total, year 1914-15..		18	3	13	4	30	85	3,377	1,752	15	325	263	25	86	99	11	4	217	1	12	74	4	...	53	11

Fiscal year 1914-15.	Causes of death.																						
	Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary organs and annexa.														The puerperal state.								
	119. Acute nephritis.	120. Bright's disease.	121. Chyluria.	122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.	123. Calculi of the urinary passages.	124. Diseases of the bladder.	125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess.	126. Diseases of the prostate.	127. Venereal diseases of the male genital organ.	128. Uterine hemorrhage (nonpuerperal).	129. Uterine tumor (non-cancerous).	130. Other diseases of the uterus.	131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.	132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.	133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).	134. Accidents of pregnancy.	135. Puerperal hemorrhage.	136. Other accidents of labor.	137. Puerperal septicemia.	138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.	139. Puerperal phlegmasia, alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.	140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).	141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.
1914.	July.....	23	56	1	1	2	1	...	3	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	5	1	16	5	...	1	...
	August.....	24	51	2	1	2	1	...	4	1	7	4	...	1	...	1	2	6	17	6	...	3	...
	September.....	18	53	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	7	5	...	...	...	1	2	3	16	2	...	2	...
	October.....	28	70	1	1	1	1	...	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	14	3	...	4	...
	November.....	12	62	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	8	5	...	2	...
	December.....	32	61	2	1	1	1	...	5	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	4	8	18	2	...	3	...
	Total.....	138	353	9	3	7	5	...	19	1	25	1	3	...	8	21	22	89	23	2	15	...	...
1915.	January.....	31	50	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	1	1	6	3	11	5	2	5	...
	February.....	40	57	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	5	3	5	28	3	...	4	...
	March.....	56	38	4	2	3	1	...	4	4	4	1	...	1	...	4	3	5	25	3	1	5	...
	April.....	45	43	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	6	2	14	3	...	3	...
	May.....	52	55	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	4	4	1	...	...	3	5	3	13	1	...	3	...
	June.....	63	35	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	19	1	...	...	...
	Total.....	287	278	9	7	8	4	3	1	7	...	21	4	3	...	13	28	18	110	15	3	20	...
Total, year 1914-15.....		425	631	18	10	15	9	3	1	26	1	46	5	6	...	21	49	40	199	38	5	35	...

TABLE No. 26.—*Vital statistics*—Continued.
DEATHS—Continued.

Causes of death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue.				Diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion.			Con- genital mal- formations.	Diseases of early infancy.			Old age.	External causes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
				142. Gangrene.			143. Furuncle.			144. Acute abscess.			145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.			146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculous excepted).			147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculous and rheumatism excepted).			148. Amputations.			149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.			150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).			151. Congenital debility, uterus and sclerema.			152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.			152a. Infantile tetanus.			153. Lack of care.			154. Senility.			155. Suicide by poison.			156. Suicide by asphyxia.			157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.			158. Suicide by drowning.			159. Suicide by firearms.			160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.			161. Suicide by jumping from high places.			162. Suicide by crushing.			163. Other suicides.			164. Poisoning by food.			165. Other acute poisonings.			166. Congestions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Causes of deaths—Continued.

Fiscal year 1914-15.	External causes.																	Ill-defined diseases.			Total.			
	167. Burns (conflagrations excepted).	168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagrations excepted).	169. Accidental drowning.	170. Traumatism by fire-arms.	171. Traumatism by cutting and piercing instruments.	172. Traumatism by fall.	173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.	174. Traumatism by machines.	175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, etc.).	176. Injuries by animals.	177. Starvation.	178. Excessive cold.	179. Effects of heat.	180. Lightning.	181. Electricity (lightning excepted).	182. Homicide by firearms.	183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	184. Homicide by other means.	185. Fractures (cause not specified).	186. Other external violence.		187. Ill-defined organic diseases.	188. Sudden death.	189. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined.
1914.																								
July.....	7		5	5	1	1			1		2					1				2	2	1	1	59
August.....	4		6	2	3				2							1			1	3	3	3	19	
September.....	3		3	1		2			2		2										5		33	
October.....	6	1	9	12	1			1		1	2		1	1						2		8	3	
November.....	4		6	3	1	2					6										11	1	46	
December.....	5		6	9	1				3		1										4	1	33	
Total.....	29	1	30	39	7	5	1	1	8	1	16		1	1	2	1		1	9	7	32	6	229	
1915.																								
January.....	5		3	4		3					4		1			1				4	4	16		
February.....	4		4	6	4				1		1									2	4	4		
March.....	8		6	6	1	1			1		1									4	4	11		
April.....	7		9	3		1			2				3				1			1	1	7		
May.....	1		6	4	6	2			1	1						2				3	12			
June.....	1		3	4	2								1							2	2	1		
Total.....	26		31	29	13	8			5	1	7		5			3	1			12	27	45		
Total year 1914-15.....	55	1	61	68	20	13	1	1	13	2	23		6	1	2	4	1	1	21	34	77	6	522	

Fiscal year 1914-15.

TABLE No. 26.—*Vital statistics—Continued.*STILLBIRTHS.¹

	Race.		Sex.		Social condition.		Total.
	White.	Col- ored.	Male.	Female.	Legiti- mates.	Illegiti- mates.	
1914.							
July.....	239	87	174	152	192	134	326
August.....	226	84	170	140	191	119	310
September.....	247	79	176	150	205	121	326
October.....	216	80	179	117	184	112	296
November.....	165	69	131	103	145	89	234
December.....	249	86	186	149	210	125	335
Total.....	1,342	485	1,016	811	1,127	700	1,827
1915.							
January.....	210	94	165	139	188	116	304
February.....	183	105	174	114	172	116	288
March.....	222	112	180	154	192	142	334
April.....	235	86	204	117	201	120	321
May.....	213	110	188	135	188	135	323
June.....	184	90	147	127	181	93	274
Total.....	1,247	597	1,058	786	1,122	722	1,844
Total year 1914-15....	2,589	1,082	2,074	1,597	2,249	1,422	3,671

¹ Not included in grand total of births or deaths.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
San Juan, P. R., August 11, 1915.

SIR: Complying with the mandate of the law, the undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the official business transacted at the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915:

LEGISLATION.

The first session of the eighth legislative assembly convened at the time fixed by law and adjourned on the 11th day of March, 1915, leaving as a result of their labor 39 bills and 11 resolutions, all of which received the approval and signature of the governor and were placed under the custody of this office, as required by law.

Few measures of general importance were enacted at the last session of the legislature; but two of them deserve special mention, being intended to remedy two existing evils. These acts are act No. 35, providing for the sale to laborers of certain lands belonging to the people of Porto Rico, and act No. 37, providing for the establishment in Porto Rico of a system of juvenile courts and for the care and protection of delinquent, neglected, and destitute children.

The above two laws have gone into effect on July 1, 1915. They may be found to be insufficient in some respects, when they are put in operation. But the subject of both laws and the evils to be remedied by their application are so serious and important that every effort should be made at the next session of the legislature to supply inefficiencies and correct errors that may be found to exist in the practical operation of these two laws.

PUBLICATIONS.

The laws enacted by the legislature at its last session have been indexed and printed both in English and in Spanish, in separate volumes, under the direction of this office. Before the said volumes were ready, the laws were promptly printed in pamphlet forms and were distributed to the different departments of the government and to those persons who made a demand for a copy of the new laws in order to become acquainted with their requirements. The completed volumes were distributed in accordance with the law, and a number of copies were exchanged for laws and official publications of the States and of foreign countries.

The work on the compilation in Spanish of the statutes and codes of Porto Rico is progressing and speedily nearing completion.

Of the total number of 9,078 sections to be compiled and revised, 7,273 had been printed up to the end of the fiscal year covered by this report, and proofs had been read up to and including section 6,763. The number of pages printed up to that date was 994.

The work on the index is being pushed steadily and an effort is being made to have it in the hands of the printer as soon as the work on the printing of the compilation is completed.

The sum of \$318.85 was received by this office from the sale of law books and the Official Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS.

The record of appointments shows that during the fiscal year 1914-15 the governor, with the approval and consent of the executive council, where the same was required by law, made the following appointments:

Judges, fiscals, secretaries, and marshals.....	24
Alcaldes of municipalities.....	9
Municipal councilmen.....	56
Miscellaneous appointments.....	62
Total appointments.....	151

Commissions were duly issued and forwarded to the respective appointees.

PASSPORTS.

The rules governing the issuing of passports both by the officers of the United States Government and of the insular government were revised, amended, and made more stringent after the beginning of the European war. Among the new requisites of the rules the most prominent ones are: The application for a passport must be subscribed and sworn to before the secretary of the district court of the district where the applicant resides or before the secretary of the United States court or of the secretary of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico; the applicant must state in his application what country or countries he intends to visit and the purpose of his visit; a photograph of the applicant must be pasted on the application and another one on the passport itself, for the purpose of preventing the use of the passport by any person other than the applicant.

The work of examining the applications and the study of the different and often perplexing state of facts presented by many applications, is very interesting and one of the most delicate duties of this office, especially in these times of war, when the illegal issue and the abuse of a passport might even lead to serious international complications.

The total number of passports issued during the fiscal year was 197, a decrease of 42 passports as compared with the number issued the previous year.

It is our duty to reiterate our request that something be done to provide some sort of procedure whereby men born within the Island of Porto Rico of alien parents may become citizens of Porto Rico or of the United States, so as to enable them to secure a passport, which under the existing law this office is compelled to refuse to them. There is a very large number of men born in Porto Rico of French, English, or German parentage who were minors at the time of the signing of the treaty of Paris, and whose right to claim upon reaching their majority the citizenship of their birth was not reserved by the terms of the organic act. Those men, born and grown in Porto Rico, where they own property and where they have married and raised families, are refused a passport because we are compelled to hold that they are not citizens of Porto Rico. Their situation, especially in these days of war, is a very difficult one, for when they apply to the consul of the nation of which their parents were citizens for a passport they have to face another refusal on the ground that they are not subjects of the country of their parents.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES.

One of the most delicate duties of the secretary's office is to carefully examine and study all those municipal ordinances which under the provisions of the municipal law require the approval of the governor before they can have legal force and effect.

During the fiscal year 95 ordinances were submitted to this office for examination, with the following result:

Approved by the governor.....	42
Approval refused.....	1
Approval deemed unnecessary.....	11
Pending examination.....	36
Submitted to attorney general for his opinion.....	5
Total.....	95

PARDONS.

One hundred and seventy-six petitions were addressed to the governor during the fiscal year, pleading for clemency. The governor, in the exercise of this high prerogative, granted four full pardons, four conditional pardons, eight paroles, one commutation of sentence and two restorations of civil rights, making a total of 19 applications favorably decided.

Of the remaining applications 47 were denied after investigation, 66 were filed without consideration, and in 2 cases the term of confinement expired while the application was being considered and investigated. At the expiration of the fiscal year there were 42 applications pending investigation by the office of the attorney general.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Four commissioners were appointed by the governor during the year and their commissions were prepared and forwarded by this office. One of the commissioners so appointed did not qualify, by reason of his failure to take the oath of office within

the period fixed by law. A new commission has been prepared for the signature of the governor.

A list of commissioners, with their addresses and dates of appointment, is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

CORPORATIONS.

The corporation registry shows that 14 domestic corporations were organized and registered in this office during the past fiscal year. The aggregate authorized capital stock of these corporations was \$1,275,000; the paid in capital stock for the commencement of their business was only \$18,300. Most of the said corporations were organized for commercial purposes, only one of them being devoted to the manufacture of sugar and planting of cane and another one to the manufacture of cigars.

The authorized capital stock of these corporations exceeds by \$73,000 that of the corporations registered during the previous fiscal year; but this fact should not be considered as evidence of an increase in the commercial activity of the island, for the reason that one of the companies registered has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, and was organized and registered in pursuance of a reorganization plan for the purpose of taking over the properties and business of another domestic corporation in the hands of a receiver.

During the said period of time nine foreign corporations were registered in this office for the purpose of engaging in business within the island, having an aggregate authorized capital stock of \$2,025,200, of which \$1,245,120 had been already paid in.

Twelve domestic and two foreign corporations were dissolved in accordance with law, during the year, and their dissolution was properly entered in the books of this office.

Statements showing the above facts, with more complete details, are attached to this report as a part thereof.

ASSOCIATIONS NOT FOR PECUNIARY PROFIT.

During the last fiscal year 17 domestic and 1 foreign associations of this character were registered and authorized to do business in the island.

The law of March 9, 1911, has become so popular that it can be said without hesitation that very few, if any, associations are formed in Porto Rico without complying with the provisions of the said act.

Six of these associations went out of existence and their dissolution was recorded during the last fiscal year.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The secretary's office is required by law to keep a registry of United States letters patents and trade-marks, and also of domestic trade-marks, when such registration is properly applied for. The records for the last fiscal year show that the registration for such year was as follows:

United States letters patent	16
United States trade-marks	11
Domestic trade-marks	24
Total registration	51

OLD SPANISH ARCHIVES.

By the signing of the treaty of Paris, in 1898, the Government of the United States contracted an obligation with the Government of Spain to the effect that the old Spanish archives shall be properly preserved and cared for so as to make them available in case of need.

The Federal Government has not taken any steps to discharge such an obligation, and the insular government, although fully aware of the importance of saving from destruction those archives where a great part of the history of Porto Rico is written, has done something, but not quite enough, to care for and preserve such precious documents and papers.

The personnel in charge of the work of classifying and indexing these papers consists of a clerk and archivist specially devoted to this work, and such help as may from time to time be given to him by other employees of this office when not needed for other work regularly assigned to them.

The work has, however, been very efficient. During the last fiscal year 2,599 expedientes, contained in 23 files, have been classified and indexed, and a still larger number were examined and set aside as useless and unworthy of being classified.

The work of a single man is not sufficient to cope with the destructive work of the moth and other insects, which if allowed to continue will destroy many valuable documents, the loss of which will be irreparable.

Now that the Carnegie Library is being constructed, we suggest as a measure of relief that the said archives be removed to the new building as soon as it is completed, and that an appropriation should be made, large enough to provide for the classification and indexing of the old archives within a reasonable time.

FILES AND RECORDS.

The report of the record clerk shows that about 16,200 papers were received during the year, the indexing of which required the making of about 9,725 index cards.

The condition of the old filing cases was such that it was deemed necessary and advisable to equip the office with a sufficient number of metallic filing cabinets, in order to protect the official documents under our custody from damage by the insects. The equipment was purchased and installed during the year and the documents and records are now well protected and cared for.

The following figures will give an idea of the importance of this division in the secretary's office:

Total number of cases recorded since 1898.....	41, 426
Record cards.....	31, 945
Index cards.....	207, 130

ELECTIONS.

A general election was held during the year for the positions of Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico at Washington, members of the house of delegates, mayors, and members of the municipal councils, and of the school boards.

The two regular parties, "Unión de Puerto Rico" and "Partido Republicano Puertorriqueño," held their regular conventions, after which they filed, respectively, 82 and 76 certificates nominating candidates for the different positions for which the election was to be held.

The Unión de Puerto Rico Party nominated candidates for each and every one of the offices to be filled.

The Republican Party nominated candidates for Resident Commissioner; for only one member of the house of delegates for each of the districts of San Juan, Arecibo, Guayama, and Humacao; for four members of the house for the districts of Ponce, Mayaguez, and Aguadilla; and for alcaldes and municipal councilmen and members of the school boards for all the municipalities of the island with the exception of Vega Baja, Comerio, Utuado, San Sebastian, Gurabo, and Carolina.

Forty-nine petitions, nominating candidates for different offices, and signed by duly registered electors, members of new political parties, were filed in this office.

The result of the vote was the election of 19 members of the house of delegates from the Unionist Party and 16 from the Republican Party. The Unionists elected four members of the house for each one of the districts of San Juan, Arecibo, Guayama, and Humacao, and one member for each of the remaining three districts. The Republicans elected four members for each one of the districts of Ponce, Aguadilla, and Mayaguez, and one member for each of the remaining four districts.

All of the members of the house qualified at the opening of the regular session of the legislature, in January of the current year, and took part in the work of the session, such session being the first one since the elections of 1906 in which there was present a minority representation.

The Hon. Luis Muñoz Rivera was reelected for a third term for Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico in Washington, his plurality vote being 34,687.

The vote for Commissioner was as follows:

Unión de Puerto Rico.....	107, 519
Republican Party.....	82, 574
Mayoría Unionista.....	9, 650
Partido Obrero Insular (Labor Party).....	4, 398
Unionists of Ponce.....	92

Total vote for Commissioner..... 204, 233

The above figures show that there were 54,588 more votes cast at the last election than at that held in 1912, when the total vote for Resident Commissioner was 149,645.

The manner in which the elections were conducted, the respect shown by all citizens, not only for the law, but for the rights of other citizens, and the peace and order which prevailed all through the island on election day constitute the best evidence

for those who are watching with interest and anxiety the progress of the Porto Ricans on the road toward complete self-government, that the people of the island are fully prepared for the use of the ballot, and for the establishment in the island of a form of government conducted by the Porto Ricans and under their responsibility.

FEES.

The collection of fees during the fiscal year was as follows:

Filing and registration fees, corporation papers.....	\$1, 940. 00
Registration of domestic trade-marks.....	331. 10
Passports.....	197. 00
Authentication of signatures, certifications of documents, and registration of United States patents and trade-marks.....	431. 25
Total.....	2, 899. 35

BUREAU OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

What may be called the first year of full and practical operation of the weights-and-measures act ended on June 30, 1915.

Although the law went into effect on January 1, 1914, the first half of the said year was devoted almost entirely to the organization of the bureau, framing of rules and regulations, and instruction and training of weights and measures inspectors and other officials in charge of the execution of the law. It was not therefore until the beginning of the fiscal year 1914-15 that the machinery of the bureau was set in motion and that a vigorous campaign was started for the protection of the purchasing public against fraudulent weights and measures and for the prosecution of the offenders.

The activity of the bureau, under the able direction of its chief, Mr. Eduardo J. Saldaña, has been constant and ever increasing.

While at the close of the previous fiscal year the weights-and-measures service had been inaugurated in only 20 municipalities, at the close of the fiscal year that has just expired the service had been established in each and every one of the 75 municipalities of the island, under the personal supervision of the insular inspectors. These officers have also inspected a majority of the rural barrios, and the inspection has been made in conjunction with the municipal weights-and-measures inspectors. The failure to inspect a small number of barrios was due entirely to lack of municipal funds and to lack of time on the part of the insular inspectors.

The spirit of cooperation and willingness to help shown by 43 of the municipalities has made possible the work of this bureau, charged with the duty of inspecting and testing every weight and measure in every store in the island of Porto Rico. These municipalities have acquired their own test sets, thus enabling the inspectors of this bureau to find a test set in almost all of the towns and cities of the island.

The record for the year shows that 14,436 inspections and reinspections of apparatus have been made in the stores of the island, at which inspections a total of 224,614 pieces were tested, as shown in the following table:

Instruments tested.

	In use.						New.		
	Correct.	Per cent. ¹	Condemned for repairs.	Per cent. ¹	Condemned and confiscated.	Per cent. ¹	Correct.	Ordered reexported out of the island.	Total inspected.
Counter scales.....	9, 154	66. 10	764	5. 58	3, 779	28. 32	1, 381	69	15, 147
Spring scales.....	2, 673	81. 22	379	11. 52	239	7. 26	639	27	3, 957
Platform scales.....	2, 868	63. 38	1, 386	30. 63	271	5. 99	80	11	4, 616
Weights.....	80, 705	66. 03	15, 885	12. 99	26, 638	20. 98	23, 003	85	146, 316
Linear measures.....	7, 808	85. 04	218	2. 37	1, 155	12. 59	3, 294	118	12, 593
Liquid measures.....	12, 206	63. 09	1, 160	5. 99	5, 981	30. 92	9, 332	13	28, 692
Miscellaneous.....	2, 820	53. 56	1, 133	21. 52	1, 312	24. 92	5, 643	2, 385	13, 293
Total.....	118, 234	66. 22	320, 925	11. 72	339, 375	22. 06	43, 372	2, 708	224, 614

¹ This percentage is of the total number of this class of instruments tested.

² Computing scales, coffee measures, counter tacks, and milk bottles.

³ Instruments in use incorrect, 60,300=33.78 per cent.

To the above figures we must add approximately 25,000 visits made by the inspectors and the police for the purpose of reweighing packages exposed for sale or already sold by merchants, in order to determine whether correct weights or measures had been given to the purchasers.

Two exhibits have been prepared by the chief of the bureau showing in detail the amount of inspection work performed in each municipality and the work performed by the insular inspectors and by the municipal officials, respectively. The said two exhibits are hereto attached, marked "A" and "B," respectively.

In the special report submitted by the bureau to the legislature under date of January 1, 1915, for the natural year 1914, the attention of the legislature was called to the importance of the work performed by the bureau in detecting and confiscating a large number of instruments of weights and measures, of rudimentary construction or made purposely defective, which were being used to the detriment of the purchasing public. The figures there submitted showed an estimated money loss to the purchasing public of \$189,313 per year from the use of such defective instruments as had been confiscated. The work of this nature performed during the fiscal year just expired shows an even greater benefit to the public.

Of not less importance is the work performed by the officials of the bureau in the verification of the weights of sales passing over the counters by reweighing as many packages as possible. The tables submitted by the bureau show that the insular inspectors reweighed 27,664 packages; the municipal officials, 50,285; and the insular police, 10,083; making a grand total of 88,022 reweighed. Of this number 61,555 packages were found to be correct, 21,100 packages were found to contain an excess of the advertised weight, and 5,377 were deficient.

In the work of reweighing packages preference and special attention has been given to such articles as are most commonly used by the poor people, who would be the ones most injured by the perpetration of any fraud. The tables submitted by the bureau show that a total of 39,500 packages of beans, rice, bacon, codfish, and other similar articles were examined and reweighed during the fiscal year.

The constant watch and care of the officials in charge of the execution of this law has been the cause for the noticeable improvements in the sales of goods of all kinds as compared with the manner in which such sales were effected prior to the enforcement of the weights-and-measures act. The people of the island are now aware of the great advantages and protection given to them by the law and its officers, and not only the purchasers, but the merchants themselves are cooperating as much as possible to the success of the law.

Unfortunately, the habit of short weighing was so deeply rooted in Porto Rico that in spite of the warnings given by the inspectors to each merchant, pursuant to the policy of disposing administratively of the first violation of the law, it was found necessary to prosecute 681 cases, which resulted in 573, or 84 per cent, convictions, and 108, or 16 per cent, acquittals.

One of the most important and beneficial services rendered by the bureau of weights and measures has been that of inspecting, testing, and correcting the track and cart scales used by the centrals and their colonos for the weighing of cane sold by the latter to the former. The absence of government control over such scales had given rise to a great number of disputes and controversies and even law suits between centrals and colonos. The installation of private scales by the colonos, far from being a remedy for such a situation, created greater confusion.

The following table shows the condition in which the 374 wagon and railroad cane scales of the island were found upon inspection by the officials of the bureau:

Inspection of large-capacity platform scales used to weigh sugar cane.

FIRST INSPECTION.

	Found correct and sealed.	Condemned for repairs.
Railroad track scales.....	33	34
Cart scales.....	46	146

Inspection of large-capacity platform scales used to weigh sugar cane—Continued.

SECOND INSPECTION.

[Reinspection of above rejected scales and a few others not included in first inspection trip.]

	Found correct and sealed.	Condemned for repairs or confiscated.
Railroad track scales.....	36	5
Cart scales.....	135	19

Total number of railroad track scales inspected, 74. Total number of cart scales inspected, 300.

As a general rule, the errors amounted to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and in two instances they amounted to as much as 10 per cent against the colonos.

A table submitted with the bureau's report of January 1, 1915, shows that the errors against colonos found at the inspection of the scales of eight centrals, for the year 1914, amounted to 12,314.3 quintals of sugar, which, valued at only \$3 per quintal, amount to a total loss for the colonos of \$36,942.90, all of which has been illegally retained by those centrals. This has been figured on the basis of only 6 per cent production of sugar.

Through the intervention of the bureau the colonos were in many cases enabled to press their claims against the centrals and finally arrived at satisfactory settlements.

The use of arbitrary measures and the lack of a standard measure to be used in connection with the picking of coffee has been a constant source of complaint. To correct the existing evil special regulations were prepared by the bureau and promulgated by the secretary of Porto Rico on October 20, 1914, whereby the use of standard metric measures of volume is made obligatory. The regulations will go into effect for the crop of 1915. Ample opportunity has been given to the planters to provide themselves with standard measures. The regulations have been brought to the attention of the planters by means of circulars issued by the bureau, and everything is now ready to initiate an active campaign for the enforcement of the law during the coming crop.

The attention of the bureau having been called to the fact that women employed by the tobacco factories were being defrauded in the weight of the tobacco handed to them and upon which the wages were fixed, an investigation was carried out by officials of the bureau in 18 factories located in different cities of the island, and the data collected was sufficient to convince us of the truth of the charge. However, on account of the ignorance of the women employed legal redress could be secured in only three cases, where the women were able to testify under oath that their wages were computed on the basis of so many pounds, and where discrepancies between the weight basis agreed upon and the actual weight of the tobacco delivered were found by the inspectors, as follows:

Factory.	Compensation.	Weight agreed upon.	Average weight found by inspectors.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
No. 1.....	8	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2.....	12	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3.....	30	12	19
	12	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The cases are being prosecuted by the department of justice.

The bureau has been paying special attention to what it considers to be one of its main duties, namely, the enforcement of the net-content-of-containers section of the weights-and-measures act, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that the requirements of the said section are being very fairly complied with by merchants and manufacturers.

Having shown in detail the work of the bureau and the benefits derived by the public from the enforcement of the weights-and-measures act, it becomes now our duty to point out such shortcomings and deficiencies as have been discovered in the practical operation of the law.

The provision of the law whereby the alcaldes or their authorized agents are charged with the duty of enforcing the law in their respective municipalities, and providing further that in case of their failure to comply with the law the "said duty shall be performed under the direction of the secretary of Porto Rico" should be modified. The law should be amended so as to provide that each municipality shall have a municipal inspector of weights and measures appointed by the alcalde with the approval of the secretary of Porto Rico, who shall prescribe the duties of said inspector and who alone shall have the power of removing him for cause. It is believed that in this manner men will be found possessing the high degree of independence necessary for the performance of work which by its nature is similar to the police work.

Following the suggestions of the previous reports of the bureau, the undersigned, during the last session of the legislature introduced bills in the Executive Council providing for the elimination of the liquid measure known as *cuartillo*, the standardization of the loaves of bread and the creation of an inspection service over electricity, gas, and water meters. The necessity for such legislation is even greater now, judging by the great number of complaints received at the bureau, and a new effort will be made at the next session of the legislature to have the said bills passed.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

The total sales for the year were \$360,942.47. Of this amount there was \$27,181.18 on which the usual surcharge was not collected. The decrease in sales this year as compared with last year is \$319,209.95, or 47 per cent.

The total purchases for the year were \$281,991.47, which is a decrease of \$306,490.98, or 52 per cent, as compared with the purchases last year. The purchases this year are divided as follows:

Purchased from merchants in Porto Rico.	\$210, 789. 97
Purchased from merchants in United States.	71, 201. 50

Included in the amount of purchases from the United States there was \$53,740.82 disbursed for heavy machinery, school supplies, scientific apparatus, sanitary supplies, etc., which could not be purchased in Porto Rico.

Printing division.—The value of the work turned out by the printing division was \$63,615.85, which is an increase of 1 per cent over the output for last year. The new machinery added to this division has enabled us to reduce the working force as well as the cost of the work.

Transportation division.—The transportation division furnished 89,904 kilometers of transportation during the year at a cost of 14¢ cents per kilometer, as against 65,713 kilometers during the previous year (1913-14), which is an increase of 24,191 kilometers, or 37 per cent.

The bureau is divided into three divisions, viz, transportation division, supply division, and printing division. The working hours, including the office force, are from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., or eight actual working hours per day.

There are 68 men employed in the bureau; 57 are Porto Ricans and 11 are Americans. The clerical help as well as the labor help is regulated by the volume of business handled through the bureau. A further reduction in the clerical force will be made within a few days, and every opportunity to save money and reduce the cost of operation is taken advantage of.

The bureau has discharged all obligations promptly, and by so doing has saved \$732.16 by the merchants in Porto Rico granting a discount of 2 per cent for payment of bills within 10 days from date of delivery.

The net deficit for the year is \$4,381.09. This is the first time in four years that the bureau has shown a deficit, and is due to the direct purchases made by certain departments without the intervention of the bureau, and the large decrease in business. The surplus for the past years, however, is more than enough to offset this loss.

I earnestly recommend that all government supplies and printed forms be standardized as far as possible and purchased through the bureau. By doing this all purchases would be centralized, thereby enabling us to purchase in larger quantities than we do at present, and by such increase secure much lower prices than we could otherwise.

A bill was carefully drawn at this office for the purpose of creating a central warehouse and purchasing office and providing for the standardization of the government supplies. The bill was introduced by the secretary in the executive council, but it was impossible to secure its enactment.

An effort will be made again to have the said bill enacted at the next session of the legislature, and as no serious objection can be made against its passage, there is every hope that the desired measure will then become a law.

If the authority granted to certain departments for direct purchases is withdrawn and all the purchases made through the bureau, we can reduce our present surcharge and guarantee a great saving to the government in many ways.

I respectfully inclose herewith reports covering the operation of the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, as follows: General ledger balance sheet; Profit and loss statement; Receipts and disbursements by special disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.; Financial statement; Statement of purchases and sales.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of this office, including the bureau of weights and measures, during the last fiscal year, are shown in detail in the following statement:

Statement of the expenditures during the fiscal year 1914-15.

Appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance.
Contingent expenses:			
Stationery and printing.....	\$1,000.00	\$525.57	\$474.43
Traveling expenses.....	200.00	2.00	198.00
Furniture.....	1,000.00	736.21	263.79
Postage and freight.....	800.00	379.60	420.40
Telegraph and telephone service.....	100.00	7.09	92.91
Incidentals.....	900.00	795.17	104.83
Total.....	4,000.00	2,446.24	1,553.76
Bureau of weights and measures:			
Contingent expenses—			
Stationery and printing.....	700.00	665.08	34.92
Traveling expenses.....	5,000.00	4,151.40	848.60
Telegraph and telephone service.....	165.00	89.50	75.50
Equipment of weights and measures.....	1,850.00	1,658.77	191.23
Unexpended property.....	400.00	208.62	191.38
Postage and freight.....	1,250.00	1,203.47	43.53
Incidentals.....	1,700.00	1,217.51	482.49
Total.....	11,065.00	9,197.35	1,867.65
Office of the secretary: Salaries.....	28,040.00	27,491.17	548.83
Bureau of weights and measures: Salaries.....	11,520.00	11,403.88	116.12

PERSONNEL.

The undersigned was appointed secretary of Porto Rico on the 17th day of September, 1914. The appointment of a native of Porto Rico to the position of secretary marks an epoch in the history of the island. By the said appointment and that of the Hon. Manuel V. Domenech to the office of commissioner of the interior the control of the executive council and the responsibility for the work of the legislature was taken from the Americans and placed upon the shoulders of the Porto Ricans.

When the governor absented himself from the island, on the 18th day of November, 1914, and the undersigned assumed the duties of the governor, another historical event took place. For the first time in the history of Porto Rico since its discovery a native of its soil had been allowed to occupy the governor's chair.

The governor returned to the island and assumed again the duties of his office on the 30th day of December, 1914.

During a short absence of the governor in Venezuela the secretary acted as governor of the island, as required by law.

If the efforts of the undersigned have been crowned by success, and if the work of the secretary's office deserves any credit, I wish to share that credit with my most faithful, experienced, and able assistant, Mr. Ramon Siaca Pacheco, whose devotion to his duties, his loyalty to the government, and his vast experience have made my work, as well as our personal relations, most pleasant and interesting.

The chief clerk, Mr. Elton T. Hull, was detailed by the governor to perform special services for the government as director of the Porto Rican coffee exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and consequently this office was deprived of his good services.

It is a pleasure to find this opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of my appreciation of the value of the services of Mr. Pedro L. Rodriguez, acting chief clerk, and of Messrs. Eduard J. Saldaña and D. P. Campbell, chiefs of the bureaus of weights

and measures, and of supplies, printing, and transportation, respectively, and of expressing to them my gratitude for their worthy cooperation.

The other clerks which complete the personnel of this department are collectively and individually entitled to the public recognition which I gladly make of their loyalty and devotion to their duties.

Respectfully,

MARTIN TRAVIESO, Jr.,
Secretary of Porto Rico.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Domestic corporations registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital with which the corporation shall commence business.
Asociacion Mercantil de Puerto Rico y Agencia Protectora de Creditos.	San Juan....	To furnish confidential information, to act as collectors, etc.	\$5,000	\$1,000
Utuaado Cigar Co.	Utuaado.	Tobacco.	10,000	2,600
La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico.	San Juan.	Printing.	25,000	1,200
The Newton Fruit Co.	do.	Mercantile and fruit.	15,000	1,000
The Mayaguez Fruit Packing Co.	Mayaguez.	Fruit.	50,000	1,000
The Maricao Bee Co.	Maricao.	Dealers in honey, wax, etc.	10,000	1,000
Eduardo Moreno (Inc.)	San Juan.	Dealers in drugs, pharmaceutical products, perfumery, etc.	10,000	2,000
The Porto Rican Scientific and Industrial Association of Pharmacists.	Ponce.	Dealers in drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc.	100,000	1,000
The Borinquen Forwarding and Lighterage Co.	San Juan.	Lighterage and towing.	5,000	1,000
W. J. Kennerley (Inc.)	do.	Automobile.	10,000	1,000
Central Pasto Viejo (Inc.)	do.	Sugar.	1,000,000	1,000
Sociedad Cooperativa de Premios (Inc.)	do.	To buy and sell trading stamps.	5,000	1,100
Compania Comercial de Anuncios y Compensaciones.	do.	Advertising.	25,000	2,400
The Arecibo Press Co.	Arecibo.	Printing.	5,000	1,000
Total.			1,275,000	18,300

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Domestic corporations dissolved during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Name.	Location of principal place of business.
La Buenaventura Fruit Co. of Porto Rico.	San Juan.
Colonial Pineapple Co. of Porto Rico.	Do.
The Caguas Ice Co.	Caguas.
The Bottling Material Co.	Ponce.
The Tobacco Growers Co.	Caguas.
P. J. Lehman & Co. (Inc.)	Ponce.
Borinquen Racing Association.	San Juan.
Higuamo Land Co.	Ponce.
Ganaderia Cerrillos Co.	Mayaguez.
La Corona Cigar Co.	San Juan.
Eduardo Moreno (Inc.)	Do.
The Borinquen Forwarding and Lighterage Co.	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 3.—*Foreign corporations registered in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Name.	Location.	Agent.	Address.	Principal purposes.	Total authorized capital stock.	Paid-in capital.
Armour Fertilizer Works.	Chicago, Ill...	H. M. Porter..	San Juan...	Fertilizer.....	\$25,000	\$25,000
Porto Rico Telephone Co.	Wilmington, Del.	S. Behn.....	do.....	Telephone.....	1,500,000	900,000
Utica Plantations (Inc.).	Utica, N. Y...	Walter H. Morton.	Bayamon...	Fruits, vegetables, etc.	75,000	11,700
Bull-Insular Line (Inc.).	Portland, Me..	Miguel Such..	San Juan...	Carriage of freight and passengers.	55,200	10,120
The Royal Fruit Co. of Utica, N. Y.	Utica, N. Y...	Arthur B. Mitchell.	Bayamon...	Fruit.....	80,000	25,700
John Monks & Sons...	New York City.	Ralph St. L. Peverley.	San Juan...	Contracting engineers.	50,000	50,000
Hirtler Bros. & Co....	do.....	Frank C. Hirtler.	do.....	Import and export.	30,000	22,500
West Indies Mining Co.	Wilmington, Del.	Peter Nelson...	do.....	Mining.....	160,000	160,000
Rosenstadt & Waller (Inc.).	New York City	Antonio C. Rodriguez.	Caguas.....	Tobacco.....	50,000	40,100
					2,025,200	1,245,120

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Foreign corporations that ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Name.	State where organized.	Principal place of business in Porto Rico.
Insular Line.....	Maine.....	San Juan.
The Snare & Triest Co.....	New York...	Do.

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

DOMESTIC.

Name.	Location.	Nature of organization.
Asociación de Abogados de Mayaguez (Bar Association of Mayaguez).	Mayaguez...	Professional.
Los Quinientos (Liga de Ciudadanos Progresistas).....	do.....	Development of Mayaguez.
Liga de Rectificadores.....	San Juan.....	Mutual aid.
Círculo de Braceros de Guayama.....	Guayama...	Recreative and educational.
Logia Patria.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Casa de España en Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Union, fraternity, and instruction of its members.
Asociación Médica de Puerto Rico.....	do.....	Professional.
La Egidia del Maestro.....	do.....	Do.
American Pioneers of '98.....	do.....	Social and fraternal.
Porto Rico Board of Fire Underwriters.....	do.....	Union of representatives of fire insurance companies in Porto Rico.
Colegio Puertorriqueño de Niñas.....	do.....	Educational.
Círculo Unión.....	Cayey.....	Recreative and educational.
The Union Church.....	Bayamon...	Worship of God and Biblical instruction.
Liga Antituberculosa de Puerto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Establishment and maintenance of hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis.
Asociación de Periodistas.....	do.....	To help journalists.
Club Deportivo de Ponce.....	Ponce.....	Sports.
Club Benéfico y Psicológico.....	San Juan.....	Beneficent and psychological.

STATEMENT NO. 5.—Associations not for pecuniary profit registered in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15—Continued.

FOREIGN.

Name.	Principal office.	Agent.	Nature of organization.
General Conference Corporation of Seventh-Day Adventists.	District of Columbia.	William Steele, Bayamon, P. R.	Religious.

STATEMENT NO. 6.—Domestic associations not for pecuniary profit dissolved during the fiscal year 1914-15.

Name.	Location.	Nature of organization.
Minerva.....	San Juan.....	Fraternal.
Liga de Detallistas de Yauco.....	Yauco.....	Commercial.
El Deber Mutuo Caritativo.....	Ponce.....	Charitable.
Club Eugenio María de Hostos.....	San Juan.....	Social and educational.
Club Muñoz Rivera.....	Arecibo.....	Political.
Sociedad de Auxilio Mutuo El Amparo.....	Cabo Rojo.....	Beneficial.

Foreign associations not for pecuniary profit that have ceased to do business in Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15, none.

List of foreign consuls.

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Argentine Republic.	Sergio Ramirez.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Austria-Hungary.....	Joannes D. Stubbe.....	Consul.....	Do.
Belgium.....	A. Bravo.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	J. Lacot.....	do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	J. E. Saldaña.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Ch. de Waepenaert.....	Consul general.....	Habana, Cuba.
Brazil.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Albert Edward Lee.....	Commercial agent.....	Do.
Colombia.....	Manuel R. Morales.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	M. R. Calderon.....	do.....	San Juan.
Costa Rica.....	Nicolas Megwinoff.....	do.....	Do.
Cuba.....	Fernando Aleman y Vallee.....	do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Alberto Bravo Gonzalez.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Ernesto H. Lienau y Lange.....	Honorary consul.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Baldomero Marozzi.....	Provisional consul (to act during absence of consul or as otherwise necessary). Consul.....	Ponce. Do.
Do.....	Louis Le Riverend.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Francisco Porto y Castillo.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Jose Caminero y Shelton.....	do.....	San Juan.
Denmark.....	Antonio Rolg.....	Vice consul.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Alberto Bravo.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Carlos Armstrong.....	Consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	T. G. I. Waymouth.....	do.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Pedro Juan Armstrong.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Dominican Republic.....	Jose Janer.....	do.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Eduardo Fronteras.....	do.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Blas C. Silva.....	do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Ramon Almonte.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Fernando Aleman.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Socrates Nolasco.....	Consul general.....	San Juan.
Do.....	J. O. Treanor.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Carlos Franceschini.....	Consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Marino Cestero Castro.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Fernando Figueredo.....	Honorary vice consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Juan A. Perez.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	P. Sandoz.....	Consular agent.....	Humacao.
France.....	Dr. Andre Orsini.....	do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Ch. Le Brun.....	do.....	Vieques.
Do.....	Louis Raphael Vincent Leccia.....	do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Joseph Rene Pierre Daubree.....	Consul.....	Porto Rico.
Do.....	Eugenio Elie Lefranc.....	Consular agent.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Ives Louis Napoleon de Courthial.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.

List of foreign consuls—Continued.

Country.	Name.	Rank.	Residence.
Germany.....	Julius Umbach.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Waldemar Hepp.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Adolph Koester.....	Vice consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Ernst H. Lienau.....	.....do.....	Aguadilla.
Do.....	Otto Ohrt.....	.....do.....	Mayaguez.
Great Britain.....	Antonio Roig.....	.....do.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Adolph Steffens.....	.....do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Fernando Miguel Toro.....	.....do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Thomas G. I. Waymouth.....	.....do.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Henry Alexander McCormick.....	.....do.....	Arroyo-Guayama.
Do.....	Lorenzo Oliver.....	.....do.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Edward Mervin de Garston.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Thomas Boothby, jr.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Guatemala.....	Carlos Vere.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Haiti.....	Harles Vere.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do.....	Adolph Steffens.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Blas C. Silva.....	.....do.....	Ponce.
Italy.....	F. F. Costa.....	Consular agent.....	Do.
Do.....	Alessandro Bozzo.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Giacomo Antonio Caino.....	Consular agent.....	Mayaguez.
Japan.....	Gasutaro Numano.....	Consul.....	New York.
Mexico.....	Federico Gatell y Garcia Quevedo.....	Vice consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Manuel Paniagua y Oller.....	.....do.....	San Juan.
Netherlands.....	Jacobo Bravo.....	.....do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Otto E. A. F. Wantzelius.....	.....do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Albert E. Lee.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Norway.....	Thomas Edward Lee.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Waldemar E. Lee.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Panama.....	Charles Vere.....	.....do.....	Do.
Do.....	Matias Vidal.....	Honorary consul.....	Ponce.
Paraguay.....	Manuel Fernandez Juncos.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Peru.....	Dr. Manuel J. Nunez.....	.....do.....	Do.
Portugal.....	Jose Maria Lomba.....	.....do.....	Do.
Spain.....	Antonio Ma. Oms y Call.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Humacao.
Do.....	Juan Vazquez y Lopez Amor.....	Honorary consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Francisco Pelegri Roger.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Florencio Suarez.....	.....do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Avelino Portela Rolan.....	.....do.....	Vieques.
Do.....	Jose M. Martinez de Pons.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Juan Casellas.....	Honorary vice consul.....	Aguaadilla.
Do.....	Emilio de Motta y Ortiz.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Benito Zaldueño.....	Acting consul.....	Do.
Sweden.....	Johann Friedrich von Uffel Schomburg.....	Consul.....	Do.
Do.....	Max Karl Wilhelm Heine.....	Vice consul.....	Ponce.
Uruguay.....	Jacobo Bravo y Gonzalez.....	.....do.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Carlos Armstrong.....	.....do.....	Ponce.
Do.....	Manuel Mendia Morales.....	Consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Manuel Gomez Lopez.....	Vice consul.....	Do.
Venezuela.....	Adolfo Steffens.....	Honorary consul.....	Mayaguez.
Do.....	Sebastian Bonet.....	Consul.....	Arecibo.
Do.....	Juan Eugenio Medina.....	Vice consul.....	San Juan.
Do.....	Bernabe Planas Alamo.....	Consul.....	Do.

List of notaries public who registered during the fiscal year 1914-15.

Name.	Residence.	Date of registration.
Fajardo Martinez, Pascasio.....	Mayaguez.....	Apr. 12, 1915
Fernandez, Jose I.....	Ponce.....	Jan. 29, 1915
Guzman Benitez, Jose de.....	San Juan.....	Sept. 10, 1914
Kelley, Daniel F.....	.....do.....	Nov. 4, 1914
Lopez Cepero, Luis.....	Yabucoa.....	July 7, 1914
Paz y Ruiz, Tomas.....	Rio Grande.....	Feb. 8, 1915
Siaca Pacheco, Ramon.....	San Juan.....	Oct. 26, 1914
Torres Monge, Sandalio.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1915

List of commissioners of deeds for Porto Rico in the United States, appointed by the Governor of Porto Rico, and whose commissions are still in force.

Name and address.	State.	Appointed.
Pease, Leslie A., 215 Central Avenue, Dunkirk.....	New York.....	Feb. 27, 1912
Miranda, Ramon, 11 Broadway, New York City.....	do.....	Mar. 18, 1912
Hitt, Isaac R., 317-318 Maryland Building, Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 25, 1912
Spaulding, Willis M., 509 Brisbane Building, Buffalo.....	New York.....	May 22, 1912
Earle, Ralph S., 35 Congress Street, Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	June 27, 1912
Millis, Wade, Ford Building, Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Sept. 24, 1912
Hesse, Charles Henry, 2017 East Eager Street, Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	June 1, 1913
Mountcastle, G. B., P. O. Box 927, Richmond.....	Virginia.....	Sept. 17, 1913
Paine, Edward S., 62 Cedar Street, New York City.....	New York.....	Mar. 16, 1914
Wurts, John S., 1224 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	July 2, 1914
Acutt, Harmon O., 31-32-33 Deaderick Building, Knoxville.....	Tennessee.....	Nov. 16, 1914
Braman, Joseph B., 120 Broadway, New York City.....	New York.....	Jan. 25, 1915

Statement of purchases and sales, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, 1914-15.

To Inventory June 30, 1914:		
Material and supplies.....	\$37,199.86	
Transportation supplies.....	1,894.85	
		\$39,094.71
Revised Statutes of Porto Rico.....		403.00
Work in process (stock).....		2,760.02
PURCHASES.		
United States.....	71,201.50	
On requisitions for the irrigation service.....	\$20,307.51	
Drawing material, machinery parts, etc.....	3,028.00	
Educational books, college apparatus and appliances, etc.....	6,722.62	
Practice paper and general school supplies.....	14,938.41	
Insular police badges, ammunition, etc.....	668.08	
Weights, measures, gauges, etc.....	1,157.29	
Vaccine, drugs, sundry sanitation supplies.....	3,847.29	
Printing paper, ink, and general supplies for issue.....	16,929.79	
Transportation supplies.....	184.22	
On requisitions other than above.....	346.67	
Total.....	68,129.88	
Freight, cartage, insurance.....	3,071.62	
Total purchases from United States.....	71,201.50	
Porto Rico.....	210,789.97	
Material and supplies for issue.....	19,524.03	
Transportation supplies.....	13,913.94	
On requisitions.....	176,423.34	
Total.....	209,861.31	
Less discounts.....	732.16	
	209,129.15	
Freight, cartage, insurance.....	1,660.82	
Total purchases in Porto Rico.....	210,789.97	
Total purchases, sales account.....	281,991.47	
		281,991.47
Surcharges (net).....		21,184.71
Printing division, labor output.....		40,362.51
Transportation division.....		15,681.24
Automobile earnings.....	14,561.60	
Labor on department cars.....	439.50	
Surcharges on supplies.....	650.14	
Property account, furniture and fixtures.....		65.00
Surplus on material and supplies.....	791.43	
Surplus on transportation supplies.....	57.18	
		848.61
		402,391.27
SALES.		
By Sales for year (net).....	\$360,942.47	
Sales with 7 per cent surcharge.....	333,761.29	
Sales without surcharge.....	27,181.18	
Issues from stock on requisitions, as under.....		7,019.44
Office requisition, stationery and supplies.....	785.39	
Stable requisition, forage for mules.....	245.99	
Printing division, stationery and supplies, proof paper, waste, etc.....	929.77	

By Sales for year (net)—Continued.

Issues from stock on requisitions, as under—Continued.

Printing division, repairs and maintenance.....	\$5.04
Transportation division, auto service.....	5,048.66
Property division, office furniture and fixtures.....	4.19
Property division, equipment.....	.40

Inventory June 30, 1915:

Material and supplies.....	31,077.24
Transportation supplies.....	1,662.27

\$32,739.51

Revised Statutes of Porto Rico.....	390.00
Work in process (stock).....	1,299.85

402,391.27

*Statement of receipts and disbursements by A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer,
Washington, D. C., 1914-15.*

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, PRINTING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

To Advances by treasurer of Porto Rico for account of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....

\$79,130.44

Collections in the United States for claims, etc.....

381.36

79,511.80

By Disbursements as follows:

Accounts unpaid June 30, 1914.....

5,268.58

Purchases, sales account.....

71,201.50

Material and supplies.....

\$16,929.79

Transportation supplies.....

184.22

Requisitions.....

51,045.56

Total.....

68,159.57

Less discounts.....

29.69

68,129.88

Freight, cartage, insurance.....

3,071.62

Total.....

71,201.50

Refund to insurance company for shortage of shipment claimed and afterwards found.....

8.00

Expense.....

5,405.85

Rent of office.....

924.96

Wages of employees, including special disbursing officer.....

4,457.14

Stationery and supplies.....

11.42

Freight, cartage, insurance.....

11.13

Repairs to office fixtures.....

1.20

Repairs and maintenance.....

190.72

Loose tools and machinery.....

128.75

Type.....

1.25

Suspense (amount chargeable to fiscal year 1915-16).....

50.00

Leave of absence paid to San Juan office employees while in United States as authorized.....

247.50

Total.....

82,502.15

Less accounts unpaid to June 30, 1915.....

3,029.53

Amount disbursed.....

79,472.62

Repayment to treasurer of Porto Rico.....

39.18

79,511.80

Financial statement, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, 1914-15.

To Balance of funds in treasury June 30, 1914.....

\$21,166.01

Repayments by departments, municipalities, school boards, and other.....

355,724.66

Repayment by A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.....

39.18

\$376,929.85

By Disbursements as follows:

Audited vouchers unpaid June 30, 1914.....

\$84.46

Accounts unvouchered June 30, 1914.....

1,922.76

2,007.22

Purchases, sales account—

Material and supplies.....

19,524.03

Transportation supplies.....

13,913.94

On requisitions.....

176,423.34

Total.....

209,861.31

Less discounts.....

732.16

209,129.15

Freight, cartage, insurance.....

1,660.82

Total.....

210,789.97

By Disbursements as follows—Continued.

Advances to A. T. Ruan, special disbursing officer, Washington, D. C.		\$79,130.44
Prepaid charges on returned samples		5.42
Refunds to departments and municipalities for duplicate payments and collections for claims	\$265.22	
Refunds to United States District Court as authorized by auditor of Porto Rico	27.30	
		292.52
General expense		21,715.41
Printing division		38,051.45
Transportation division		8,529.09
Insurance premiums, accounts payable	86.94	
Insurance premiums, renewals	397.62	
		484.56
Interest on balance of funds advanced by Porto Rico irrigation service		300.00
Repairs and maintenance		160.16
Furniture and fixtures, San Juan office		154.72
Loose tools		3.43
Equipment		7.75
Building		27.22
Suspense (amount chargeable to fiscal year 1915-16)		259.60
Leave of absence pay rolls		927.59
Total		362,846.55
Less—		
Audited vouchers unpaid June 30, 1915	84.46	
Accounts unvouchered June 30, 1915	9,152.11	
		9,236.57
Amount disbursed		353,609.98
Balance of funds in treasury June 30, 1915		23,319.87
Grand total		376,929.85

Balance sheet, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, June 30, 1915.

ASSETS.

To Investment of property:		
Printing division	\$51,570.35	
Transportation division	21,552.34	
		\$73,122.69
Treasurer		23,319.87
Accounts receivable (controlling account)		46,025.10
Material and supplies (inventory)	31,077.24	
Transportation supplies (inventory)	1,662.27	
		32,739.51
Revised Statutes of Porto Rico		390.00
Work in process, printing division		9,804.46
Office furniture and fixtures:		
New York office	155.91	
San Juan office	3,694.25	
		3,850.16
Insurance premiums, unearned		303.61
Live stock		275.00
Building		1,858.76
Equipment		655.11
Suspense, accounts receivable		3,857.31
Total		196,201.58
Deficit		4,381.09
Grand total		200,582.67

LIABILITIES.

By Investment	147,311.93	
Appropriation	25,000.00	
Irrigation service (advance)	15,000.00	
Accounts payable (controlling account)	12,181.64	
Audited vouchers	84.46	
Suspense, accounts payable	1,004.64	
		200,582.67

Profit and loss statement, Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation, fiscal year 1914-15.

DEBIT.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

To wages		\$25,742.88
Regular employees	\$8,649.73	
Temporary employees	12,636.01	
New York office	4,457.14	
Rent of New York office		924.96
Stationery and supplies		612.76
San Juan office	601.34	
New York office	11.42	
Telephone service		60.86

To wages—Continued.

Telegrams and cables		\$35.99
Insurance on bureau stock and office furniture and fixtures		59.20
Postage		112.23
Wrapping paper, twine, and general shipping supplies		71.82
Printing for office use		19.17
Power and light		168.20
Water		20.16
Towel service		14.50
Freight, cartage, insurance		15.43
Incoming	\$11.13	
Outgoing	8.11	
	19.24	
Less refunds	3.81	
Repairs to office fixtures		23.20
Advertising for bids		32.87
Delivery service (stable)		296.73
Forage for mules	245.99	
Repairs to wagon	32.74	
Shoeing mules	18.00	
Post-office letter-box rent		5.00
Storage		3.20
Miscellaneous, marking ink, brush nails, etc		9.04
		<u>\$28,228.20</u>

PRINTING DIVISION.

Wages		36,668.14
Composing room	19,739.76	
Pressroom	6,423.20	
Bindery	10,505.18	
Power and light		1,116.60
Composing room	490.94	
Pressroom	483.11	
Bindery	142.55	
Gasoline		386.81
Composing room	275.02	
Pressroom	111.79	
Oil, grease, and waste		51.85
Composing room	5.06	
Pressroom	43.43	
Bindery	3.36	
Water		146.24
Composing room	48.77	
Pressroom	48.77	
Bindery	48.70	
Fuel gas, bindery		19.62
Stationery and supplies, including proof paper, administrative		542.96
Telephone service, administrative		11.00
Towel service		39.50
Composing room	17.45	
Pressroom	11.42	
Bindery	10.63	
Insurance on machinery		231.89
Composing room	87.27	
Pressroom	106.64	
Bindery	37.98	
		<u>39,214.61</u>

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

Wages of employees	7,039.96	
Wages for work performed on department cars (charged)	439.50	
Material for repairs	645.09	
Automobile equipment	2,880.50	
Gasoline for operating cars	1,135.98	
Oil and waste	204.95	
Light	32.00	
Chauffeurs, per diem	559.10	
Office stationery and supplies	72.40	
Telephone service	72.40	
Ferriage	109.74	
Drayage	6.25	
Repairs on road	2.00	
Water	156.88	
Hired cars	220.50	
Insurance of cars	225.80	
Repairs to office fixture	.50	
		<u>13,803.55</u>
		<u>81,246.36</u>
Deficit on direct operating, brought down		4,017.90
Interest		300.00
Repairs and maintenance		365.42
Lost surcharges (on returned sales)		51.96
Leave of absence pay rolls		1,175.09
		<u>5,910.47</u>

CREDIT.

SURCHARGE, ADMINISTRATIVE.

By 7 per cent surcharge on sales (supply division) \$21,184.71

PRINTING LABOR OUTPUT, PRINTING DIVISION.

Composing room.....	\$20,855.59	
Pressroom.....	8,646.56	
Bindery.....	10,860.36	
Total labor output.....		40,362.51

EARNINGS, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

Automobile service.....	14,591.60	
Labor on department cars.....	439.50	
Surcharge on supplies issued.....	650.14	
Total earnings.....		15,681.24

Deficit (direct operating).....		77,228.46
		4,017.90
		<u>81,246.36</u>

Discounts on United States purchases.....		29.69
Suspense clearance.....		650.98
Surplus on material and supplies.....		791.43
Inventory.....	31,077.24	
Ledger balance.....	30,285.81	
Surplus on transportation stock.....		57.18
Inventory.....	1,662.27	
Ledger balance.....	1,605.09	

Net deficit for year.....		1,529.28
		<u>4,381.09</u>
		5,910.47

Exhibit A. Bureau of weights and measures, résumé of inspection work in each municipality. Exhibit omitted; copy on file.

EXHIBIT B.—Bureau of weights and measures—Table showing work accomplished in each municipality, by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily and fortnightly reports.

Municipalities.	Scales.						Weights.			Measures.			Miscellaneous.		Total.			Packages.					
	Counter.		Spring.		Platform.		Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Linear.		Liquid.		Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.				
										Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.										
	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.		
Adjuntas:	85	3	34	11	2	6	49	33	15	1,117	80	310		8	11	18	12		1,288	118	388	505	29
Insular inspection.....	8	1		5			1	5	1	96	4			1		13			124	10	1	302	15
Municipal inspection.....																							
Total.....	93	4	34	16	2	6	50	38	16	1,213	84	310		9	11	31	12		1,412	128	389	302	656
Aguada:																							
Insular inspection.....	84	5	48	2	2		24	4	1	606	304	236		19		14			749	315	286		47
Municipal inspection.....	32	11		2				1		228	13	115			1				272	14	126		9
Total.....	116	5	59	4	2		24	5	1	834	317	351		19		14			1,021	329	412		56
Aguadilla:																							
Insular inspection.....	91	3	65	1			44	41	9	2,970	32	811		58	15	177	10	2	3,343	76	910	296	121
Municipal inspection.....	93	9	2	12	6		92	4	1	1,367	170	28		25	1	27	5		1,616	189	37	259	2,285
Total.....	184	12	67	13	6		136	45	10	4,337	202	839		83	16	204	15	2	4,959	265	947	549	2,406
Aguaa Buenas:																							
Insular inspection.....	10	7	37				10	12	3	136	57	208		1	2	14	1		171	76	251		
Albionto:																							
Insular inspection.....	30	3	40	3			9	25	1	688	148	248		20	34	38	23	1	789	176	346		
Afasco:																							
Insular inspection.....	3	1					11		8	26									40		9	69	112
Municipal inspection.....	8	3					3			66		11				3			80		14	384	326
Total.....	11	4					14		8	92		11				3			120		23	453	438

EXHIBIT B.—Bureau of weights and measures—Table showing work accomplished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily and fortnightly reports—Continued.

Municipalities.	Scales.						Weights.		Measures.				Miscellaneous.		Total.			Packages.			
	Counter.		Spring.		Platform.		Weights.		Linear.		Liquid.		Miscellaneous.		Total.			Packages.			
	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.															
Arecibo:	358	4	4	1	32	17	1,658	148	108	80	2	525	29	95		2,652	203	210	698	1,103	62
Insular inspection.....							816	1	40	3	1	2,112				2,023	10	41	1,708	552	146
Municipal inspection.....	84	3		5	4																
Total.....	442	11	4	6	36	18	2,474	149	148	83	3	2,637	29	95		5,676	213	251	2,406	1,655	208
Arroyo:	30	15	40	4	18	6	435	97	385	29	13	5	47			509	128	506			
Insular inspection.....																					
Barceloneta:	9	1	1	10	10		68		36	240						337	1	37			97
Insular inspection.....							719	150	449	61	4	25	17	35	151	913	231	649	321	635	91
Municipal inspection.....	84	20	22		32	13															
Total.....	93	30	23	10	42	13	787	150	485	301	4	25	17	35	151	1,250	232	686	321	732	91
Barranquitas:	6		18	1	5	7	111	34	73	17		15	3	6		143	41	113			
Insular inspection.....							47	43	48			4	10	1		60	46	65			
Barros:	3	1	11			2															
Insular inspection.....																					
Bayamon:	109	25	115	37	8	59	9,051	114	1,106	17	29	78	2	67		1,349	173	1,334			
Insular inspection.....																					
Cabo Rojo:	205	2	72	15		54	5,785	180	581	71	10	18		1		2,148	216	669			115
Insular inspection.....																					
Caguas:	74	20	15	24	9	54	656	480	198	158	52	36		171	65	1,002	627	447	200	409	180
Insular inspection.....																					
Camuy:	73	9	44		1	22	593	78	441	10	14	25				723	106	572			110
Insular inspection.....																					
Municipal inspection.....	16	4	8		1	1	72		109			1		8		90	5	127			53
Total.....	89	13	52		2	23	665	78	550	10	14	26		72		813	111	699			163

[illegible]

EXHIBIT B.—Bureau of weights and measures—Table showing work accomplished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily and fortnightly reports—Continued.

	Scales.						Weights.			Measures.				Miscellaneous.			Total.			Packages.		
	Counter.		Spring.		Platform.		Weights.			Linear.		Liquid.		Miscellaneous.			Total.			Packages.		
	Correct.	Condemned and repairs.	Correct.	Condemned and repairs.	Correct.	Condemned and repairs.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned and repairs.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.
Guánica:																						
Insular inspection.....	71	3	1	9	13	3	213	330	212	3	1	9	75	7	344	370	441	961	113			
Municipal inspection.....	111	72	38				910			100		66										
Total.....	111	71	75	1	47	13	1,123	660	424	103	1	75	75	7	1,534	344	370	441	961	113		
Guarabo:																						
Insular inspection.....	28	6	1	17	16		406	7	210	4	5		54			29	288					
Hatillo:																						
Insular inspection.....	32	8	3	1	19	9	333	101	322	1	6	6	40			394	119	392		119		
Hormigueros:																						
Insular inspection.....	22	12		12	13	1	221	30	94	2	3					257	43	110				
Municipal inspection.....	26	7	2	8	3	1	226	55	36	4	2	4				270	58	46	800	1,379	150	
Total.....	48	19	2	20	16	2	447	85	130	6	5	4				527	101	156	800	1,379	150	
Humacao:																						
Insular inspection.....	50	13	65	15	33	35	937	249	544	91	40	106	211	1	1,264	297	886					
Municipal inspection.....	98	2	71	80	3		921	113	525	35		60	95		1,206	136	693	158	125	76		
Total.....	148	15	136	126	3	15	1,858	362	1,069	126	40	166	306	1	2,470	433	1,579	158	245	76		
Isabela:																						
Municipal inspection.....	9	5	1	16	3	2	189	91	20		1		1		215	94	29	1	11	1		
Jayuya:																						
Insular inspection.....	51	2	62	3	1	46	717	59	491	3	15	5	30		825	90	603		238			
Juana Díaz:																						
Insular inspection.....																			109	1,511		

Juncos: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	11	3	71	1	7	15	5	4	226	53	373	56	5	4	112	313	61	572	238	43	30
	3	2	3			4	1		72	19	46			10	3	89	25	49			
	14	5	74	1	7	19	6	4	298	72	419	56	5	14	3	402	86	621	238	43	30
Lejaes: Insular inspection.....	71	1	177	1	2	38	22	3	1,334	619	200	2	8	5		1,451	642	390	1	96	7
	88	5	50	8	1	61	48	4	1,150	65	631	35	21	17	5	1,359	123	803		86	
Lares: Insular inspection.....																					
Las Marias: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	7			2		4	3		82	25		3				98	28				
	5	2	1	1		1	1		32		8		4		3	42	2	13	79	266	58
	12		2	3	1		4		114	25	8	3				140	30	13	79	266	58
Las Piedras: Insular inspection.....	8	6	78	7	2	1	6	2	129	25	557	50	6	9	138	204	37	783		54	
	15	10	15	1		5	11	3	160	26	259	1	6	7	6	189	47	289			
Loíza: Insular inspection.....	8	2	19		1	2	2		55	42	90	9	3		26	74	46	139	45	11	12
Luquillo: Insular inspection.....																					
Manati: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	11	4	9	3	2	10			97	53	109	1	6		21	116	73	139	120	123	25
	62	12	22	4	2	24	14	6	807	160	276	10	4	19	67	974	219	364	590	773	39
	73	16	31	7	2	26	24	6	904	213	385	11	10	19	69	1,090	292	503	710	896	64
Mayaguez: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	932	73	111	203	50	17	150	38	12	9,667	388	613	962	235	357	12,273	549	2,741	159	4,333	200
	1,192	79	53	345	2	5	107	24		8,207	1,862	223	2,035	83	1,956	13,842	2,050	292	1,297	3,603	215
	2,124	152	164	548	52	22	257	62	12	17,874	2,250	836	2,997	83	2,313	26,115	2,599	3,033	1,456	7,956	415
Total:															502						
Maunabo: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	25	4	68	2	3	15	15	7	488	233	404	16	31		77	546	252	590			
	3	1	2		1				25		6					31		7	1,277	2,669	280
	28	4	69	4	3	16	15	7	513	233	410	16	31		77	577	252	597	1,277	2,669	280
Total:																					
Maricao: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	15	3	3			9	3		86	77	37	3	4			113	87	40			
	7		8	1	2	1	2		54	2	47	10		9		82	4	55			
	22	3	11	1		10	5		140	79	84	13	4	9		195	91	95			
Total:																					
Moca: Insular inspection..... Municipal inspection.....	37	1	15		1	4	3	3	292	9	204	2	2		3	335	13	228		55	
	4		2						13	12	12					17	12	14	170	126	26
	41	1	17		1	4	3	3	305	21	216	2	2		3	352	25	242	179	181	26
Total:																					

Rio Grande: Insular inspection.....	29	8	51	2	.....	1	7	8	260	20	573	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	35	644	.....	.....
Rio Piedras: Insular inspection.....	37	8	16	3	.....	1	14	22	1	339	24	312	5	.....	2	4	.....	22	.....	402	54	354	57	263
Municipal inspection.....	47	25	52	26	38	12	29	17	.....	479	135	504	44	1	22	116	.....	187	.....	741	216	777	39	184
Total.....	84	33	68	29	38	13	43	39	1	818	159	816	49	1	24	120	.....	209	.....	1,143	270	1,131	96	447
Sabana Grande: Insular inspection.....	137	11	67	12	2	2	35	13	4	1,285	306	238	55	2	4	38	.....	8	2	1,564	334	323	.....	272
Municipal inspection.....	40	3	31	1	.....	13	12	12	2	467	27	337	20	.....	19	7	.....	3	.....	547	42	405	60	425
Total.....																									
San German: Insular inspection.....	184	7	20	13	.....	56	29	2	1,335	255	170	33	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	1,621	291	229	.....	166
Municipal inspection.....	209	6	23	8	.....	1	24	7	1,133	522	31	77	.....	12	136	2	48	.....	1,610	537	117	216	702	
Total.....	393	13	43	21	.....	1	80	36	4	2,468	777	201	110	.....	17	159	2	80	.....	3,231	828	346	216	871
San Lorenzo: Insular inspection.....	31	7	12	.....	.....	.....	24	17	.....	350	214	138	62	.....	3	30	.....	35	.....	497	238	188	.....	74
Municipal inspection.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	150	.....	
Total.....	32	7	12	.....	.....	.....	24	17	.....	350	214	138	62	.....	3	30	.....	35	.....	498	238	188	150	74
San Juan: Insular inspection.....	1,284	57	29	1,166	77	19	85	23	211,116	2,941	193,445	40	57	5,552	10,023	534	2,809	1,068	4,264	5,229	838	560	7,903	172	
Municipal inspection.....	119	9	.....	54	10	1	530	5	2	136	8	4	1	.....	605	4	.....	.....	1,445	36	7	1,081	1,732	328
Total.....	1,403	66	29	1,220	87	20	615	28	411,252	2,949	197,445	40	57	6,157	10,027	534	2,809	1,068	4,270	5,265	845	1,641	9,635	300	
San Sebastian: Insular inspection.....	105	23	15	.....	.....	.....	25	21	7	637	216	502	6	.....	16	.....	.....	28	.....	1,073	260	568	.....	293
Municipal inspection.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	172	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	21	502	783	78
Total.....	114	23	19	26	21	7	1,109	216	519	23	16	28	1,272	260	589	502	1,076	78
Santa Isabel: Insular inspection.....	49	6	18	8	.....	1	15	12	2	601	80	195	13	1	7	10	.....	35	.....	686	99	258	.....	231
Municipal inspection.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	200	.....	19
Total.....	58	6	18	11	1	17	12	2	692	80	195	14	1	7	11	35	893	99	258	200	231	19
Toa Alta: Insular inspection.....	22	3	57	3	1	1	13	16	1	297	91	507	83	.....	9	27	.....	100	.....	440	111	675	.....	19
Municipal inspection.....	10	1	18	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	298	37	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	110	39	173	13	6	
Total.....	32	4	75	4	1	1	14	17	1	395	128	661	83	.....	9	22	.....	101	.....	550	150	848	13	25

EXHIBIT B.—Bureau of weights and measures—Table showing work accomplished in each municipality by insular and municipal inspectors, respectively, according to daily and fortnightly reports—Continued.

Municipalities.	Scales.						Weights.			Measures.				Miscellaneous.			Total.			Packages.			
	Counter.			Spring.			Platform.			Linear.		Liquid.		Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Heavy.	Correct.	Light.	
	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.	Correct.	Condemned for repairs.	Condemned and confiscated.											
Toa Baja:																							
Insular inspection.....	2	7	2	1	1	1	6	5	51	21	81	54	74	3	8	7	128	35	141	72	109	23	
Municipal inspection.....	48	7	43	5	3	14	3	5	373	20	145	7		5			448	30	208				
Total.....	50	14	45	6	4	14	9	5	424	41	226	61	74	8	8	61	576	65	349	72	109	23	
Trujillo Alto:																							
Insular inspection.....*	10	18					7	2	79	28	166			1	4	13	100	30	198		19		
Municipal inspection.....	10		9				1		37	25	49		3				51	25	61		8		
Total.....	20	27					8	2	116	53	215			1	4	16	151	55	259		27		
Utuaño:																							
Insular inspection.....	151	12	9				35	13	984	157	86	19	7	5	5	19	1,182	187	119		319		
Municipal inspection.....	23	1	22				12		94	21	21	75	1		22	78	152	22	121	531	694	207	
Total.....	174	13	31				47	13	1,078	178	107	97	8	5	27	97	1,334	209	240	531	1,013	207	
Vega Alta:																							
Insular inspection.....	8	10	15	1			7		123	160	177	61	17	1	10	65	221	178	264		137		
Municipal inspection.....	10		11				4	1	53		90	3	9				76	1	111	49	200	5	
Total.....	18	10	26	1			11	8	176	160	267	64	26	1	10	65		297	179	375	49	337	5
Vega Baja:																							
Insular inspection.....	14	12	15				17	16	332	81	295	5	6	5	23	1	394	116	369	57	38	30	
Vieques:																							
Insular inspection.....	26	5	85	2			4	24	288	222	909		50		39	14	404	283	1,132		131		
Yabucoa:																							
Insular inspection.....	39	1	24	17			23	42	9	1,176	185	375	36		34	24	1,315	228	630	460	655	131	
Yauco:																							
Insular inspection.....	111	3	62	31			2	71	3	1,920	278	289	49		13	161	2,343	312	459				

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL EXHIBITS.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
San Juan, September 1, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

SYSTEM OF AUDITING AND ACCOUNTING.

The system of auditing and accounting prevailing in this office for some years past has been set forth in detail in previous reports, and it is not necessary for the same to be repeated now. Certain changes have been made in the details, principally in eliminating useless papers and in abbreviating methods of arriving at results. The changes which have been made are more fully set forth in succeeding paragraphs of this report.

FINANCIAL EXHIBITS ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT.

At the request of his excellency, the governor, the financial exhibits appertaining to the various departments for the fiscal year just closed have been consolidated. This plan was adopted in order to prevent useless repetition, secure accuracy by comparison with the auditor's report, and to prevent those apparent contradictions which have appeared in the different reports as submitted by the heads of departments. These consolidated financial exhibits contain not only exhibits prepared by this office, but nearly all financial exhibits heretofore published by the various departments of the insular government. The exhibits compiled by the auditor are as follows: Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive; Nos. 11 to 13, inclusive; No. 24 (disbursements); Nos. 26 to 28, inclusive; Nos. 29 and 31 (disbursements); and No. 32.

The others, going to make up the total of the 76 exhibits, were presented by the various heads of departments.

The consolidation of all financial statements for which the governor gave instructions has created in all departments, it is thought, a full sense of the futility of continuing the present independent methods of accounting. It has been impossible, in many instances (as we anticipated), to harmonize without too much delay the accounts of other departments with the records of the auditor because of the diverse treatment given the same figures by different departments. According to their varying viewpoints all of the departments are right, but there should be a settled accounting policy for the government as a whole to make its fiscal operations intelligible to everyone. The worth of the results displayed by financial tables is detracted from by the variety of systems of recording transactions. The exhibits furnished by the treasurer for the section "Consolidated financial exhibits" coincide best with the records of this office, because the entries in the greater portion of the books that are common to both departments are made from the same sources. Where it is impossible at this late date to go back over the entries in each department to reconcile their figures with the auditor's, notes have been made to briefly explain the points of disagreement.

In view of the fact that statutory requirements necessitate the audit and settlement of all accounts by the auditor, his become the official records of the insular government for appropriations and trust funds. To eliminate disagreement between the appropriation and trust-fund accounts of other departments and those of the auditor, he has prepared (but not put in use) forms that should be employed by other departments as their authority for making entries in those accounts. Naturally, if entries were made from the same source the accounts would agree. The submission of statements of balances of appropriation or trust-fund accounts to the auditor periodically would enable him to keep all accounts of the government in adjustment.

AID TO THE COMMISSION ON ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

Last October the commission on economy and efficiency did the auditor the honor to enlist his cooperation in the work that the commission had undertaken. The commission felt the need for a trained personnel to study at close range the work-

ings of the numerous branches of the government service and to suggest means of economizing that would not lessen efficiency. The main object, as the auditor saw it at the time, was to make every effort to reduce the budget for 1915-16, and he therefore confined the main part of his study to that subject. Although a great many salary cuts were made by the last legislature, the auditor was responsible for the recommendation of very few of such cuts, inasmuch as it has been (and is) his firm belief that the most efficient service can be attained and the good of the public best subserved by paying adequate compensation for such service.

The total economy that resulted from the recommendations of the auditor was about \$200,000.

The auditor recommended the decrease of \$875 in the expenses of his office other than salaries; but later, in order to take care of the additional work of examining the accounts of municipalities and collectors of taxes, together with the improvement of the property control, it was necessary to ask that the decrease be made only \$375. The additional work, it should be noted, caused a saving of about \$10,000, as the treasury department had previously maintained three examiners, with the corresponding traveling expenses, and other departments required property clerks, who were eliminated by the change.

It suffices to say that every detail of the government service was to be carefully revised in cooperation with the heads of departments under review. No undigested innovations were to be forced upon the departments without a thorough discussion of their advantages and disadvantages. One of the examiners spent several weeks in the interior department, and the report was presented to the commissioner of the interior. It covered the examiner's findings, as well as additional comments by the auditor on other features of the department. The auditor's recommendations need not be repeated here. The work of investigation was not completed for the reason that the personnel of the office of the auditor was largely reduced and salaries were also curtailed. These changes made it absolutely impossible for the auditor to keep up the ordinary work of his office and also to attend to the extra work requested by the economy commission.

In connection with the estimate for the budget of the auditor for 1915-16, the auditor expressed the hope that the legislative assembly would leave the personnel of his office as it was for 1914-15. This was done to allow the auditor to distribute his force in the best manner possible to take care of the additional work involved in the labor undertaken in cooperation with the commission, the examination of the accounts of municipalities and collectors of taxes, and the centralization of property accounts of individual offices in the auditor's office instead of in the departmental offices.

The auditor stated in his protest that it would probably be impossible for him to cooperate with the commission after the new budget went into effect, and he has not been able to do so since. It is true that the commission had given the auditor authority, with their approval, to employ anyone he saw fit to assist him in the work of the commission, but the appropriation is not large enough to permit the performance of but a small portion of the work in this way. The information required to carry out the general ideas that the auditor has for the improvement of the government service can not be obtained without personally conducted researches to make the completion of the plans practicable and frictionless. To accomplish the purpose, an adequate force is an absolute necessity. Under present conditions, the men that the auditor might otherwise have assigned to the research work must be employed on the regular duties and examinations of the office.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The need for comprehensive information in convenient style regarding the forms' practices, and policy of the auditor becomes more evident as time passes and additions or modifications are made. The information must now be secured from so many different sources that it is more or less legendary in all offices. Time is wasted in the search for letters, circulars, and bulletins that have been issued. Officials and employees, in the field in particular, are inconvenienced by lack of available data on the subject. New employees of the office of the auditor as well as in other offices can not be instructed with the same ease and thoroughness because of the lack of a manual of instructions.

The auditor will prepare, as soon as practicable, a manual of instructions for the guidance of employees of his office and everyone who has dealings with him. The care demanded in a work of this scope and the quantity of details involved, taken in conjunction with the fact that routine matters can not be neglected while the enterprise is under way, prevent the auditor from stating definitely when the manual

will be published. Needless to say, the importance of the undertaking will be given due consideration.

The manual will contain instructions and suggestions relative to the preparation of vouchers, accounts, and other documents that must be submitted to the auditor. It will also deal with the practices pursued by the auditor in the allowance of salary, traveling expenses, and claims of all conceivable descriptions with references to laws and decisions.

In order to permit amendments to portions of the manual without confusion or republication of the book, the auditor will endeavor to procure an inexpensive method of binding the manual in loose leaves. Any sheet affected by changes would consequently be removable, and a new sheet could be inserted.

MANUAL OF ACCOUNTING.

The auditor will commence the compilation of a manual of accounting without delay. The manual is intended to guide employees or anyone interested in the system of asset and liability accounting now employed to a better understanding of its composition. The importance of this manual can not be overestimated.

The form of the manual will be modeled on the manual of instructions already mentioned.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EFFICIENCY.

The auditor will encourage his employees to study accounting, particularly the modern classifications, so that they may comprehend the reasons for the distinctions that it is necessary to enforce in his office. In harmony with this idea, the auditor has purchased recent treatises on such subjects as auditing, efficiency, cost accounting, municipal financial systems, the valuation of public utilities, and kindred topics. These books will be loaned to ambitious employees, so that they may familiarize themselves with the theory of auditing and accounting as applied elsewhere to the variegated problems of the auditor. Assistance will, at the same time, be extended to employees to aid them in their study.

Diligence, originality, and efficiency will be impressed upon the employees as essential to promotion. The mere performance of routine duties faithfully will not be sufficient in itself to justify promotion, although that is appreciated. The men should develop and prepare themselves for the duties that may be required of them, and not rely on obtaining promotion before acquiring a knowledge of the duties corresponding to the new positions.

The preceding remarks are not intended to convey the idea that the employees of the auditor are deficient in ability and knowledge. That is very far from the truth. However, it is the opinion of the auditor that the movement on foot in the interest of economy and efficiency can best be furthered through the activities of men familiar with local governmental conditions. The auditor has already demonstrated the ability of his personnel to offer valuable suggestions for the improvement of the government service. Consequently, by the policy outlined above he is preparing the way to make his office an important factor in the reorganization that is bound to occur.

ELIMINATION OF USELESS WORK.

A great deal has been done during the past year to economize effort in the office of the auditor without injury to the worth of the records. This activity has resulted in a saving of time in other departments as well as the auditor's. The number of separate vouchers to be prepared by other offices and passed upon by the auditor has been decreased by several thousand. What this means in labor and time it is impossible to appreciate unless one knows how long it takes to fill in the details on a voucher and secure the six signatures necessary in the originating department and the office of the auditor. The titles of the yearly departmental appropriations, other than salaries, have been shortened by the suppression of the superfluous words "Contingent expenses." These words were formerly repeated several hundred thousand times each year unnecessarily.

A new voucher check, which was designed, will reduce the expense of this special form one-half, in addition to simplifying the blank. The new form will substitute the two forms heretofore used and be easier to handle. It is simpler and more compact than the old form, and one signature of the payee serves the purpose of both receipt and indorsement, whereas two signatures were formerly essential.

A trial balance book, prepared for the appropriation and trust fund ledgers, was arranged to also allow its use as a journal for the classification of the monthly totals of expenditures as expenses, capital outlays, etc. The details would be of no general

interest, and for that reason comment is limited to the statement that about 35,000 entries per annum were economized, together with the checking and balancing that the supplanted voucher register entailed.

Several thousand copies of auditor's certificates of settlement of accounts were sent to the governor yearly, until his excellency was requested to permit the use of the copies to be dispensed with. It had been the custom to send to the governor each year more than a hundred letters requesting authority to make transfers, until the auditor suggested the possibility of preventing the annoyance to the governor and the loss of time to everyone concerned by submitting the transfer warrants themselves, with the supporting documents, for the governor's refusal or sanction.

These seem small things in themselves, but collectively they make an appreciable difference in the administration of the office of the auditor.

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME, APPROPRIATION, ASSETS, AND APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915-16.

[Exhibit No. 32, Consolidated financial exhibits.]

A similar exhibit was published last year under No. 30 of the report of the auditor. The exhibit has been compiled for the present report in a form that is more readily grasped, instead of relying on footnotes only to explain that although the appropriation balances appearing in the exhibit are according to the books, allowance must be made for the automatic cancellations of a large portion, owing to the expiration of the two-year limit in the case of the fiscal year appropriations and the lack of necessity for some no-fiscal-year appropriations.

Experience has also inclined the auditor to regard the loans to municipalities and school boards as appropriation assets only, and not to offset them by an item among the appropriation balances, as was done last year when the exhibit appeared for the first time.

Footnote No. 3 of Exhibit No. 32 of the consolidated financial exhibits makes the reason for this change clear. It should be understood that the auditor does not intend to imply that an actual deficit of the amount shown by the exhibit will accrue at June 30, 1916. The exhibit is meant to demonstrate that if all appropriations for which there is authority during the fiscal year 1915-16 are exhausted, the cash income and other appropriation assets now known will be insufficient to cover the appropriations to the extent of \$284,162.88. However, it is likely that half of the no-fiscal-year appropriations will not be used during the year and that \$300,000 of the appropriations for 1915-16 and 1914-15 will remain unexpended on June 30, 1916, to be disbursed later. Nevertheless, realization of this prophecy would not change the final results, and the estimated deficit would remain the same—although the cash would be on hand the unexpended appropriation balances would still more than offset it. The legislature should take into account at its next session the excess of outstanding appropriations over available cash and other assets, as made plain by the estimated deficit of Exhibit No. 32, and curtail no-fiscal-year appropriations to that extent, in order to restore the balance between estimated receipts (including those realized from the assets mentioned in Exhibit No. 32) and appropriations that are in force and are likely to be expended.

Comments on increases and decreases in expenses of the Government, as shown by Exhibit No. 5, consolidated financial exhibits.

All departments show a decrease in salaries due to the reductions made in the appropriations for the year 1914-15. Consequently, the following comments will make no mention of the increases and decreases composing the net decrease in salaries, which amounted to about \$500,000.

Executive council: "Legislative printing" shows a reduction of \$713.97 for the reason that part of the cost of printing for 1914-15 not reported in time will be paid in the fiscal year 1915-16, and charged to the previous year. "Franchise investigations" cost \$4,189.56 less in 1914-15, because of the elimination of several positions and the corresponding traveling expenses. "Other expenses" show an increase, as the expenses of secondary railroads are included in the year 1914-15 only.

House of delegates: The "Mileage of members" was decreased \$705.10, due to no extra session of the house being held in 1914-15. The increase in "Legislative printing" is caused by the inclusion of "Publications of the house of delegates" in 1914-15. The increase in "Other expenses" is negligible.

Miscellaneous legislative: "Printing and publication of laws" was only apparently reduced \$225.82, as payments of this amount not reported in time will be made in the year 1915-16. The "Commission for the study of employer's liability law" shows a decrease of \$274.09, because no appropriation was made for the year 1914-15.

Governor: The decrease of \$3,043.84 in "Expenses, executive mansion," was due to a decrease in the appropriation from \$14,000 to \$10,000.

Secretary: The "Publication of an official gazette" was discontinued, causing a reduction of \$3,847.29. The work of "Establishing and regulating a standard system of weights and measures" was extended, producing an increase of \$8,140.71. "Other expenses" were reduced \$2,913.03, due in a measure to the fact that the "Compilation of laws and codes of Porto Rico" was discontinued. Also there was no "Miscellaneous transportation furnished by the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation."

Attorney general: "Special litigation" did not require as much in 1914-15 by \$237.42. The decrease in other expenses is not readily explainable briefly. "Traveling expenses" were only apparently decreased \$1,593.43. (See "Other expenses" below.) "Rent of collectors' offices" was reduced \$240 by removal of the Ponce office. "Postage and freight" was reduced \$1,247.64, due no doubt to the repeal of the "patente" law. "Purchase of plates and printing of revenue stamps" was reduced \$1,704.72, as no appropriation was made for the year 1914-15. "Establishing a new system of commercial and industrial license taxes" was reduced \$12,025.91, due to the fact that the law was repealed in 1913-14. "Other expenses" covered a different classification in 1914-15. As the appropriation "Incidentals" for the year 1913-14 (covered in Exhibit No. 5 by "Other expenses") included that heading only, and in the year 1914-15 an appropriation was made to cover "Incidentals and traveling expenses" the increase is more than offset by the decrease in "Traveling expenses" above.

Auditor: More examinations were made in the field and "Traveling expenses" were increased \$261.11. The account for "Other expenses" was reduced \$1,733.03, caused by a reduction in appropriations from \$5,300 to \$2,150.

Civil service: The decrease in "Other expenses" was caused by a reduction in the appropriation for the year 1914-15.

Education: All appropriations were reduced for the year 1914-15, thus causing a corresponding reduction in expenses. About \$300,000 of the total decrease represents cuts in salaries. Although the remainder of the decrease in expenses was only about \$47,000, according to Exhibit No. 5, the decrease in cash expenditures for other items than salaries was about \$150,000. The difference between these figures is accounted for by the fact that expenditures for books and equipment are not treated as expenses. Exhibit No. 5 shows an increase in expenses of "Textbooks and school supplies," but less unexpended property was purchased during the year 1914-15 than in 1913-14. Exhibit No. 25 of last year's report shows cash disbursements of \$129,681.99, while this year's expenditure, Exhibit No. 26, was only \$90,296.33. In addition to this decrease, a few of the appropriations of similar nature were discontinued.

Insular police: "Rent of quarters" was reduced \$3,060.61. The appropriation for 1913-14 was \$14,000, with \$560.59 transferred to this account, while the appropriation for the year 1914-15 was \$12,500 and was not all used. Evidently more care was used in renting quarters. "Care of animals" was reduced \$14,360.90. No provision was made for the care of horses in 1914-15, and many horses were sold. Outside parties and members of the force undertook the care of the remainder. A deficiency appropriation was approved in March, 1915, for \$5,000 under the name of "Stabling, keeping, etc." but only \$2,304.92, the amount shown in Exhibit No. 5, was spent. "Traveling expenses" or "Transportation" was reduced \$2,965.34. Part of this difference was caused by the fact that about \$1,600 worth of unexpended property was purchased during the year out of this appropriation and not charged to expenses. "Other expenses" increased \$12,345.15. The greater part of this increase was \$11,774.53 for "Election expenses." The other items can not be briefly explained.

Department of the interior: There were no separate appropriations for the following expenses which showed an apparent decrease: "Traveling expenses," \$7,890.31. "Postage," \$1,838.69. The item "Other expenses" shows an increase of \$2,320.31, but the above appropriations were eliminated and the expenses were paid out of an appropriation included by the heading "Other expenses." It is difficult to analyze the lump-sum appropriation. All the fiscal year appropriations were cut in the year 1914-15, thus reducing the expenses for same period. The projects affected by the no fiscal year appropriations were nearly completed in 1913-14, or very little work was done during the year. Some of the appropriations have been closed out by surplus-fund warrants by action of the legislature and work stopped.

Bureau of insular telegraph: "Other expenses" show an increase of \$10,586.76. In 1914-15 the only appropriation was "Contingent expenses," while in 1913-14 this item covered 10 subheads which show a greater decrease. The increase of \$950.38 was paid from a no-fiscal-year appropriation.

Labor, charities, and correction: The increase of \$2,132.98 in the bureau of labor seems to be due largely to bills of 1913-14, paid in the following year but not reported in time to charge the amount in the report for 1914. The other items of the office of

the director of labor, charities, and correction show both increases and decreases. These charges are due to an increase or decrease in the appropriations to meet the needs of the service and not to any radical changes in the organization. Accounts of large amount are frequently delayed, so that a comparison for the institutions is not very valuable. The department as a whole shows a decrease of \$26,861.27.

The sanitation service: This department shows a decrease of \$258,364.45, a reduction of about \$100,000 in "Salaries" and the remainder in "Other expenses" of the general office and the field force.

Insular library, government of the island of Culebra, and commercial and agricultural development: The increases and decreases can not be briefly explained.

General miscellaneous, executive: "Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor" decreased \$4,234.09. No explanation need be offered, as the appropriation is for the purpose of covering any expenses unforeseen by the legislative assembly. The "Insular fair" was dormant, and the expenses in connection with the care of property, etc., cost \$4,496.13 less in 1914-15 than in 1913-14. The expenses of the medical, pharmaceutical, and dental boards varied so little that an explanation is useless. There were no expenses incurred on account of "Commission to investigate the inundation of certain districts," the "Inauguration of governor," the "Committee to Washington in defense of Porto Rican products," and the "Board of commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories." The "Committee to investigate appropriations and expenditures of insular government" was more active in 1914-15, and the cost increased \$1,597.61, an insignificant amount compared to the results. There were no "Expenses for entertaining distinguished visitors to Porto Rico" other than the small amount not previously reported, the saving being \$5,843.50. The "Representation at Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco" was not active until 1914-15, which fact accounts for the increase of \$3,596.66 in 1914-15. The item of "Sundry pensions and reliefs" shows an increase of \$14,218.21, consisting of "Judgment of Bonocio Ramos, \$11,315.77," "Franciscan Friars, \$1,000," etc. The "Expenses of election in Porto Rico" incurred amounted to \$62,194.52, as an election was held in the year 1914-15 and not in 1913-14. The other items did not exist in 1913-14 or require no special explanation.

Judicial: The main items of decrease are salaries and the "Publication of the decisions of the supreme court." The fluctuations of the other items would require so much explanation that it is thought best to rely on Exhibit No. 5 to give the information. The total decrease in the department, or \$31,696.74, was caused by the curtailment of nearly all appropriations and not by any marked change in policy or organization.

On account of the especially efficient services rendered by the several divisions during the past year the auditor deems it not improper to give some account thereof.

DIVISION OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

The usual high record of efficiency for this division has been maintained the past year and this in the face of many difficulties. Owing to the illness of the chief and promotions the division was under the management of three different chiefs during the past year. The legislature of 1915 consolidated, under the name of "division of general accounts," the three divisions of "receipts," "internal revenue," and "book-keeping and warrants." Five positions eliminated and five reductions in salaries made a total loss of \$6,240. The percentage of eliminations was 27.8 and of salaries 28.9. The personnel of the division of bookkeeping and warrants had been constantly reduced as the new system of accounting was established more firmly, and the unfortunate action of the legislature seriously embarrassed the consolidated division. The auditor will make every effort to remedy the situation at the next session of the legislature. The last legislature acted upon the suggestion of the auditor that some long-standing appropriations for no particular fiscal year should be canceled. As a result of legislative action and also the provisions of section 109 about closing such appropriations on the payment of all known obligations, about 50 of the appropriations mentioned were closed, relieving the accounts of unexpended balances that amounted to \$240,053.55. Many of the changes discussed under the heading "Elimination of useless work" were brought about by this division or affect it.

DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENTS AND CLAIMS.

The work of this important division has been disposed of with its usual accuracy and dispatch. There have been no special changes in methods except those already noted with regard to the division of general accounts, which notably affected the work of the division of disbursements and claims, as was necessarily the case. These changes need not be repeated here.

DIVISION OF AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS.

The work of this important division has been prosecuted with more than its usual degree of activity and efficiency. All the offices of the district (7) and municipal (34) courts have been audited and examined twice during the fiscal year. This was accomplished notwithstanding the fact that one of the examiners was employed a great part of the year in special work for the economy commission. All the other government offices usually examined by this division have also been given careful examination. These examinations resulted, in several instances, in the discovery of such official misconduct as necessitated the filing of formal charges with the proper authorities. As a consequence, several officials were required to resign. On July 1, 1915, with the consent of the treasurer of Porto Rico, this division took charge of the audit and examination of the offices of collectors of internal revenue (52), internal-revenue stamp agents (15), and municipalities (74). Of the latter 15 were examined last in the year 1913, 33 in 1914, 22 in 1915, and 4 have not been examined at all, having been created by an act of the legislature in 1915. With the centralization of this work in this office, it is believed that it can be done more efficiently with an economy of at least \$5,000 a year. The examination of the municipalities and of the offices of collectors of internal revenue began in July and the work thereon has been steadily kept up. It is hoped that it will be brought up to date during the fiscal year and that all the other regular work of the division will be dispatched in due course; but if it should be obvious (and this is not impossible) that the immense amount of work devolved upon this division can not be dispatched by its present small force, then the auditor will apply to the next legislative assembly for the necessary increase of its personnel.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY ACCOUNTS.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 27 offices accounting directly to the auditor for the unexpendable property in their charge. There are now 81, the additional accounts being those of the different branches and courts of the department of justice, following a policy of centralization of property accounts in the office of the auditor for the purpose of indicating more closely the whereabouts of articles. This policy will be followed in other departments as soon as practicable. A monthly balance sheet for each account is carried, which shows total cost of unexpendable property acquired during the month and also the appropriation from which purchased. A synopsis of this sheet is furnished the division of general accounts showing amounts expended from the various appropriations. The system of property accounts has been changed to the extent that this office examines and classifies all subvouchers covering purchases of property before same are submitted to the auditor for payment, and in this manner property clerks are informed beforehand as to what they must take up upon the property records, eliminating the former element of uncertainty as regards classification. Due to lax methods in some of the departments in the past it has been found that many offices have been remitting incorrect reports, due, it would seem, to their regarding the rendering of property accounts as a perfunctory act. This division has not been and is not in a position to personally inspect the property of the different offices, although such inspections would be a means of promoting greater efficiency in property accounting. Personal assistance has been given, however, to a number of offices with marked beneficial results and there are now but two offices that are not reasonably certain as to the whereabouts of property carried in their accounts. It is believed that the employees of the Insular Government have begun to acquire a sense of responsibility for Government property, the possession of which sense makes the direct account possible. Otherwise the system in vogue is practically the same as formerly. During the last fiscal year, 1914-15, a set of regulations covering Government property was compiled and published in both English and Spanish. Property accounts, as formerly, will be balanced semiannually with data on file in this office. Of the 29 original offices 18 have been checked up and their accounts started with a clear sheet on the new system. The remainder are undergoing revision. Beginning July 1, 1915, all property clerks (other than those officials already bonded) have been placed under bond in an amount deemed sufficient to protect the Government from loss on account of possible shortage. No employee is allowed to receive final payment of salary until he has accounted satisfactorily for the property in his charge.

It is respectfully recommended that if the finances of Porto Rico so permit an inspector be added to the division of property accounts, whose duty will be to promote efficiency among accountable property clerks by inspection of their accounts and advise them as to the manner of keeping their accounts in good and useful order.

An activity of this division that will gradually assume some importance is that of establishing a clearing house for furniture and equipment. Frequently purchases are made by one department when another department has the articles desired and has not further use for them, although they are in excellent condition. If officials responsible for purchases can be induced to form the habit of advising the auditor regarding their need or superabundance of property in their departments, a considerable economy will transpire. A room for the display of furniture and equipment in storage for all departments has been assigned to this use in the old post-office building by the commissioner of the interior. The storeroom is not only for the accommodation of the departments, but also for the display of property offered for sale to private persons.

PERSONNEL OF THE OFFICE.

The loss of five members of the working force of the office, including one chief of division, has already been referred to.

The position of assistant auditor was rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. L. A. Harkness, effective as of July 10, 1914. From this last date until January 1, 1915, the duties of the position were performed by Mr. F. P. McCurdy, chief of the division of bookkeeping and warrants. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Walter D. Beecher was appointed assistant auditor and is still in charge of that work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The auditor takes great pleasure in extending to the assistant auditor, the secretary to the auditor, the chiefs of divisions, and to all other employees of this office his grateful recognition of their loyal and efficient services.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. BONNER, *Auditor of Porto Rico.*

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—Statement of assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1915—Continued.

Invested assets—Continued.		
Harbor improvements.....	\$288,007.08	
Telegraph and telephone lines.....	128,373.04	
Furniture and equipment.....	\$1,338,187.55	
Less reserve for depreciation.....	444,079.88	
	894,107.67	\$21,110,419.11
Trust fund reserve accounts:		
Proceeds public-improvement bonds fund.....	284,526.27	
Irrigation fund.....	233,124.69	
Road-improvement fund.....	72.76	
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	213,992.92	
San Juan Harbor fund.....	4,205.86	
Securities, refunding bonds, fund.....	655,000.00	1,390,922.50
Discount on bonds:		
Public-improvement bonds.....	39,044.88	
Refunding bonds.....	14,651.21	
	53,695.89	
University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....	357,938.24	
Total.....	26,872,295.51	
Trust fund liabilities (see Exhibit No. 13)—Continued.		
Proceeds public-improvement bonds.....	\$284,526.27	
Securities, refunding bonds.....	655,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,017.33	
	82,255,451.38	
Bonded debt (see Exhibit No. 14).....	7,980,000.00	
Premium on bonds.....	37,045.07	
Trustees University of Porto Rico (see Exhibit No. 15).....	357,938.24	
Excess of assets over liabilities (see Exhibit No. 2).....	15,046,632.20	
Total.....	26,872,295.51	

EXHIBIT NO. 2.—*Account of The People of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1915.*

Deficit for the year (Exhibit No. 3).....	\$556,185.23
Net deficit, bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	4,381.09
Departmental accounts due bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, expenses undistributed.....	\$42,636.23
Less amount charged June 30, 1914, distributed during current year or pending distribution.....	40,947.06
Public schools donated by the department of education.....	1,689.17
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	15,046,632.20
Total.....	15,675,888.49
Surplus as of July 1, 1914.....	15,513,447.88
Increase of inventory of public buildings by additions.....	22,901.03
Increase of inventory of real estate by additions.....	18,320.00
Increase of inventory of roads and bridges.....	42,613.49
Increase of inventory of miscellaneous property.....	17,533.58
Amortization of premiums on bonds.....	112.66
Sale of insular government property.....	5,355.35
Sundry adjustments.....	55,604.50
Total.....	15,675,888.49

EXHIBIT NO. 3.—*Income account for the year ending June 30, 1915.*

Insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 4).....	\$3,727,909.91
Insular expenses (see Exhibit No. 5):	
Current-year expenses.....	\$3,923,110.83
Depreciation of furniture and equipment, current year.....	278,668.97
	4,201,779.80
Deficit for current year.....	473,869.89
Additions to deficit:	
Interest on \$425,000 of 4 per cent road-improvement bonds, second issue, interest for year ending June 30, 1915, less amortization.....	14,781.99
Interest on \$655,000 of 4 per cent refunding bonds, plus amortization.....	11,729.63
Interest on \$1,000,000 of 4 per cent public improvement bonds, plus amortization.....	23,563.34
Interest on loans.....	15,129.45
Expenses of previous year charged out in current year.....	15,521.06
Insular revenues of previous years—	
Municipal taxes and license fees for sanitation purposes.....	\$2,769.71
Refund of rent.....	92.05
	2,861.76
Less property taxes, insular.....	1,271.89
	1,589.87
	82,315.34
Net deficit.....	556,185.23

EXHIBIT No. 4.—Comparative statement of accrued insular revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914.

[Not to be confused with cash receipts, Exhibits Nos. 24 and 29.]

Source.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
Customs	\$350,753.16	\$674,000.00	.....	\$323,246.84
Excise taxes	2,593,145.94	2,762,685.38	.....	169,539.44
Property taxes, insular proportion	174,610.44	170,749.68	\$3,860.76	.....
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation ¹	108,495.63	268,878.03	.....	160,382.40
Registration of documents	76,406.90	78,124.90	.....	1,718.00
Inheritance taxes	33,431.65	25,867.05	7,564.60	.....
Insurance premium taxes	22,618.74	23,324.28	.....	705.54
Royalties on franchises	6,014.94	13,006.02	.....	6,991.08
Court fines and fees ²	81,126.45	95,934.37	.....	14,807.92
Harbor and dock fees ³	23,469.19	21,935.35	1,533.84	.....
Miscellaneous fees	3,250.00	4,809.00	.....	1,559.00
Foreign corporation license fees ⁴	3,900.00	3,925.00	.....	25.00
Rent of property	9,203.95	10,769.57	.....	1,565.62
Telegraph and telephone receipts	74,046.47	68,643.37	5,403.10	.....
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards	57,579.65	51,013.04	6,566.61	.....
Interest on bank deposits ⁵	36,002.18	33,749.00	2,253.18	.....
Canons on mines ⁶	792.86	.....	792.86	.....
Industrial and commercial license taxes ⁶	940.53	231,403.95	.....	230,463.42
Income tax	70,636.55	50,423.87	20,212.68	.....
Miscellaneous ⁷	1,484.68	2,757.09	.....	1,272.41
	3,727,909.91	4,591,998.95	.....	864,089.04

¹ This was carried in property taxes, sanitation, and municipal license fees, sanitation proportion, last year.² In addition to the amounts as stated, \$19,390.09 and \$19,853.14 for the respective years were allotted to the university fund in accordance with statutory requirements.³ Does not include San Juan Harbor fees for current year of \$25,443.71 nor for previous year amounting to \$25,372.48, same being transferred to San Juan Harbor trust fund, as required by law.⁴ Does not include interest on irrigation fund.⁵ Included in "Miscellaneous" last report.⁶ Now collected by municipalities.⁷ Does not include rent from escheated inheritance deposited in university fund.**EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914.**

[Not to be confused with cash disbursements on Exhibit No. 26.]

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
LEGISLATIVE.				
Executive council:				
Salaries	\$26,064.96	\$33,954.87		\$7,889.91
Legislative printing	154.00	867.97		713.97
Franchise investigations	4,279.44	8,469.00		4,189.56
Other expenses	4,668.47	1,553.08	\$3,115.39	
Total, executive council	35,166.87	44,844.92		9,678.05
House of delegates:				
Salaries	26,305.59	33,663.43		7,357.84
Contingent expenses—				
Legislative printing	1,783.76	1,480.59	303.17	
Mileage of members	414.50	1,119.60		705.10
Publications of the house of delegates		371.50		371.50
Other expenses	1,206.08	1,143.84	62.24	
Total, house of delegates	29,709.93	37,778.96		8,069.03
Miscellaneous legislative:				
Printing and publication of laws		225.82		225.82
Commission for study of employer's liability law		274.09		274.09
Total, miscellaneous legislative		499.91		499.91
Total, legislative	64,876.90	83,123.79		18,246.99

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
EXECUTIVE.				
Governor:				
Salaries.....	\$12,559.99	\$14,394.99		\$1,835.00
Expenses, executive mansion.....	10,736.85	13,780.69		3,043.84
Special-service fund.....	1,675.00	2,259.00		584.00
Other expenses.....	1,984.97	1,737.53	\$247.44	
Total, governor.....	26,956.81	32,172.21		5,215.40
Secretary:				
Salaries.....	27,491.17	29,452.39		1,961.22
Publication of an official gazette.....		3,847.29		3,847.29
Establishing and regulating a standard system of weights and measures.....	17,813.12	9,672.41	8,140.71	
Other expenses.....	1,455.05	4,368.08		2,913.03
Total, secretary.....	46,759.34	47,340.17		580.83
Attorney general:				
Salaries.....	31,581.66	36,332.33		4,750.67
Special-litigation fund.....	105.53	342.95		237.42
Traveling expenses.....	630.06	640.56		10.50
Other expenses.....	1,616.20	2,180.92		564.72
Total, attorney general.....	33,933.45	39,496.76		5,563.31
Treasurer:				
Salaries.....	185,779.34	206,739.92		20,960.58
Traveling expenses.....	22,264.61	23,858.04		1,593.43
Rent of collectors' offices.....	340.00	580.00		240.00
Postage and express.....	3,789.69	5,037.33		1,247.64
Purchase of plates and printing revenue stamps.....		1,704.72		1,704.72
Establishing a new system of commercial and industrial license taxes.....		12,025.91		12,025.91
Other expenses.....	12,840.64	11,516.54	1,324.10	
Total, treasurer.....	225,014.28	261,462.46		36,448.18
Auditor:				
Salaries.....	58,139.66	63,559.62		5,419.96
Traveling expenses.....	1,532.38	1,271.27	261.11	
Other expenses.....	1,612.29	3,345.32		1,733.03
Total, auditor.....	61,284.33	68,176.21		6,891.88
Civil-service commission:				
Salaries.....	6,846.56	8,748.32		1,901.76
Other expenses.....	544.62	1,198.98		654.36
Total, civil-service commission.....	7,391.18	9,947.30		2,556.12
Department of education:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	40,801.83	46,929.05		6,127.22
Other expenses.....	11,239.78	13,637.49		2,397.71
Public schools—				
Salaries, common schools.....	1,077,639.08	1,347,165.27		269,526.19
Textbooks, school supplies, and equipment.....	33,151.27	23,123.43	10,027.84	
Other expenses.....	9,936.65	25,723.09		15,786.43
Salaries, high schools.....	53,613.75	67,968.12		14,354.37
Other expenses.....	4,351.38	9,607.90		5,255.52
Summer institutes.....		685.28		685.28
Equipment and maintenance of industrial and agricultural schools.....	1,677.99	8,996.92		7,318.93
Miscellaneous—				
Education of young men from Porto Rico in the United States.....	7,000.00	8,250.00		1,250.00
Technical education of Porto Rican students in the United States.....	3,745.83	4,916.66		1,170.83
Public-school cadets' encampment.....		442.26		442.26
Education of young Porto Rican women in the United States.....	2,000.00	2,291.66		291.66
Scholarships.....	3,780.00	8,561.70		4,781.70
University of Porto Rico.....	69,855.63	97,825.87		27,970.24
Total, department of education.....	1,318,793.20	1,666,124.70		347,331.50

¹ Bureau of supplies, printing and transportation not included, as it is self-supporting and the deficit for the year is shown in Exhibit No. 2.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Insular police:				
Salaries.....	\$375,301.43	\$417,319.97		\$42,018.54
Rent of quarters.....	11,499.70	14,560.31		3,060.61
Water and lighting.....	3,771.77	3,936.85		165.08
Care of animals.....	2,304.92	16,665.82		14,360.90
Secret and confidential service.....	850.00	2,000.00		1,150.00
Traveling expenses.....	7,396.34	10,361.68		2,965.34
Other expenses.....	20,461.45	8,116.30	\$12,345.15	
Total, insular police.....	421,585.61	472,900.93		51,375.32
Department of the Interior:				
Office of the commissioner—				
Salaries.....	72,857.34	77,530.73		4,673.39
Traveling expenses.....		7,890.31		7,890.31
Postage.....		1,838.69		1,838.69
Other expenses.....	10,496.08	8,170.77	2,325.31	
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	286,689.72	361,668.93		74,979.21
Maintenance and repair of public buildings and improvements—				
Care of buildings.....	18,537.87	30,185.09		11,647.22
Water and lighting.....	2,554.81	3,192.43		637.62
Maintenance and repair of harbor improvements.....	44.34	6,618.27		6,573.93
Miscellaneous—				
Deviating the course of river at Arroyo.....	85.74	1,916.56		1,830.82
Demolition of building at Caguas.....		24.42		24.42
Maintenance of engines for artesian well at Quebradillas.....	496.56	286.78	209.78	
Construction of artesian well at Isabela.....	336.56	2,621.51		2,284.95
Construction of artesian wells in Porto Rico.....		360.79		360.79
Total, Department of the Interior.....	392,099.02	502,335.28		110,236.26
Bureau of insular telegraph:				
Salaries.....	54,638.28	55,246.73		608.45
Rent of offices.....		2,326.44		2,326.44
Lighting.....		758.36		758.36
Traveling expenses.....		883.27		883.27
Cartage.....		972.74		972.74
Maintenance and repairs.....	958.27	7.89	950.38	
Reconstruction.....		5,092.86		5,092.86
Printing, stationery, and postage.....		1,632.00		1,632.00
Other expenses.....	12,665.77	2,079.01	10,586.76	
Total, Bureau of Insular Telegraph.....	68,202.32	68,999.30		736.98
Department of labor, charities, and correction:				
Office of the director—				
Salaries.....	39,766.46	40,110.00		343.54
Traveling expenses.....	230.92	154.09	76.83	
Transportation of prisoners.....	575.33	719.44		144.11
Lighting.....	151.94	199.36		47.42
Stationery and printing.....	783.48	1,230.19		446.71
Bureau of labor (except salaries).....	5,210.76	3,077.78	2,132.98	
Other expenses.....	352.55	1,667.56		1,315.01
Total, office of the director.....	47,071.44	47,158.42		86.98
Charitable institutions—				
Blind asylum—				
Salaries.....	7,928.00	7,523.00	405.00	
Subsistence.....	5,596.34	6,633.42		1,037.08
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,226.21	2,924.35		698.14
Water.....	373.40	376.30		2.90
Transportation.....	151.70		151.70	
Total.....	16,275.65	17,457.07		1,181.42

¹ Total does not include special construction work for municipalities and school boards, expenditures from which appropriation are reimbursable and included in accounts receivable, Exhibit No. 1.

² This amount includes postage (report 1913-14).

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.				
Charitable institutions—Continued.				
Insane asylum—				
Salaries.....	\$17,561.22	\$17,948.91		\$387.69
Subsistence.....	21,535.45	22,829.32		1,293.87
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	1,093.97	4,218.42		3,124.45
Fuel, water, and light.....	2,861.24	2,174.95	\$686.28	
Medicines and supplies.....	1,222.56		1,222.56	
Transportation of patients.....	269.70	603.29		333.59
Incidentals.....	184.11		184.11	
Total.....	44,728.25	47,774.90		3,046.65
Girls' charity school—				
Salaries.....	11,315.00	11,192.67	122.33	
Subsistence.....	11,100.56	12,260.47		1,159.91
Clothing, books, etc.....	3,549.35	4,934.97		1,385.62
Water.....	579.00	522.93	56.07	
Lighting.....	493.17	570.60		77.43
Total.....	27,037.08	29,481.64		2,444.56
Boys' charity school—				
Salaries.....	22,096.34	22,242.22		145.88
Subsistence.....	15,951.53	17,024.86		1,073.33
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	7,870.40	7,274.83	595.57	
Industrial teaching supplies.....	1,179.73	1,323.74		144.01
Water.....	709.48	1,133.48		444.00
Lighting.....	732.57	728.92	3.65	
Total.....	48,540.05	49,748.05		1,208.00
Total, charitable institutions.....	136,581.03	144,461.66		7,880.63
Penal institutions—				
Reform schools—				
Salaries.....	12,564.65	11,426.50	1,138.15	
Subsistence.....	5,222.47	6,829.12		1,306.65
Equipment.....	901.14	1,041.56		140.42
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	2,484.47	3,491.78		1,007.31
Transportation.....	787.10	1,357.37		570.27
Lighting and water.....	560.17		560.17	
Total.....	22,520.00	23,846.33		1,326.33
Penitentiary—				
Salaries.....	18,904.84	19,620.81		715.97
Subsistence.....	18,916.13	22,920.36		4,004.23
Clothing.....	4,924.84	7,210.33		2,285.49
Saving fund.....	2,826.35	2,933.53		107.18
Water.....	838.88	1,049.08		210.20
Lighting.....	1,811.86	1,882.25		70.39
Other expenses.....	4,026.39	4,503.14		476.75
Total.....	52,249.29	60,119.50		7,870.21
Arecibo and San Juan jails at Arecibo—				
Salaries.....	12,529.39	11,750.85	778.54	
Subsistence.....	15,234.04	17,658.08		2,424.04
Lighting and water.....	1,198.17	716.68	481.49	
Other expenses.....	1,416.65	3,272.26		1,855.61
Total.....	30,378.25	33,397.87		3,019.62
Ponce jail—				
Salaries.....	6,367.59	7,401.34		1,033.75
Subsistence.....	6,657.70	7,278.70		621.00
Lighting and water.....	572.26	697.09		124.83
Other expenses.....	409.13	442.40		33.27
Total.....	14,006.68	15,819.53		1,812.85
Mayaguez jail—				
Salaries.....	6,319.45	7,233.20		913.75
Subsistence.....	5,033.96	5,920.24		886.28
Lighting and water.....	508.29	534.11		25.82
Other expenses.....	749.31	690.70	58.61	
Total.....	12,611.01	14,378.25		1,767.24

EXHIBIT No. 5.—*Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914—Continued.*

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
Department of labor, charities, and correction—Continued.				
Penal institutions—Continued.				
Humacao jail—				
Salaries.....	\$6,127.00	\$6,137.00		\$10.00
Subsistence.....	6,054.80	6,402.58		347.78
Rent of jail.....		720.00		720.00
Lighting and water.....	519.12	220.10	\$299.02	
Other expenses.....	790.67	753.34	37.33	
Total.....	13,491.59	14,233.02		741.43
Guayama jail—				
Salaries.....	5,276.00	5,274.10	1.90	
Subsistence.....	4,164.57	6,474.07		2,309.50
Lighting and water.....	235.19	161.80	73.39	
Other expenses.....	623.21	761.56		138.35
Total.....	10,298.97	12,671.53		2,372.56
Aguadilla jail—				
Salaries.....	4,658.94	4,658.33	.61	
Subsistence.....	3,304.81	4,035.27		730.46
Rent of jail.....	660.00	720.00		60.00
Lighting and water.....	32.61		32.61	
Other expenses.....	349.38	382.92		33.54
Total.....	9,005.74	9,796.52		790.78
Vieques jail—				
Salaries.....	4,554.46	4,591.00		36.54
Subsistence.....	1,604.82	1,716.68		111.86
Water and lighting.....	29.55		29.55	
Other expenses.....	292.13	606.25		314.12
Total.....	6,480.96	6,913.93		432.97
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	12,417.03	11,176.70	1,240.33	
Total, penal institutions.....	183,459.52	202,353.18		20,133.99
Total, department of labor, charities, and correction.....	367,111.99	393,973.26		26,861.27
Sanitation service—				
Administration expenses.....	88,422.94	130,371.37		41,948.43
Field force expenses.....	127,259.78	336,534.72		209,274.94
Control and suppression of epidemics.....	3,308.49	3,484.73		176.24
Miscellaneous expenses.....	39,906.68	46,871.52		6,964.84
Total, sanitation service.....	258,897.89	517,262.34		258,364.45
Insular library.....	8,232.82	7,484.07	748.75	
Government of the Island of Culebra.....	2,114.94	2,745.29		630.35
Commercial and agricultural development.....	30,125.80	44,371.80		14,246.00
General miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous expenditures, subject to the approval of the governor.....	7,040.31	11,274.40		4,234.09
Insular fair.....	1,906.17	6,402.30		4,496.13
Board of medical examiners.....	1,045.53	1,043.38	2.15	
Board of pharmacy.....	1,638.20	1,814.42		176.22
Board of dental examiners.....	293.42	230.84	62.58	
Commission to investigate inundation of certain districts.....		3,922.62		3,922.62
Inauguration of governor.....		495.51		495.51
Committee to investigate appropriations and expenditures of insular government.....	3,552.71	1,955.10	1,597.61	
Premiums on bonds of employees of insular government.....	3,179.72	3,957.16		777.44
Irrigation investigating committee.....	3,666.62	3,100.70	565.92	
Expenses entertaining distinguished visitors to Porto Rico.....	85.45	5,928.95		5,843.50
Tuberculosis sanitariums.....	11,405.65	4,010.18	7,395.47	
Representation at Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.....	3,819.66	223.00	3,596.66	
Committee to Washington in defense of Porto Rican products.....		5,453.90		5,453.90
Board of commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in the States and Territories.....		615.85		615.85

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Comparative statement of accrued expenses payable from insular-revenue appropriations for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914—Continued.

Description.	Year ending June 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1915	1914		
EXECUTIVE—continued.				
General miscellaneous—Continued.				
Sundry pensions and reliefs.....	\$16,528.12	\$4,709.91	\$11,818.21	
Refunding bond expense.....	720.55		720.55	
Expenses of insular bonds for roads.....	739.70		739.70	
Expenses collection of exhibits in cooperation with New York Academy of Science.....	4,999.98		4,999.98	
Repatriation of Porto Ricans in Mexico.....	15.15		15.15	
Expenses of election in Porto Rico.....	66,908.09	4,713.57	62,194.52	
Total general miscellaneous.....	127,545.03	59,851.79	67,693.24	
Total executive.....	3,396,108.01	4,194,703.87		\$798,595.86
JUDICIAL.				
United States district court:				
Salaries.....	34,564.57	33,420.68	1,143.89	
Water and lighting.....		312.93		312.93
Traveling expenses.....	1,240.94	2,116.42		875.48
Fees and mileage of witnesses.....	576.58	3,420.40		2,843.82
Fees and mileage of jurors.....	5,850.00	8,553.15		2,703.15
Fees United States commissioners.....	66.25	297.10		230.85
Other expenses.....	2,468.65	2,188.68	279.97	
Total, United States district court.....	44,766.99	50,309.36		5,542.37
Insular courts:				
Supreme court—				
Salaries.....	47,028.34	47,230.01		201.67
Water and lighting.....	57.34	40.29	17.05	
Fees of witnesses.....	2.60		2.60	
Publications of the decisions of the supreme court.....	8,433.00	18,951.23		10,518.23
Other expenses.....	982.47	1,434.58		452.11
Total.....	56,503.75	67,656.11		11,152.36
District courts—				
Salaries.....	128,920.71	135,830.76		6,910.05
Water and lighting.....	354.35	331.67	22.68	
Rent of courthouses.....	2,080.00	2,100.00		20.00
Traveling expenses.....	2,228.51	2,621.47		392.96
Care of horses.....	2,590.08	3,600.00		1,009.92
Utensils.....	1,325.00	1,393.00		68.00
Fees of witnesses.....	19,955.50	17,711.95	2,243.56	
Fees of jurors.....	24,296.89	23,474.42	822.47	
Fees of witnesses in cases of lunacy.....	1,439.50	1,395.56	43.94	
Chemical analysis.....		30.00		30.00
Other expenses.....	4,552.96	4,454.66	98.30	
Total.....	187,743.50	192,943.49		5,199.99
Municipal courts—				
Salaries.....	99,636.67	105,947.33		6,310.66
Rent of courthouses.....	7,170.00	6,935.99	234.01	
Traveling expenses.....	5,008.23	5,428.03		419.80
Care of horses.....	3,345.60	4,013.83		668.23
Fees of witnesses.....	2,261.96	2,010.46	251.50	
Other expenses.....	3,329.68	3,905.80		576.12
Total.....	120,752.14	128,241.44		7,489.30
Total insular courts.....	364,999.39	388,841.04		23,841.65
Registrars of property—				
Salaries.....	47,287.30	49,666.66		2,379.36
Rent of offices.....	3,060.00	3,060.00		
Other expenses.....	2,012.34	1,945.70	66.64	
Total registrars of property.....	52,359.64	54,672.36		2,312.72
Total judicial.....	462,126.02	493,822.76		31,696.74
RECAPITULATION.				
Legislative.....	64,876.80	83,123.79		18,246.99
Executive.....	3,396,108.01	4,194,703.87		798,595.86
Judicial.....	462,126.02	493,822.76		31,696.74
Total.....	3,923,110.83	4,771,650.42		848,539.59

EXHIBIT No. 6.—*Loans to municipalities, as of June 30, 1915.*¹

Municipality.	Balance July 1, 1914.		Loans made during year.	Credit balances transferred to redemption funds.	Amount repaid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1915.	
	Loans.	Credit balances to be applied on redemption of bonds.				Converted into bond issues pending execution. ²	Loans not convertible into bond issues.
Adjuntas.....	\$2,666.67		\$2,666.67		\$2,666.67	\$2,666.67	
Aguadilla.....			10,000.00			10,000.00	
Aguas Buenas.....	1,250.00		1,778.20		1,550.00		\$1,478.20
Aibonito.....	3,200.00				1,300.00		1,900.00
Añasco.....	4,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00		4,000.00
Arceibo.....	2,983.92				1,000.00		1,983.92
Barceloneta.....		\$113.14		\$113.14			
Barranquitas.....	3,150.00				3,150.00		
Bayamón.....	7,000.00				3,000.00		4,000.00
Cabo Rojo.....	4,109.13				1,422.24		2,686.89
Caguas.....	24,000.00	2,000.00	36,000.00	2,000.00	24,000.00	36,000.00	
Cayey.....		1,150.00		1,150.00			
Ciales.....	18,000.00	600.00	34,500.00	600.00	36,000.00	16,500.00	
Comerio.....			5,000.00			5,000.00	
Corozal.....			6,000.00		600.00		5,400.00
Dorado.....		74.45		74.45			
Fajardo.....	99,713.12	343.71	12,285.88	343.71	112,000.00		
Guayama.....	6,000.00		9,000.00		6,000.00	9,000.00	
Guayanilla.....	12,000.00		9,000.00		21,000.00		
Gurabo.....			5,000.00			5,000.00	
Hormigueros.....	300.00				300.00		
Isabela.....			4,200.00		500.00		3,700.00
Juana Díaz.....	3,600.86				1,350.86		2,250.00
Lares.....			10,000.00			10,000.00	
Las Marias.....	1,691.45				932.13		759.32
Loíza.....	6,400.00				1,600.00		4,800.00
Maricao.....	6,000.00		1,000.00			7,000.00	
Maunabo.....			2,000.00				2,000.00
Naranjito.....	1,700.00				200.00		1,500.00
Ponce.....			20,000.00				20,000.00
Quebradillas.....	1,530.00				170.00		1,360.00
Río Piedras.....	2,000.00		18,000.00		2,000.00	18,000.00	
Salinas.....			10,000.00			10,000.00	
San German.....	3,606.00				1,200.00		2,400.00
San Juan.....	9,000.00		20,214.10		13,566.03		15,648.07
San Lorenzo.....	3,000.00		1,700.00			4,000.00	700.00
San Sebastián.....	1,200.00				300.00		900.00
Santa Isabel.....	2,500.00				1,250.00		1,250.00
Toa Alta.....	400.00				100.00		300.00
Utuado.....	14,491.85				3,000.00		11,491.85
Vega Baja.....			2,400.00				2,400.00
Vieques.....			1,200.00				1,200.00
Yabucoa.....	4,000.00				2,000.00		2,000.00
Yauco.....			7,500.00				7,500.00
Total.....	249,487.00	4,281.30	230,445.85	4,281.30	243,157.93	133,166.67	103,608.25
Total amount of both classes.....						236,774.92	

¹ These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation "Relief of municipalities," as shown in Exhibit No. 32.² For details and explanation of these bond issues, see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 7.—*Loans to school boards, as of June 30, 1915.*¹

School boards.	Balance July 1, 1914.	Loans made dur- ing year.	Amount repaid during year.	Total amount of loans June 30, 1915.	
				Converted into bond issues pending execution. ²	Loans not converted into bond issues.
Arecibo.....	\$15,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$45,000.00	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caguas.....	3,200.00	.....	800.00	.....	\$2,400.00
Coamo.....	1,200.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00
Fajardo.....	3,600.00	.....	1,200.00	.....	2,400.00
Humacao.....	10,420.99	31,579.01	42,000.00	.....	.....
Lajas.....	1,333.36	.....	666.70	.....	666.66
Manati.....	3,000.00	.....	600.00	.....	2,400.00
Mayaguez.....	1,188.52	18,811.48	.....	\$20,000.00	.....
Naranjito.....	1,466.63	.....	133.33	.....	1,333.30
Patillas.....	200.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00
Peñuelas.....	150.00	.....	150.00	.....	.....
Ponce.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	10,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	1,666.68	.....	1,666.68	.....	.....
Sabana Grande.....	106.68	.....	106.68	.....	.....
San Juan.....	9,985.70	.....	3,042.88	.....	6,942.82
Toa Baja.....	300.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00
Yauco.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....
Total.....	53,818.56	90,390.49	97,216.27	20,000.00	26,992.78
Total amount of both classes.....	.....	.....	.....	46,992.78	.....

¹ These loans are repayable to the indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriation "Relief of school boards," as shown in Exhibit No. 32.

² For details and explanation of these bond issues, see Exhibit No. 9.

EXHIBIT No. 8.—*Loans from school building fund, amounts due from school boards for construction of school buildings under acts of the legislature approved Mar. 14, 1907, and Mar. 9, 1908.*

School boards	Due gov- ernment July 1, 1914.	Total cost of improve- ments during year.	Proportion assumed by insular govern- ment and charged to construction of school buildings.	Remainder chargeable to school boards.	Repaid on loan dur- ing year.	Balance due gov- ernment June 30, 1914.
Aguada.....	\$2,310.00	.....	.....	.....	\$330.00	\$1,980.00
Aguadilla.....	8,100.00	.....	.....	.....	900.00	7,200.00
Aibonito.....	.....	\$3,723.57	\$1,861.79	\$1,861.78	.....	1,861.78
Añasco.....	2,250.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00	1,800.00
Arroyo.....	673.10	.....	.....	.....	100.00	573.10
Caguas.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	3,600.00
Carolina.....	2,398.96	.....	.....	.....	600.00	1,798.96
Ciales.....	3,035.98	.....	.....	.....	450.00	2,585.98
Cidra.....	1,125.00	.....	.....	.....	225.00	900.00
Comerio.....	4,390.33	86.20	43.10	43.10	500.00	3,933.43
Corozal.....	2,399.99	.....	.....	.....	399.99	2,000.00
Guayanilla.....	1,497.97	.....	.....	.....	300.00	1,197.97
Maunabo.....	1,575.00	.....	.....	.....	315.00	1,260.00
Moca.....	1,190.00	.....	.....	.....	280.00	910.00
Rincon.....	.....	3,075.35	1,537.68	1,537.67	.....	1,537.67
San Lorenzo.....	4,030.00	.....	.....	.....	450.00	3,600.00
Trujillo Alto.....	1,075.00	.....	.....	.....	225.00	1,450.00
Vega Alta.....	3,148.98	.....	.....	.....	449.98	2,700.00
Vega Baja.....	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	700.00	2,100.00
Total.....	147,421.31	6,885.12	3,442.57	3,442.55	7,874.97	42,988.89

¹ This total is 6 cents greater than appeared in last annual report, due to the adjustment of the odd-cent difference between the treasurer's and the auditor's figures.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART I).—*Municipal and school-board bonds pending execution and delivery to treasurer of Porto Rico, June 30, 1915, and their redemption funds.*¹

	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Bond issue authorized.	Converted loans from Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7 on June 30, 1915.	Redemption funds, cash balances June 30, 1915.	
		Issue.	Maturity.			Insular revenues.	Trust funds.
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Adjuntas.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1915, and series of \$1,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	\$28,000.00	\$2,666.67	.....	\$1,000.00
Aguadilla.....	Jan. 13, 1913, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	100,000.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Caguas.....	Jan. 24, 1913, series of \$5,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1933	100,000.00	36,000.00	\$5,000.00	5,000.00
Giales.....	Mar. 23, 1913, series of \$1,200, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1914	.....do.....	28,500.00	16,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Comerio.....	Jan. 13, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916, and series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	.....do.....	July 1, 1929	13,500.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Guayama.....	Jan. 27, 1914, series of \$3,000, redeemable Jan. 1, 1915-1924, and series of \$4,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1925.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1933	66,000.00	9,000.00	.....	4,500.00
Gurabo.....	Jan. 21, 1915, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1936	20,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....
Lares.....	Jan. 28, 1915, series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1916, \$1,500 yearly July 1, 1917-19, and \$3,000 yearly beginning July 1, 1919.	.....do.....	July 1, 1935	54,500.00	10,000.00	.....	.....
Maricao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$4,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	11,000.00	7,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rio Piedras.....	June 27, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly July 1, 1915, to 1920, and \$1,500 yearly beginning July 1, 1921.	July 1, 1914	.....do.....	18,000.00	18,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Salinas.....	Jan. 21, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable July 1, 1915, and \$1,500 yearly beginning July 1, 1916.	.....do.....	July 1, 1930	23,500.00	10,000.00	.....	1,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1921	4,000.00	4,000.00	500.00	500.00
San Sebastian.....	Mar. 25, 1915, series of \$500, redeemable July 1, 1916, \$1,000 yearly July 1, 1917-1919, and \$1,500 yearly from July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1925	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total municipalities.....				479,500.00	133,166.67	8,000.00	15,000.00
SCHOOL BOARD.							
Mayaguez.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$6,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1924	65,000.00	20,000.00	.....	6,500.00
Grand total.....				544,500.00	153,166.67	8,000.00	21,500.00

¹ Although these bonds have not been executed under act No. 120, approved July 26, 1913, they were treated as actual bond issues in all respects and the ordinary loans brought from Exhibits Nos. 6 and 7 were treated as converted into bond issues from the date of the bonds.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

EXHIBIT No. 9 (PART II).—*Municipal and school-board bonds executed and delivered to treasurer of Porto Rico on June 30, 1915, and their redemption funds.*¹

	Authorization and description.	Date of—		Par value of bonds issued.	Bonds re-deemed June 30, 1915.	Bonds outstanding June 30, 1915.				Redemption fund, cash balances June 30, 1915.	
		Issue.	Maturity.			Held by People of Porto Rico.					
						To secure refunding bonds.	To secure loan from Merchants & Metals National Bank.	Unpledged.	Held by University of Porto Rico.		
MUNICIPALITIES.											
Arroyo.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1938	\$24,000	\$1,000	\$17,000	\$6,000			\$23,000	
Barceloneta.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1923	5,000	1,000		4,000			4,000	
Cayey.....	Feb. 14, 1914, three series, at \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1914-15-16, and series of \$2,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1917.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1932	46,000	4,000	27,500	14,500			42,000	
Coamo.....	Sept. 16, 1913, series of \$1,500, redeemable July 1, 1913, and series of \$2,500, redeemable beginning July 1, 1914.	.....do.....	July 1, 1921	21,500	6,500		15,000			15,000	
Dorado.....	Sept. 20, 1913, series of \$500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	.....do.....	July 1, 1928	8,000	1,500		6,500			6,500	
Fajardo.....	Sept. 27, 1913, series of \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1914, and series of \$5,500, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1915.	.....do.....	July 1, 1934	112,000	7,500	71,500	33,000			104,500	
Guayanilla.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$1,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1932, and \$2,000, redeemable July 1, 1933.	.....do.....	July 1, 1933	21,000	2,000	12,000	7,000			19,000	
Humacao.....	Feb. 14, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly Jan. 1, 1915-1919; series of \$2,500, redeemable Jan. 1, 1920-1927; and series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning Jan. 1, 1928.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1937	60,000	2,000		58,000			58,000	\$1,000.00

¹ These bonds were issued under act No. 120, approved July 26, 1913, and received by the insular government in payment of ordinary loans outstanding. In accordance with the terms of the same act the bonds are carried as cash by the treasurer of Porto Rico.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

Areibo.....	Aug. 27, 1914, series of \$2,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1914	July 1, 1924	30,000	3,000	.....	14,500	\$12,500	.....	27,000	.....
Humacao.....	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$3,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1928	42,000	3,000	18,000	21,000	.....	.....	39,000	.....
Ponce..	Sept. 6, 1913, series of \$14,000, redeemable yearly beginning July 1, 1913.	.....do.....	July 1, 1924	140,000	14,000	28,000	98,000	.....	.....	128,000	.....
Total, school boards.	.....	.....	.....	212,000	20,000	46,000	133,500	12,500	.....	192,000	.....
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,167,000	89,000	655,000	401,000	12,500	9,500	1,078,000	8,838.44

EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	134.0	\$1,358,234.33	.....	.....	.....	\$30,834.43	134.0	\$1,474,189.76
			Inabon Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,864.71	.....	20,864.71
			Cerrillos Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,152.32	.....	14,152.32
			Portugues Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,601.22	.....	3,601.22
			Cataño-Reyes Católicos.....	18.5	168,452.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.5	168,452.97
			Change in the road No. 2 for the new loca- tion of Reyes Católicos Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	8,238.86	2.1	8,238.86
			Reyes Católicos Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,500.00	.....	54,500.00
			Reyes Católicos-Vega Alta.....	2.5	12,000.00	.....	.....	5.9	14,000.00	8.4	26,000.00
			Vega Alta-Vega Baja.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5	20,270.75	8.5	20,270.75
			Manati-Arecibo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.1	643,063.94	12.1	43,063.94
			Arecibo-Camuy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.3	98,760.25	25.3	98,760.25
			Camuy Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	62,504.75	14.0	62,504.75
			Camuy-Aguadilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	43,000.00
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce.....	283.1	Aguadilla-Aguada.....	.....	\$10,181.00	.....	.....	42.0	47,249.25	42.0	57,430.25
			Aguada-Añasco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.1	6,997.23	5.1	6,997.23
			Añasco wooden bridge.....	9.0	No records.	.....	.....	23.5	4157,389.35	23.5	4157,389.35
			Mayaguez-San German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9	5,650.00	11.9	5,650.00
			Mirasol Bridge.....	13.5	No records.	.....	.....	6.5	9,207,26.05	20.0	20,726.05
			Sabana Grande-Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,500.45	.....	16,500.45
			Ponce-Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,996.59	.....	4,996.59
			Guayanilla Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	10,000.00	8.0	10,000.00
			Pastilla Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.0	69,077.13	17.0	69,077.13
			Talaboa Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.6	181,870.81	33.6	181,870.81
			Canas Bridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,958.85	.....	419,958.85
			Cataño-Rio Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,295.46	.....	10,295.46
			Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,658.30	.....	1,658.30
									2,325.10		2,325.10
									5,139.75		5,139.75
									118,293.51	4.0	8,293.51
									12109,022.17	5.0	109,022.17

EXHIBIT No. 10.—Road construction in Porto Rico—Continued.

Road No.	Designation.	Kilo-meters.	Sections.	Completed by Spanish Government.		Completed by United States military government.		Completed by the civil government.		Total.	
				Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.	Kilo-meters.	Cost.
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....	63.0	1 Aguadilla-San Sebastian. San Sebastian-Lares. Lares-Adjuntas.....	6.0	\$40,885.27	17.0	\$94,893.28 20,196.15	14.8	\$96,029.06	37.8	\$144,708.55 116,225.24
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3	Bayamon-Comerio. La Plata Bridge. Mulas Bridge. Convento Bridge. Higuero Bridge. Rovos Catolicos-Corozal. Corozal-Farros. Barros-Coamo.....	4.5	140,516.80	4.5	66,149.02	22.8	230,697.71	27.3	357,393.53 34,903.00
10	Rovos Catolicos-Coamo.....	57.0	Barros-Coamo. Manati-Chales. Manati River Bridge. Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	19,200.00	11.5	35,659.99	6.1	21,487.17	16.0	9,000.00 3,198.14 5,000.00
11	Manati-Juana Diaz.....	48.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	88,342.34	8.5	52,158.51	4.5	52,158.51	13.0	140,501.55 428,893.47
12	San Lorenzo-Road No. 3 (via Patillas).	28.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	17.2	143,830.88	17.2	3,284.90 3,284.90
13	Mayaguez-Arecibo.....	74.5	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	13.5	26,587.23	27.0	143,830.88 87,953.77
14	Consumo-Road No. 8.....	30.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	11.6	62,402.40	11.6	14,196.46 16,196.46
15	Road No. 6 (Adjuntas-Albionito).	72.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	20.0	73,753.68	20.0	73,753.68 59,413.61
16	Yauco-Road No. 14.....	24.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	10.8	21,000.00	10.8	21,000.00 5,261.14
17	Lares-Jayuya (via Utuato).	36.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	7.0	7,151,387.62	7.0	131,387.62 115.44
18	El Boqueron-Road No. 2 (via Ciego Rigo).	16.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	5.8	12,500.00	5.8	12,500.00
19	San German-El Boqueron (via Lajas).	18.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	4.5	15,399.40	4.5	15,399.40
20	Road No. 11-Road No. 9 (via Morovis, Corozal and Naranjito).	36.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	6.0	8,900.00	12.0	37,192.65 9,341.50
21	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	14.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	6.1	8,489.06	6.1	1,849.06 48,941.08
22	Las Cruces-Coamo (via Cidra).	17.0	Chales-Juana Diaz. Puente Blanco-Patillas. Mayaguez-Las Marias. Lares-Arecibo. (Consumo-Maricao. Road No. 16-Road No. 8.	4.5	103,851.54	8.5	52,158.51	5.0	1,914.90	5.0	1,914.90 13,427.72

EXHIBIT No. 11.—*Statement showing location by municipalities and valuation of real estate owned by the insular government as of June 30, 1915.*

Municipalities.	Valuations as of July 1, 1914.	Additions during year.	Valuations as of June 30, 1915.
Adjuntas.....	\$3, 120. 00	¹ \$335. 00	\$2, 785. 00
Aguadilla.....	520. 00		520. 00
Aguas Buenas.....	1, 871. 00		1, 871. 00
Aibonito.....	2, 405. 00		2, 405. 00
Añasco.....	262. 00		262. 00
Arecibo.....	109, 480. 00		109, 480. 00
Arroyo.....	200. 00		200. 00
Barceloneta.....	26, 100. 00	¹ 5, 700. 00	20, 400. 00
Barranquitas.....	760. 00		760. 00
Barros.....	7, 281. 00		7, 281. 00
Bayamon.....	175. 00		175. 00
Cabo Rojo.....	3, 325. 00	2, 970. 00	6, 295. 00
Caguas.....	2, 140. 00		2, 140. 00
Camuy.....	20. 00		20. 00
Carolina.....	1, 950. 00		1, 950. 00
Cayey.....	730. 00		730. 00
Ciales.....	3, 338. 00		3, 338. 00
Cidra.....	3, 074. 00		3, 074. 00
Coamo.....	210. 00		210. 00
Culebra.....	320. 00		320. 00
Dorado.....	550. 00		550. 00
Fajardo.....	7, 912. 00		7, 912. 00
Guanica.....	800. 00		800. 00
Guayama.....	21, 300. 00	830. 00	22, 130. 00
Guayanilla.....	1, 771. 70		1, 771. 70
Humacao.....	3, 000. 00		3, 000. 00
Isabela.....	766. 00		766. 00
Juana Diaz.....	1, 786. 00		1, 786. 00
Lajas.....	2, 930. 00		2, 930. 00
Las Marias.....	800. 00		800. 00
Las Piedras.....	120. 00		120. 00
Manati.....	150. 00		150. 00
Maricao.....	10, 180. 00		10, 180. 00
Mayaguez.....	79, 313. 62		79, 313. 62
Naranjito.....	1, 062. 00		1, 062. 00
Patillas.....	720. 00		720. 00
Penuelas.....	1, 482. 00		1, 482. 00
Ponce.....	38, 884. 00	¹ 2, 020. 00	36, 864. 00
Quebradillas.....	115. 00		115. 00
Rincon.....	50. 00		50. 00
Rio Grande.....	120. 00		120. 00
Rio Piedras.....	23, 513. 00	22, 375. 00	45, 888. 00
Sabana Grande.....	1, 672. 00		1, 672. 00
Salinas.....	1, 468. 00		1, 468. 00
San German.....	1, 400. 00		1, 400. 00
San Juan.....	5, 165, 264. 43		5, 165, 264. 43
San Lorenzo.....	75. 00		75. 00
San Sebastian.....	3, 458. 00		3, 458. 00
Santa Isabel.....	1, 250. 00		1, 250. 00
Toa Alta.....	40. 00		40. 00
Utua.....	18, 817. 00		18, 817. 00
Vega Baja.....	2, 400. 00		2, 400. 00
Vieques.....	5, 528. 00	200. 00	5, 728. 00
Yabucoa.....	150. 00		150. 00
Yauco.....	27, 320. 00		27, 320. 00
Total.....	5, 593, 448. 75	26, 375. 00	5, 611, 768. 75

¹ Reductions.

EXHIBIT No. 12.—Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate owned by insular government as of June 30, 1915.

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1914.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1915.
Adjuntas.....	Rural school, Barrio Pastillo.....	\$250.00	.....	\$250.00
Aguada.....	Rural school, Barrio Atalaya.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Aguas Buenas.....	Rural school, Barrio Jagüeyes.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Mulas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Aibonito.....	Road house No. 21, Carretera No. 1.....	400.00	.....	400.00
	Road house No. 22, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 23, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Añasco.....	Rural school, Barrio Casey Abajo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Arecibo.....	Sanitation office.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
	Sanitation stable.....	3,300.00	.....	3,300.00
Arroyo.....	Rural school, Barrio Antigua.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Barros.....	Rural school, Barrio Barros.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 4.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Bayamon.....	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 2.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Caguas.....	Road house No. 10, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00	.....	100.00
	Government building.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
	Road house No. 11, Carretera No. 1.....	50.00	.....	50.00
	Road house No. 12, Carretera No. 1.....	100.00	.....	100.00
	Road house No. 13, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00
	Road house No. 14, Carretera No. 1.....	150.00	.....	150.00
	Road house No. 15, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 16, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Camuy.....	Rural school, Barrio Camuy Arriba.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Piedra Gorda.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Puente.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Cayey.....	Road house No. 17, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 18, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 19, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 20, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Coamo.....	Road house No. 24, Carretera No. 1.....	600.00	.....	600.00
	Road house No. 25, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 26, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Culebra.....	Rural school.....	140.00	.....	140.00
	Hospital and cistern.....	3,396.61	.....	3,396.61
Guayama.....	Sanitation stable.....	2,810.00	.....	2,810.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 4.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
	District jail.....	34.84	\$11,430.00	11,464.84
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 4.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Guaynabo.....	Rural school, Barrio Guaraguas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Pueblo Viejo.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Hatillo.....	Rural school, Barrio Bayaney.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Yeguada Occi- dental.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Humacao.....	Rural school, Barrio Pajull.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Buena Vista.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	District jail.....	21,842.70	3,140.91	24,983.61
Jayuya.....	Rural school, Barrio Collores.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Juana Díaz.....	Road house No. 27, Carretera No. 1.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 28, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Las Marias.....	Rural school, Barrio Anones.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Mayaguez.....	Reform school buildings.....	112,458.51	405.21	112,863.72
	Captain of the port building.....	5,500.00	.....	5,500.00
	Buildings on United States experimental station grounds.....	10,578.64	.....	10,578.64
	Sanitation stable.....	2,749.50	.....	2,749.50
	House, San Jose Street.....	700.00	.....	700.00
	Laboratory building.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Añasco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Añasco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	Road house No. 2 to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
	College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	46,845.01	6,049.41	52,894.42
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 2, to Yauco.....	750.00	.....	750.00
Moca.....	Rural school, Barrio Centro.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Aceituna Abajo.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Morovis.....	Rural school, Barrio Guzman Abajo.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Perchas.....	250.00	.....	250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Franquez.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Peñuelas.....	Rural school, Barrio Coto.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Naranjito.....	Rural school, Barrio Guadrana.....	250.00	.....	250.00
Ponce.....	Blind asylum.....	45,000.00	.....	45,000.00
	District court and jail.....	109,000.00	.....	109,000.00
	Captain of port building.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
	Sanitation stable.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
	Sanitation office.....	1,380.00	.....	1,380.00
	Frame building, Barrio Real.....	300.00	.....	300.00
	Road house No. 29, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00
	Road house No. 30, Carretera No. 1.....	500.00	.....	500.00

EXHIBIT No. 12.—*Statement showing locations and valuations of public buildings, exclusive of real estate owned by insular government as of June 30, 1915—Continued.*

Location.	Description.	Valuation as of July 1, 1914.	Additions during year.	Valuation as of June 30, 1915.
Ponce (contd.)	Road house No. 31, Carretera No. 1	\$500.00		\$500.00
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 6	750.00		750.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 6	750.00		750.00
Rio Piedras	Police barracks	3,600.00		3,600.00
	La Convalescencia Park	1,439.61		1,439.61
	Road house No. 5, Carretera No. 1	150.00		150.00
	Road house No. 6, Carretera No. 1	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 7, Carretera No. 1	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 8, Carretera No. 1	160.00		160.00
	Road house No. 9, Carretera No. 1	600.00		600.00
	Experimental station		\$22,162.27	22,162.27
Sabana Grande	Rural school, Barrio Rincon	250.00		250.00
San Juan	Insane asylum	203,240.00		203,240.00
	Governor's palace	159,578.72		159,578.72
	Boys' charity school	159,160.29	180.29	159,340.58
	Military hospital	122,180.00		122,180.00
	Girls' charity school	88,400.00		88,400.00
	Legislative assembly building	92,279.96		92,279.96
	Penitentiary	92,008.50		92,008.50
	Pink palace	93,650.00		93,650.00
	Intendencia	80,150.00		80,150.00
	Central grammar school	38,200.00		38,200.00
	Pabellones del Estado Mayor	21,750.00		21,750.00
	Police headquarters	17,600.00		17,600.00
	Sanitation stables	10,012.93		10,012.93
	Quarantine hospital	14,416.84		14,416.84
	Office of secretary of Porto Rico	6,580.00		6,580.00
	Interior warehouse	7,070.89		7,070.89
	Quartermaster's dock	6,020.00		6,020.00
	Education warehouse	6,000.00		6,000.00
	Insular fair buildings	92,680.26		92,680.26
	Treasurer's residence	5,340.00		5,340.00
	Naval hospital	8,403.90		8,403.90
	Sanitation offices, naval station	5,069.29		5,069.29
	Sanitation offices, Marina and leper colony	4,844.47	25.35	4,869.82
	Captain of port building	2,300.00		2,300.00
	Sanitary laundry	920.98		920.98
	Road house No. 1, Carretera No. 1	300.00		300.00
	Road house No. 2, Carretera No. 1	350.00		350.00
	Road house No. 3, Carretera No. 1	120.00		120.00
	Road house No. 4, Carretera No. 1	500.00		500.00
	Sick animal quarantine	262.66		262.66
San Lorenzo	Rural school, Barrio Florida	245.00		245.00
Vega Baja	Rural school, Barrio Almirante N	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Almirante S	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Rio Pietro	250.00		250.00
	Rural school, Barrio Sierra Alta	500.00		500.00
Vega Alta	Rural school, Barrio Cienegueta	250.00		250.00
Vieques	Building used for jail		7,600.00	7,600.00
	Total	1,773,240.11	51,493.44	1,824,733.55

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund balances as of June 30, 1915.*

(Receipts and expenditures not to be confused with those on cash basis, Exhibit 31.)

REDEMPTION FUND—ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Balance as of July 1, 1914	\$522,064.68
Property tax collections	170,453.34
Delinquent taxes as of June 30, 1915	4,707.14
Total	697,225.16
Interest on \$650,000, 4 per cent bonds, payable Dec. 31, 1914	\$13,000.00
Interest on \$600,000, 4 per cent bonds, payable June 30, 1915	12,000.00
Bonds retired under sinking-fund requirements Dec. 31, 1914	50,000.00
Repayment of taxes improperly collected	416.28
	75,416.28
Balance as of June 30, 1915	621,808.88

ROAD IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914	1,317.77
Transfer from miscellaneous trust fund	441.29
Total	1,759.06
Road construction expenditures	1,686.30
Balance as of June 30, 1915	72.76

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund balances as of June 30, 1915*—Contd.MUNICIPAL BOND FUNDS.¹

Deductions from taxes collected for municipalities.....	\$40,216.15
Interest on bonds for year.....	40,216.15

CONSTRUCTION OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	203,397.64
Proceeds from sale of \$200,000, 4 per cent bonds (par value).....	200,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,648.60
Total.....	409,046.24
Construction work.....	195,053.32
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	213,992.92

SAN JUAN HARBOR FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	60,497.02
Harbor and dock fees at San Juan.....	25,443.71
Accrued interest on bonds sold.....	1,172.23
Total.....	87,112.96
Interest on \$300,000, 4 per cent bonds, 6 months, payable Dec. 31, 1914.....	\$6,000.00
Interest on \$500,000, 4 per cent bonds, 6 months, payable June 30, 1915.....	10,000.00
Per diems to members of harbor board, etc.....	335.00
	16,335.00
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	70,777.96

SCHOOL BOARD BOND FUND.¹

Deductions from taxes collected for school boards.....	9,367.13
Interest on bonds for year.....	9,367.13

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	31,412.50
Proportion of court fines accrued.....	19,390.09
Rent from escheated inheritance.....	1,264.77
Rent of property.....	1,470.57
Sale of farm produce.....	2,221.50
Miscellaneous receipts.....	2,064.91
Transfers from miscellaneous expenditures subject to the approval of the governor.....	800.00
Total.....	58,624.34
Expenditures.....	26,442.80
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	32,181.54

UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	8.47
Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....	50,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts.....	261.52
Total.....	50,269.99
Expenditures.....	47,221.82
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	3,048.17

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	91.34
Interest on bank balance.....	106.88
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	198.22

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	81,409.83
Interest on loans.....	1,314.41
Loans account of building construction.....	23,442.58
Miscellaneous.....	210.77
Total.....	86,377.57
School building construction.....	6,885.12
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	79,492.45

SCHOOL EXTENSION FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	1,560.40
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¹ For payment of interest on their bonds.² Does not agree with Exhibit No. 8, due to division of odd cent.

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund balances as of June 30, 1915*—Contd.

FUNDS FOR INSULAR FAIR.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	\$233. 58
Rent of property and other sources.....	946. 57
Total.....	1,180. 15
Expenditures.....	629. 69
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	550. 46
IRRIGATION FUND.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	174,755. 01
Proceeds from sale of \$400,000 4 per cent bonds.....	386,533. 33
Interest on bank deposits.....	3,144. 58
Loans from insular government.....	100,000. 00
Revenues.....	21,284. 00
Repayment of unexpended balances by special disbursing officer.....	45,000. 00
Accounts collectible.....	78,114. 91
Miscellaneous.....	22,593. 02
Total.....	831,424. 85
Construction expenditures.....	\$208,300. 16
Advances to special disbursing officers.....	45,000. 00
Interest on bonds:	
Six months on \$4,950,000 4 per cent bonds, payable Dec. 31, 1914.....	99,000. 00
Six months on \$4,800,000 4 per cent bonds, payable June 30, 1915.....	96,000. 00
Bonds retired Dec. 31, 1915.....	150,000. 00
	598,300. 16
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	233,124. 69
OUTSTANDING LIABILITIES FUND.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	7,798. 62
Accounts outstanding two years or more transferred during year.....	1,790. 85
Total.....	9,589. 47
Old accounts presented for payment.....	298. 36
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	9,291. 11
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS.	
Balance as of June 30, 1915:	
United States Government (account of firearms).....	307. 20
Redemption certificates of indebtedness outstanding.....	84. 02
Sale of government property.....	126. 11
Homestead trust fund.....	500. 00
Balance of June 30, 1915.....	1,017. 33
REDEMPTION OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	5,883. 33
Deductions from taxes collected for municipalities.....	69,955. 11
Total.....	75,838. 44
Payments to redeem bonds.....	52,000. 00
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	23,838. 44
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL LICENSES.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	1,223. 29
50 per cent of the collections for municipalities.....	944. 37
Total.....	2,167. 66
Payments for municipalities.....	2,127. 16
Refunds to licensees.....	40. 50
	2,167. 66
REDEMPTION OF SCHOOL-BOARD BONDS.	
Deductions from taxes collected for municipalities.....	26,500. 00
Expenditures.....	20,000. 00
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	6,500. 00
SANITATION FUND FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF EPIDEMICS.	
Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	10,460. 79
Sanitary fines collected during year.....	2,305. 80
Total.....	12,766. 59
Expenditures.....	54. 05
Transfer to "Suppression of trachoma".....	10,000. 00
	10,054. 05
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	2,712. 54

EXHIBIT No. 13.—*Statement of accrued trust-fund balances as of June 30, 1915*—Contd.

INSULAR POLICE RELIEF FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	\$1,382.78
Fines imposed on policemen.....	521.86
Total.....	1,904.64
Payments to beneficiaries.....	582.05
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	1,322.59

SALE OF ARTICLES, GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	1,485.72
Sale of articles.....	182.50
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	1,668.22

SALE OF ARTICLES AND WORK DONE, BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	2,522.80
Sale of articles, band concerts, etc.....	758.18
Total.....	3,280.98
Purchase of material.....	\$248.18
Transfer.....	535.00
	783.18
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	2,497.80

SALE OF ARTICLES, PENITENTIARY.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	4,251.56
Sale of articles.....	508.87
Total.....	4,760.43
Purchase of material, etc.....	488.82
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	4,273.61

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL, RECREATION FUND.

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....	138.84
50 per cent of receipts from band concerts.....	305.00
Transferred from "Sale of articles, boys' charity school".....	535.00
Total.....	978.84
Expended for library books, athletics, and amusements.....	547.52
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	431.32

SUPPRESSION OF TRACHOMA.

Transferred from "Suppression of epidemics".....	10,000.00
Repayments.....	4.70
Total.....	10,004.70
Expenditures.....	4,761.62
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	5,243.08

PROCEEDS PUBLIC-IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Transferred from—	
Proceeds public-improvement bonds, indefinite, 1914-15.....	767,280.04
Public-improvement fund, trust fund.....	209,791.64
Total.....	977,071.68
Expenditures.....	739.70
Transferred to—	
Public-improvement bonds, indefinite, 1914-15.....	616,928.17
Do.....	54,417.37
Do.....	20,460.17
	692,545.41
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	284,526.27

SECURITIES, REFUNDING BONDS.

Transferred from "Securities, refunding bonds, indefinite".....	655,000.00
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UNIVERSITY INCOME FUND.

Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	320.62
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EXHIBIT No. 14.—*Interest-bearing indebtedness of the insular government June 30, 1915.*

BOND ISSUES.

Authorization.	Description.	Date of—		Rate of interest.	Amount.			Interest payable. (Jan. 1, 1915.)	Balance in sinking fund June 30, 1915.
		Issue.	Maturity.		Author-ized.	Issued.	Outstand-ing.		
Acts Mar. 8, 1906, and Feb. 13, 1907.	} Road construction, series of \$50,000, redeemable yearly.	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1927	Per cent.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$600,000	Jan. 1 } \$617,101.74	
Act No. 25, Mar. 10, 1910.		Jan. 1, 1910	....do....	4	425,000	425,000	425,000	July 1 } ..do..	
Act Sept. 18, 1908.	Road construction.	Jan. 1, 1909	Jan. 1, 1934	4	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,700,000	..do..	
Act No. 74, Mar. 9, 1911.	Irrigation, series of \$150,000, redeemable yearly after 5 years.	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1943	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	..do..	
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913.	Irrigation, series \$100,000, redeemable yearly after 30 years.	Oct. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1950	4	1,700,000	700,000	700,000	..do..	
Act No. 128, Aug. 8, 1913; joint resolution No. 12, Mar. 28, 1914.	Irrigation, series \$100,000, redeemable Jan. 1, 1925.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1954	4	150,000	400,000	400,000	..do..	
Act No. 45, Mar. 7, 1912.	San Juan Harbor improvement; first issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1937	4	500,000	100,000	100,000	..do..	
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement; second issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1939	4	200,000	200,000	200,000	..do..	} 70,777.96
Do.	San Juan Harbor improvement; third issue, redeemable after 10 years from date of issue.	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1940	4	200,000	200,000	200,000	..do..	
Act No. 120, July 26, 1913.	Refunding bonds, first series of \$100,000, due July 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1914	July 1, 1933	4	1,000,000	655,000	655,000	..do..	
Act No. 23, Mar. 28, 1914.	Public improvement bonds, redeemable Jan. 1, 1925.	....do....	Jan. 1, 1939	4	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	..do..	
Total bonded indebtedness.					9,775,000	8,680,000	7,980,000		687,879.70
Temporary loan from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York.							400,000		
Total indebtedness.					9,775,000	8,680,000	8,380,000		687,879.70

EXHIBIT No. 15.—*University of Porto Rico balance sheet, June 30, 1915.*

ASSETS.

Current assets:

Cash in hands of treasurer of Porto Rico—Balances of funds and appropriations—	
Trust funds.....	\$35,750.79
"No fiscal year appropriations".....	14,486.82
Balances of fiscal year appropriations available only for obligations contracted during fiscal years stated—	
1913-14.....	.04
1914-15.....	16.98
	<u>\$50,254.63</u>

Securities purchased, Peñuelas bonds.....

9,500.00

Fixed assets:

Real estate and improvements—

Sites and grounds..... \$38,052.75

Buildings, Rio Piedras—

Normal, practice, etc..... 120,872.12

University farm..... 14,907.60

Equipment—

Library books and equipment..... \$46,144.07

Textbooks..... 9,650.09

Laboratory equipment and apparatus..... 21,784.99

Furniture and fixtures..... 28,165.32

Machinery and tools..... 6,096.94

Vehicles and harness..... 2,128.98

Live stock..... 7,461.63

Athletic and military..... 2,919.12

173,832.47

357,938.24

LIABILITIES.

Trustees of the University of Porto Rico, amount of assets..... 357,938.24

EXHIBIT No. 16.—*University of Porto Rico surplus account at June 30, 1915.*

Operating expenses, as per Exhibit No. 17:

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts..... \$42,509.47

Insular Normal School..... 73,283.18

College of Liberal Arts..... 6,151.38

College of Pharmacy..... 3,188.32

College of Law..... 3,201.95

Administration..... 3,817.29

\$132,151.59

Deduction from assets for real estate and buildings, transferred to "The people of Porto Rico" accounts.....

1 65,880.81

Transfer of appropriation credit to the department of education.....

6,220.00

Net loss on property sold.....

811.83

Unexpended balance of appropriations, 1912-13, written off:

University of Porto Rico, normal department..... \$4.86

Scholarships in the University of Porto Rico..... 592.40

Expenses, office of board of trustees..... .75

598.01

Balance as of June 30, 1915.....

357,938.24

563,600.48

Balance as of July 1, 1914.....

2 395,839.25

General income:

Federal appropriation, Morrill-Hatch Act.....

50,000.00

Insular government appropriations—

Expenses, normal department, fiscal year 1914-15..... \$49,500.00

Expenses, office board of trustees, fiscal year 1914-15..... 500.00

Scholarships, normal department, fiscal year 1914-15..... 10,000.00

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, fiscal year 1914-15..... 15,000.00

Building, construction, and repairs, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, no fiscal year.....

14,100.00

Revenues:

Court fines and fees..... 19,390.09

Rent of escheated inheritances..... 1,264.77

20,654.86

Matriculation, tuition, and laboratory fees..... 2,167.50

Sale of farm produce..... 2,221.50

Sale of manual-training supplies..... 494.79

Rent of property..... 1,470.57

Interest on securities purchased from permanent university fund..... 427.50

6,781.86

Repayments on account of expenses, previous years.....

146.98

Gifts and bequests of property.....

277.53

Transfer of appropriation credit from the office of the governor.....

800.00

563,600.48

¹ Includes \$59,815.01 shown by auditor in surplus account, June 30, 1914, but not taken up by university until later.

² This balance exceeds the auditor's figures, pages 289 and 290, report of the governor for 1914, by \$59,815.01, the amount of the deduction from assets for real estate and buildings at Mayaguez transferred to "The people of Porto Rico" accounts, as shown by the auditor on page 290 of the aforesaid report. The difference is due to the circumstance set forth in note No. 1.

EXHIBIT No. 17.—*University of Porto Rico—Detailed statement of operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1915.*

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:			
Salaries of teachers.....	\$21,415.33		
Other salaries and wages.....	6,172.99		
School supplies.....	2,574.73		
Scholarships.....	3,843.15		
Farm expenses.....	6,373.69		
Repairs and maintenance.....	1,415.10		
Telephone and telegraph.....	52.30		
Light and water.....	72.45		
Office supplies and expenses.....	393.95		
Travel.....	180.78		
			\$42,509.47
Normal College:			
Salaries of teachers.....	49,073.46		
Other salaries and wages.....	11,807.57		
School supplies.....	5,213.80		
Scholarships.....	3,730.60		
Travel.....	14.95		
Repairs and maintenance.....	2,443.64		
Light and water.....	399.96		
Telephone and telegraph.....	107.98		
Office supplies and expenses.....	438.22		
			73,283.18
College of Liberal Arts:			
Salaries of teachers.....	5,806.67		
School supplies.....	344.71		
			6,151.38
College of Law:			
Salaries of teachers.....	3,201.00		
School supplies.....	.95		
			3,201.95
College of Pharmacy:			
Salaries of teachers.....	2,700.00		
School supplies.....	488.32		
			3,188.32
Administration:			
Salaries.....	3,402.96		
Travel.....	131.96		
Telephone and telegraph.....	19.43		
Office supplies and expenses.....	259.94		
			3,812.29
Total.....			132,151.59

EXHIBIT No. 18.—*University of Porto Rico—Statement of additions to capital accounts for the period from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.*

	Total, July 1, 1914.	Additions during year.	Total, June 30, 1915.
Real estate, improvements, sites, and grounds:			
Rio Piedras.....	\$37,836.17	\$216.58	\$38,052.75
Mayaguez.....	¹ 12,970.00	49.96	² 13,019.96
Buildings:			
Rio Piedras—			
Normal, practice, etc.....	115,515.80	5,356.32	120,872.12
University farm.....	14,907.60		14,907.60
Mayaguez, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	¹ 46,845.01	6,015.84	² 52,860.85
Total.....	¹ 228,074.58	11,638.70	239,713.28
Less Mayaguez properties.....	59,815.01	6,065.80	² 65,880.81
Total.....	168,259.57	5,572.90	173,832.47
Equipment:			
Library books and equipment.....	45,297.18	846.89	46,144.07
Textbooks.....	7,521.61	2,128.48	9,650.09
Laboratory equipment and apparatus.....	17,830.31	3,954.68	21,784.99
Furniture and fixtures.....	24,609.95	3,555.37	28,165.32
Machinery and tools.....	5,447.90	649.04	6,096.94
Vehicles and harness.....	2,068.89	60.09	2,128.98
Live stock.....	7,172.56	289.07	7,461.63
Military and athletic supplies.....	2,342.27	576.85	2,919.12
Total.....	112,290.67	12,060.47	124,351.14
Total real estate and equipment.....	280,550.24	17,633.37	298,183.61

¹ The total that refers to this note exceeds the figures given by the auditor in Exhibit No. 20, page 291, report of the governor for 1914, by the sum of the two items marked with the number of this note above the total to which the note refers, or \$59,815.01. The auditor made the adjustment to remove the items in 1914 and the university is now doing so. See note No. 2 for further explanation.

² \$59,815.01 of the amount transferred to "The People of Porto Rico" accounts by the auditor in 1914, but not by the university. See note No. 1.

EXHIBIT No. 19.—Property valuation and taxes for the fiscal year 1914-15 (on Dec. 31, 1914).

Municipality.	Valuation.			Rate.	Private property.	Corporation property.	Total.	Taxes.			
	Private property.	Corporation property.	Total.					Insular, at 0.1 per cent.	Municipal, at 0.9 per cent.	Distribution.	
										Schools.	Municipal loan, at 0.1 per cent.
				P. ct.				P. ct.	Rate.	Amount.	
Adjuntas.	\$1,546,806.00	\$65,000.00	\$1,611,806.00	1.2	\$18,561.72	\$780.00	\$19,341.72	\$1,611.82	\$14,506.28	\$1,611.81	\$1,611.81
Aguaada.	934,820.00	575,129.00	1,509,949.00	1.2	21,217.84	6,901.58	28,119.42	1,509.95	13,589.57	1,509.95	1,509.95
Aguaada.	852,250.00	50,880.00	1,903,130.00	1.2	22,227.02	610.58	22,837.60	1,903.14	17,128.20	1,903.13	1,903.13
Aguaada.	428,125.00	27,712.00	1,455,837.00	1.2	5,137.56	332.56	5,470.12	1,455.85	4,102.57	1,455.85	1,455.85
Albionito.	759,571.00	249,694.00	1,009,195.00	1.2	9,114.88	2,965.52	12,100.40	1,009.20	9,082.79	1,009.21	1,009.20
Anasco.	1,467,622.00	169,081.00	1,636,653.00	1.2	17,611.54	2,028.40	19,639.94	1,636.67	14,729.93	1,636.67	1,636.67
Areibo.	4,509,315.00	6,590,708.00	58,639.12	1.3	58,639.12	27,058.28	85,697.40	6,592.10	59,328.97	6,592.11	6,592.11
Arroyo.	1,174,116.00	110,538.00	1,284,684.00	1.2	14,089.40	1,326.86	15,416.26	1,284.69	11,562.19	1,284.69	1,284.69
Barceloneta.	852,529.00	956,249.00	1,808,778.00	1.2	10,230.36	11,475.02	21,705.38	1,808.78	16,279.03	1,808.78	1,808.78
Barraquitas.	479,187.00	3,147.00	482,334.00	1.2	5,750.44	11,937.78	8,962.22	482.35	6,341.16	482.36	482.35
Barros.	746,844.00		746,844.00	1.2	8,962.16		8,962.16	746.85	6,721.61	746.85	746.85
Bayamon.	2,673,497.00	994,819.00	3,668,316.00	1.2	32,085.44	11,937.98	44,023.42	3,668.62	33,017.56	3,668.62	3,668.62
Cabo Rojo.	1,886,828.00	110,145.00	1,996,973.00	1.2	22,642.00	1,321.78	23,963.78	1,996.98	17,972.84	1,996.98	1,996.98
Caguas.	2,487,990.00	1,336,881.00	3,824,871.00	1.2	29,857.24	16,042.64	45,899.88	3,824.99	34,424.91	3,824.99	3,824.99
Camuy.	1,248,439.00	311,486.00	1,559,925.00	1.2	14,982.02	3,737.86	18,719.88	1,559.99	14,039.91	1,559.99	1,559.99
Carolina.	1,589,374.00	660,430.00	2,249,804.00	1.15	18,285.86	7,591.98	25,880.84	2,250.50	20,254.59	.05	2,250.50
Cayey.	1,757,983.00	660,167.00	2,418,150.00	1.2	21,095.84	7,922.04	29,017.88	2,418.16	21,763.41	2,418.16	2,418.16
Celba.	594,778.00	81,537.00	676,315.00	1.2	7,137.38	978.46	8,115.82	676.31	6,086.88	676.31	676.32
Ciales.	1,475,832.00	490.00	1,476,312.00	1.2	17,710.26	5.88	17,716.14	1,476.34	13,287.12	1,476.34	1,476.34
Cidra.	570,033.00	186,625.00	756,658.00	1.2	6,840.44	2,239.52	9,079.96	756.66	6,809.98	756.66	756.66
Coamo.	1,621,691.00	3,072.00	1,624,763.00	1.2	19,460.30	36.88	19,497.18	1,624.76	14,622.90	1,624.76	1,624.76
Comerio.	580,383.00	1,132,777.00	1,713,160.00	1.2	6,964.70	13,593.36	20,558.06	1,713.17	15,418.55	1,713.17	1,713.17
Corozal.	498,272.00	4,607.00	502,879.00	1.2	5,979.42	55.32	6,034.74	502.89	4,526.07	502.89	502.89
Culebra.	138,405.00		138,405.00	1.0	1,384.18		1,384.18	1,384.18			
Dorado.	727,210.00	256,361.00	983,571.00	1.2	8,726.52	3,076.34	11,802.86	983.57	8,852.15	983.57	983.57
Fajardo.	1,267,871.00	1,722,528.00	3,020,399.00	1.2	15,574.48	20,670.38	36,244.86	3,020.40	27,183.66	3,020.40	3,020.40
Guánica.	425,210.00	2,304,097.00	2,729,307.00	1.2	5,102.52	27,649.90	32,751.70	2,729.31	24,563.77	2,729.31	2,729.31
Guayama.	3,597,149.00	21,655.00	3,618,804.00	1.2	49,165.84	229.10	49,425.74	3,618.82	32,569.28	3,618.82	3,618.82
Guayanilla.	1,284,228.00	42,365.00	1,326,593.00	1.2	15,411.40	508.40	15,919.80	1,326.65	11,939.85	1,326.65	1,326.65
Guaynabo.	618,909.00	108,716.00	727,625.00	1.2	7,427.16	1,304.66	8,731.82	727.65	6,548.87	727.65	727.65
Gurabo.	708,402.00	485,612.00	1,194,014.00	1.2	8,500.94	5,827.36	14,328.30	1,194.03	10,746.21	1,194.03	1,194.03
Hatillo.	1,127,485.00	30,401.00	1,157,886.00	1.2	13,520.98	364.82	13,894.70	1,157.89	10,421.03	1,157.89	1,157.89
Hormigueros.	551,299.00	194,873.00	746,172.00	1.2	6,615.62	2,338.50	8,954.12	746.18	6,715.58	746.18	746.18
Humacao.	1,995,201.00	2,240,291.00	3,235,492.00	1.2	23,962.24	14,882.82	38,825.28	3,235.44	29,118.96	3,235.44	3,235.44
Isabela.	1,974,950.00	34,085.00	1,108,145.00	1.2	12,888.60	4,069.16	13,297.76	1,108.15	9,973.31	1,108.15	1,108.15
Jayuya.	856,782.00		856,782.00	1.2	10,281.40		10,281.40	856.78	7,711.06	856.78	856.78
Juana Diaz.	2,526,046.00	503,128.00	3,029,174.00	1.2	30,312.58	6,097.58	36,350.16	3,029.18	27,262.62	3,029.18	3,029.18
Juncos.	853,422.00	848,716.00	1,702,138.00	1.2	10,241.14	10,184.64	20,495.78	1,702.15	15,319.33	1,702.15	1,702.15
Lajas.	1,674,050.00	8,994.00	1,683,044.00	1.2	20,088.60	107.94	20,196.54	1,683.05	15,147.41	1,683.04	1,683.04

EXHIBIT No. 20.—*Statement showing distribution of property tax collections for the years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1914.*

	1915	1914	Increase.	Decrease.
Tax collections:				
Current year.....	¹ \$2,097,772.98	¹ \$2,196,083.45	.....	.....
Prior years.....	47,458.50	49,685.33	.....	.....
	2,145,231.48	2,245,768.78	.....	\$100,537.30
Distribution:				
Insular government—				
General purposes.....	176,623.61	186,086.99	.....	9,463.38
Bond redemption.....	175,213.04	184,554.72	.....	9,341.68
Sanitation purposes.....	107,129.23	199,010.49	.....	91,881.26
Total.....	458,965.88	569,652.20	.....	110,686.32
Municipalities.....	1,131,652.06	1,101,595.17	(2)\$30,056.89	(1)
School boards.....	567,320.73	596,944.25	.....	29,623.52
Protested taxes.....	46,006.08	70,042.00	.....	24,075.92
Total.....	2,203,944.75	2,338,273.62	.....	164,385.76
Less protested taxes distributed, included in above distribution.....	58,713.27	92,504.84	.....	33,791.57
	2,145,231.48	2,245,768.78	30,056.89	130,594.19

¹ This exhibit is not made on the same basis as Exhibit No. 22 of the report of the auditor for 1914, but both are correct under the different methods of treatment.

NOTE.—The rate paid by the municipalities was reduced in 1914-15 from 12 per cent to 6 per cent, which accounts for the decrease in (1) and the increase in (2).

[illegible]¹ Represents percentage of total amount of taxes levied for all years.

EXHIBIT No. 22.—Receipts and disbursements of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

Insular revenues:	
Balance July 1, 1914.....	\$283,273.23
Receipts—	
Customs (see Exhibit No. 24).....	\$350,753.16
Internal revenues (see Exhibit No. 24)—	
Excise tax.....	\$2,670,909.33
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	928.89
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	176,623.61
Income taxes.....	70,618.55
Inheritance taxes.....	33,431.65
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,478.55
	3,063,006.58
Miscellaneous (see Exhibit No. 24)—	
Ordinary.....	349,604.25
Part of proceeds from sale of public improvement bonds.....	768,019.74
Proceeds from sale of refunding bonds.....	641,719.16
Municipal bonds redeemed.....	74,500.00
Municipal bonds sold.....	9,500.00
School-board bonds redeemed.....	20,000.00
Loan from Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York.....	700,000.00
	2,563,343.15
Repayments (see Exhibit No. 25).....	853,184.38
Transfers from trust funds.....	698,419.90
	7,528,707.17
Total insular revenue receipts, including balance of July 1, 1914.....	
	7,811,980.40
Disbursements—	
Fiscal year appropriations.....	4,078,339.57
No fiscal year appropriations.....	740,900.30
Indefinite—	
Advances to municipalities.....	234,727.15
Advances to school boards.....	90,390.49
Miscellaneous.....	492,077.45
	817,195.09
Bonds redeemed—	
Municipal.....	66,500.00
School board.....	20,000.00
	86,500.00
Municipal bonds sold.....	9,500.00
Transfers to trust funds.....	1,544,234.90
	7,236,669.86
Balance June 30, 1915.....	575,310.54
Trust funds, balance July 1, 1914.....	
	1,154,065.08
Receipts (see Exhibit No. 31).....	3,255,026.11
Transfers from insular revenues.....	1,544,234.90
	4,799,261.01
Total trust funds, including balance July 1, 1914.....	
	5,953,326.09
Expenditures (see Exhibit No. 24).....	3,157,720.95
Transfers to insular revenues.....	698,419.90
	3,856,140.85
Balance, June 30, 1915.....	2,097,185.24
Total balance, insular revenues and trust funds, June 30, 1915.....	
	2,672,495.78
Insular revenues:	
Cash.....	161,810.54
Bonds pledged.....	401,000.00
Bonds unpledged.....	12,500.00
	575,310.54
Trust funds:	
Cash.....	1,442,185.24
Bonds pledged.....	655,000.00
	2,097,185.24
	2,672,495.78

A temporary loan of \$100,000 was made from insular revenues to irrigation fund, trust fund. This amount will be repaid in the next fiscal year out of the proceeds from the sale of irrigation bonds.

EXHIBIT No. 23.—*Funds of the insular government, June 30, 1915.*

Depositories:		
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	\$537,014.15	
Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	78,000 00	
Banco Territorial y Agrícola de Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R.....	60 000 00	
Credito y Ahorro Ponceño, Ponce, P. R.....	50 000 00	
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York.....	927,882.16	
The Fletcher-American National Bank, Indianapolis.....	203,359.43	
Total cash in depositories.....	1,856,255.74	
Less outstanding vouchers and pay checks drawn against funds in American Colonial Bank.....	673,917.13	
	1,182,338.61	
Cash in transit to American Colonial Bank.....	421,657.17	
Total available cash.....		\$1,603,995.78
Municipal bonds:		
Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000 from The Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	267,500 00	
Collateral to part of \$655,000 refunding bonds sold.....	609,000 00	
		876,500.00
School-board bonds:		
Collateral to part of loan of \$400,000 from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	133,500.00	
Collateral to part of \$655,000 refunding bonds sold.....	46,000 00	
Unpledged.....	12,500 00	
		192,000 00
Total balance (see Exhibit No. 22).....		2,672,495.78
Due from municipalities on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 6)....	236,774.92	
Due from school boards on loans from insular revenues (see Exhibit No. 7)....	46,992.78	
Due from school boards on loans from school building fund (see Exhibit No. 8)..	42,988.89	
		326,756.59
Bills collectible (see Exhibit No. 32):		
Insular revenues.....	35,936.89	
Trust fund.....	50.00	
		35,986.89
Total.....		3,035,239.26

EXHIBIT No. 24.—*Statement of cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1915.*

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Cash balance as of July 1, 1914.....	\$283,273.23	\$1,154,065.08	\$1,437,338.31
Customs.....	350,753.16		350,753.16
Excise and property taxes for municipalities.....	2,670,909.33	1 2,026,380.96	4,697,290.29
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	926.89	2 932.36	1,859.25
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	176,623.61		176,623.61
Income tax.....	70,436.55		70,436.55
Inheritance taxes.....	33,431.65	74.85	33,431.65
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,478.55		110,478.55
Court fines and fees.....	100,529.15	4 2,251.75	102,780.90
Harbor and dock fees.....	23,467.78	5 25,443.71	48,911.49
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	74,640.28		74,640.28
Interest.....	93,615.53	6 3,144.58	96,760.11
Royalties on franchises.....	10,519.65		10,519.65
Taxes on insurance premiums.....	22,618.74		22,618.74
Rent of property.....	11,040.81		11,040.81
Sale of Government property.....	1,631.29		1,631.29
United States Government (Morrill-Hatch Act).....		7 50,000.00	50,000.00
Proceeds from sale of bonds.....	1,409,738.90	8 797,497.20	2,207,236.10

¹ Includes \$95.50 excise taxes paid under protest.

² Collected for municipalities. Includes \$5.50 paid by the municipality of Cabo Rojo to cover refund of taxes improperly collected.

³ Includes \$3,349.32 paid by municipalities on account of miscellaneous receipts for prior years.

⁴ In addition to the amounts shown under trust funds, \$19,390.00, representing 50 per cent of the net income from fines collected by insular courts, has been transferred to the university fund, trust fund, by warrant in accordance with law.

⁵ Deposited in San Juan Harbor fund.

⁶ Deposited in irrigation fund.

⁷ Deposited in university agricultural fund.

⁸ Deposited in the following trust funds:

Public improvement fund.....	\$209,791.64
Irrigation fund.....	386,533.33
San Juan Harbor fund.....	1,172.23
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....	200,000.00

Total..... 797,497.20

EXHIBIT No. 24.—Statement of cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1915.—Con.

	Insular revenues.	Trust funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Loan from Mechanics & Metals National Bank.....	\$700,000.00	.....	\$700,000.00
Municipal and school-board bonds redeemed and sold....	104,000.00	.....	104,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	11,541.02	349,300.70	360,841.72
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, repayments.....	355,950.24	.....	355,950.24
Repayments of loans by municipalities:			
Cash.....	110,157.93	.....	110,157.93
Bonds.....	133,000.00	.....	133,000.00
Repayments of loans by school boards:			
Cash.....	25,216.27	.....	25,216.27
Bonds.....	72,000.00	.....	72,000.00
Other repayments.....	156,859.94	.....	156,859.94
Transfers.....	698,419.90	\$1,544,234.90	2,242,654.80
Insular government receipts.....	7,528,707.17	4,799,261.01	12,327,968.18
Total.....	7,811,980.40	5,953,326.09	13,765,306.49
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Appropriations:			
1912-13.....	230.30	.....	230.30
1913-14.....	51,382.71	.....	51,382.71
1914-15.....	3,986,726.56	.....	3,986,726.56
No fiscal year.....	740,900.30	.....	740,900.30
Indefinite—			
Relief of municipalities (loans).....	234,727.15	.....	234,727.15
Relief of school boards (loans).....	90,390.49	.....	90,390.49
Miscellaneous.....	492,077.45	.....	492,077.45
Municipalities, tax account.....		1,269,529.26	1,269,529.26
School boards, tax account.....		583,038.94	583,038.94
Insular bond redemption tax.....		75,416.28	75,416.28
Irrigation construction.....		724,694.82	724,694.82
School building funds.....		6,885.12	6,885.12
University fund.....		26,442.80	26,442.80
University agricultural fund.....		47,221.82	47,221.82
Funds for insular fair.....		629.69	629.69
Taxes paid under protest.....		71,155.45	71,155.45
Cash bond deposits.....		620.00	620.00
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....		195,053.32	195,053.32
Municipal bond funds.....		40,216.15	40,216.15
School-board bond funds.....		9,367.13	9,367.13
Redemption of municipal bonds.....		52,000.00	52,000.00
Redemption of school-board bonds.....		20,000.00	20,000.00
Miscellaneous.....		35,450.17	35,450.17
Transfers.....	1,544,234.90	698,419.90	2,242,654.80
Municipal bonds redeemed.....	66,500.00	.....	66,500.00
School-board bonds redeemed.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Municipal bonds sold.....	9,500.00	.....	9,500.00
Insular government disbursements.....	7,236,669.86	3,856,140.85	11,092,810.71
Balance as of June 30, 1915.....	575,310.54	2,097,185.24	2,672,495.78
Grand total.....	7,811,980.40	5,953,326.09	13,765,306.49

To secure the total disbursements of Exhibit No. 24, deduct transfers, municipal and school board bonds redeemed and sold.

EXHIBIT NO. 25.—*Repayment receipts, detailed, fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.*

Repayments to bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation:		
By various departments from insular revenue appropriations.....	\$309,548.22	
By various departments from trust funds; by municipalities, school boards, and other sources.....	46,402.02	
By special disbursing officers.....	39.18	
		\$355,989.42
Payments by municipalities on account of loans.....		243,157.93
Payments by school boards on account of loans.....		97,216.27
Payments by pay patients, insane asylum.....		10,146.50
Amounts repaid by department of the interior for payments received from—		
Municipalities and school boards for services rendered.....	26,308.98	
Penal institutions for subsistence of prisoners working on highways.....	17,028.24	
Various departments for services rendered.....	316.80	
Chauffeurs, for badges.....	1,088.33	
Miscellaneous sources for work done by bureau of insular telegraph.....	175.89	
Miscellaneous sources for material sold and miscellaneous services rendered...	5,356.65	
		50,274.89
Amounts repaid by department of sanitation for payments received from sale of equipment and miscellaneous material.....		30,457.10
Amounts repaid by department of insular police for payments received from sale of uniforms and other equipment.....		12,791.46
Amounts repaid by department of education for payments received from sale of equipment..		3,593.90
Amounts repaid by University of Porto Rico from sale of produce, rent of quarters, etc.....		807.01
Amounts repaid by special disbursing officers of unexpended balances.....		35,502.94
Repayments to correct erroneous disbursements and other miscellaneous sources.....		13,246.96
Total.....		853,184.38

Exhibit No. 26. Consolidated statement of insular revenue appropriations for the fiscal years 1914-15, 1913-14, 1912-13, no fiscal year and indefinite, and operations affecting them during the year ended June 30, 1915. Tables omitted; copy on file.

EXHIBIT No. 27.—Recapitulation by departments.

Departments.	Balance un- expended July 1, 1914.	Appropriations effective since July 1, 1914.	Repayments and transfers from other appropriations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropriations, July 1, 1914.	Cash dis- bursements.	Transfers to other appropriations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balances un- expended June 30, 1915.
LEGISLATIVE.										
Executive council.....	\$12,943.41	\$34,340.00	\$564.30	\$47,847.71	.....	\$35,876.10	.....	\$2,256.98	\$38,197.38	\$9,650.33
House of delegates.....	5,790.39	30,955.00	1.10	36,746.49	.....	29,934.77	.....	944.75	30,879.52	5,866.97
Miscellaneous legislative.....	3,327.28	2,600.00	.....	5,827.28	.....	1,449.78	.....	1,527.07	2,976.85	2,850.43
Total, legislative.....	22,061.08	67,795.00	565.40	90,421.48	.....	67,260.65	64.30	4,728.80	72,053.75	18,367.73
EXECUTIVE.										
Office of the governor.....	2,864.50	24,310.00	4,522.49	31,696.99	.....	27,714.29	.....	141.59	27,855.88	3,841.11
Office of the secretary.....	10,991.75	53,025.00	1,600.00	65,616.75	.....	49,563.01	1,600.00	657.22	51,820.23	13,796.52
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.....	21,166.01	.....	355,989.42	377,155.43	.....	353,835.56	.....	.....	353,835.56	23,319.87
Office of the attorney general.....	3,845.98	37,120.00	1,263.06	42,229.04	.....	36,229.63	1,796.73	61.24	38,087.60	4,241.44
Office of the treasurer.....	42,398.92	236,896.00	3,140.81	282,435.73	.....	230,568.12	3,105.00	5,301.55	238,974.67	43,432.06
Office of the auditor.....	7,641.11	65,490.00	10.00	73,141.11	.....	62,218.69	.....	2,567.42	64,786.11	8,355.00
Department of interior.....	1,293,405.81	564,633.26	78,040.50	1,846,079.57	.....	683,846.88	5,363.93	164,592.11	853,802.92	992,276.65
Department of education.....	382,070.46	1,409,189.41	281,914.22	2,073,174.09	.....	1,477,816.27	288,093.75	802.29	1,766,712.31	306,461.78
Insular library.....	226.47	10,020.00	300.00	10,546.47	.....	10,019.92	.....	25.71	10,045.63	500.84
Government of the island of Culebra.....	115.44	2,770.00	9.47	2,894.91	.....	2,136.13	9.47	90.73	2,236.33	658.58
Department of labor, charities, and correction.....	39,990.60	395,914.38	23,149.80	458,964.78	.....	385,554.48	12,947.03	10,634.11	409,135.62	49,829.16
Insular police.....	9,456.26	432,035.00	22,404.22	463,895.48	.....	438,490.82	3,634.31	3,456.06	445,581.19	18,314.29
Sanitation service.....	162,285.22	260,329.00	39,638.35	462,252.57	.....	270,386.24	8,954.00	52,692.05	332,032.29	130,220.28
Commercial and agricultural development.....	75,893.68	12,000.00	5,146.89	93,040.57	.....	52,236.67	.....	18.92	52,255.59	40,784.98
Civil service commission.....	2,330.35	8,020.00	63.43	10,413.78	.....	8,355.53	63.43	8,419.13	2,274.65	2,274.65
Miscellaneous.....	315,657.42	1,826,173.08	1,095,018.67	3,236,749.17	\$299,024.26	946,395.99	1,593,224.85	67,010.64	2,905,655.74	330,593.43
Total, executive.....	2,280,020.98	5,337,925.13	1,912,211.33	9,530,157.44	299,024.26	5,035,368.23	1,918,792.50	308,051.81	7,561,236.80	1,968,920.64
JUDICIAL.										
United States district court.....	3,587.71	47,210.00	7,031.07	57,828.78	.....	50,689.00	1,602.85	2,601.12	54,892.97	2,935.81
Insular courts.....	31,031.37	374,790.00	19,468.49	425,289.86	.....	390,369.26	12,032.02	7,342.94	409,764.22	15,525.64
Registrars of property.....	1,119.42	53,230.00	.....	54,349.42	.....	52,747.82	406.71	.....	53,154.53	1,194.89
Total, judicial.....	35,738.50	475,230.00	26,499.56	537,468.06	.....	493,806.08	14,061.58	9,944.06	517,811.72	19,656.34
Grand total.....	2,337,820.56	5,880,950.13	1,939,276.29	10,158,046.98	299,024.26	5,596,494.96	1,932,918.38	322,724.67	8,151,102.27	2,006,944.71

EXHIBIT No. 28.—Recapitulation by fiscal years.

Departments.	Balance un- expended July 1, 1914.	Appropri- ations effective since July 1, 1914. ¹	Repayments and transfers from other appropri- ations.	Total credits.	Debit balances, indefinite appropri- ations July 1, 1914.	Cash dis- bursements. ²	Transfers to other appropri- ations.	Lapses.	Total debits.	Balances unexpended June 30, 1915.
Fiscal year 1914-15.	\$4,033,225.13	\$146,919.32	\$4,180,144.45	.....	\$3,986,726.56	\$64,529.70	.....	\$4,051,256.26	\$128,888.19
Fiscal year 1913-14.	\$488,499.17	25,514.41	514,013.58	.....	51,382.71	263,268.09	.....	\$4,316,520.80	197,362.78
Fiscal year 1912-13.	63,031.13	3,382.15	68,413.28	.....	230.30	5,972.03	.....	\$68,413.28	.....
No fiscal year.	201,625.37	712,873.94	2,698,789.57	.....	740,900.30	37,141.98	.....	\$1,018,095.83	1,680,683.74
Interest of municipalities.	\$236,774.92	243,157.93	479,932.85	\$245,205.70	234,727.15	.....	.....	479,932.85	.....
Relief of school boards.	\$46,992.78	97,216.27	144,209.05	53,818.56	90,390.49	.....	.....	144,209.05	.....
Irrigation service advances.	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous.	1,262,331.93	710,212.27	1,972,544.20	.....	492,077.45	1,460,006.58	20,460.17	1,972,544.20	.....
Total.	2,337,820.56	5,882,950.13	1,939,276.29	10,158,046.98	299,024.26	5,596,434.96	1,932,918.38	322,724.67	8,151,102.27	2,006,944.71

¹ This column covers appropriations made during the legislative session of March, 1914, and subsequently, for the fiscal year 1914-15, to cover deficiencies of that year and other years, for no definite fiscal year, and in a litigation appropriations authorized during past and present years to meet expenditures from indefinite appropriations.

² Cash disbursements include advances to disbursing officers and not their net disbursements. They are required to repay all unexpended balances at the close of the year, and the amounts are included in the column for repayments. This is done to agree with the total of cash repayments and disbursements of Exhibit No. 24.

³ Although the balances of these appropriations can not, until July 1, 1915, be actually closed by surplus-fund warrants, as provided by law for appropriations that remain on the books of the auditor for more than two years after the expiration of the year for which they are made, the balances are no longer available for expenditure, and it is considered proper to show them in this way.

⁴ Appropriations canceled by surplus-fund warrants either by action of the legislature or due to the purpose for which appropriated having ceased to exist.

⁵ No appropriation warrants are necessary for these two appropriations, representing loans made to municipalities and school boards, because they are indefinite no-fiscal-year appropriations, and the repayment of the loans would close them. The credits by appropriations are given here to offset the debit balances in the accounts, which would otherwise falsely reduce the combined balances of all classes unexpended June 30, 1915.

EXHIBIT No. 29.—*Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, insular revenues, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1915, by years.*

[Not to be confused with accrued revenues, Exhibit No. 4, and accrued expenses, Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Balance on hand beginning of period.....	\$1,040,274.76	\$1,072,326.39	\$526,102.52	\$711,022.37	\$1,214,000.67	\$1,794,554.46	\$930,024.91	\$283,273.23
Customs.....	979,990.43	803,386.35	879,362.43	1,065,988.95	1,180,592.80	1,028,291.95	674,000.00	350,753.16
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	178,448.63	122,283.39	127,245.20	136,408.09	162,876.71	177,585.21	186,086.99	176,623.61
Excise taxes:								
Tobacco stamps.....	153,967.66	169,917.13	185,400.33	202,128.79	223,365.23	248,967.45	1,166,212.22	988,065.14
Other stamps.....	1,763,446.66	1,773,099.20	1,885,666.48	2,217,751.72	2,355,549.32	2,281,206.42	1,677,349.24	1,682,844.19
Inheritance taxes.....	7,752.52	10,942.08	25,460.51	15,614.42	36,440.06	24,897.74	25,867.05	33,431.65
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	46,659.77	52,037.03	60,634.59	66,352.88	71,072.16	65,635.98	68,797.68	74,640.28
Court fines and fees.....	71,465.50	71,985.62	75,709.54	98,775.40	129,979.30	120,048.82	115,836.11	100,529.15
Harbor and dock fees.....	36,195.71	35,099.91	38,697.59	50,926.81	54,165.26	17,126.37	21,936.27	23,467.78
Interest.....	62,405.06	58,502.21	88,778.06	41,779.59	63,750.51	83,863.21	84,780.49	93,655.53
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	926.89
Income tax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,417.59	70,636.55
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,423.87	110,478.55
Miscellaneous.....	66,354.81	78,573.33	85,181.68	91,462.19	189,639.88	334,920.87	279,252.20	2,271,090.41
Total insular revenue.....	3,366,686.75	3,175,740.25	3,451,836.41	3,986,745.84	4,558,803.83	4,382,544.02	4,753,902.70	5,977,102.89
Repayments on loans by municipalities and school boards:								
Cash.....	115,009.52	132,586.11	136,681.54	118,603.22	110,072.95	140,896.25	74,560.65	135,374.20
Bonds.....	38,704.06	240,634.62	48,221.17	49,649.36	82,966.78	150,207.32	962,000.00	205,000.00
Repayments and transfers.....	.....	.....	107,829.42	274,405.34	684,379.87	273,362.84	273,362.84	855,279.84
Bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation, repayments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,122.33	721,122.33	355,950.24
Total revenues and repayments.....	3,572,547.61	3,548,900.98	3,744,568.54	4,429,403.76	5,436,223.43	5,427,051.02	6,784,948.57	7,528,707.17
Total.....	4,612,822.37	4,621,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10	7,221,605.48	7,714,973.48	7,811,980.40

¹ This amount includes \$700,000 loan made by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank to The People of Porto Rico; \$768,019.74, part of proceeds from sale of \$1,000,000 public-improvement bonds; \$641,719.16, proceeds from sale of \$655,000 refunding bonds.

EXHIBIT No. 29.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, insular revenues, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1915, by years—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
LEGISLATIVE.									
Executive Council.....	\$28,304.88	\$28,232.91	\$29,395.25	\$30,008.52	\$31,824.18	\$31,039.56	\$44,552.50	\$50,324.02	\$35,876.10
Houses of delegates.....	25,997.36	21,421.61	25,692.62	23,475.62	25,667.74	25,141.82	30,325.57	41,898.24	29,934.77
Miscellaneous legislative.....									
Printing and publication of laws.....	978.80	1,377.20	1,933.13		3,104.68	2,491.99	2,129.07	2,070.72	1,449.78
Commission for study of employer's liability law.....								274.09	
EXECUTIVE.									
Insular police.....	415,646.44	422,864.92	499,905.94	466,666.06	446,967.49	416,923.96	482,919.20	528,303.20	438,490.82
Office of the governor and secretary.....	40,333.99	37,379.90	39,492.56	40,920.32	64,562.31	46,437.29	84,260.34	93,081.01	77,277.30
Office of attorney general.....	25,686.35	23,711.36	27,359.36	30,507.92	32,764.14	38,465.66	43,369.13	43,406.40	36,229.63
Office of the treasurer.....	198,393.83	191,418.52	206,068.24	208,469.98	237,096.78	226,051.66	267,303.84	280,783.48	230,568.12
Office of the auditor.....	28,307.20	35,333.51	42,001.32	40,384.32	46,861.27	48,703.87	74,038.69	69,278.49	62,213.69
Department of the interior:									
Office of the commissioner.....	48,365.24	60,704.84	94,452.93	94,326.51	82,563.66	95,954.04	119,910.38	109,723.19	87,531.09
Maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges.....	340,767.38	381,459.91	526,706.53	313,196.69	382,660.93	376,746.29	357,193.23	769,674.34	468,297.10
Maintenance and repair of public buildings.....	94,959.79	91,774.60	92,232.76	96,177.90	59,335.99	64,934.41	57,772.73	149,961.11	35,564.84
Insular telegraph.....	68,578.46	82,807.01	75,953.47	72,119.50	77,262.46	81,754.44	76,089.91	88,808.92	72,897.80
Construction, maintenance, and repair of harbor improvements.....									307.59
Miscellaneous.....	6,211.42	42,160.59	71,032.74	13,555.33	7,312.01	15,515.74	244,869.56	50,769.02	19,338.86
Department of education:									
Office of the commissioner.....	32,255.79	72,320.49	43,566.40	43,172.65	43,029.03	40,941.50	49,156.49	62,753.53	54,273.05
Public schools.....	578,808.86	603,367.67	812,362.94	76,981.53	804,599.58	881,376.13	922,100.82	1,640,824.34	1,257,611.46
University of Porto Rico.....	19,785.48	20,436.35	55,679.16	36,625.49	61,418.06	76,559.71	82,697.32	120,325.94	78,187.08
Miscellaneous (includes donations for educational buildings).....	20,670.28	28,824.03	62,487.47	45,336.35	26,072.06	24,762.11	30,743.54	97,798.58	87,744.68
Sanitation service:									
General.....	44,077.88	61,977.46	29,024.89	6,673.74	33,451.37	582,122.63	839,086.38	570,231.10	260,545.53
Suppression of anemia.....						166.00		15,242.53	9,840.66
Department of labor, charities, and correction:									
General.....	288,363.84	346,598.77	357,634.55	398,535.46	396,203.33	308,616.62	371,542.92	439,729.05	372,577.31
Maintenance of prisoners in municipal jails.....	9,713.44	13,344.67	12,660.81	15,204.82	14,758.65	14,154.84	12,935.72	12,665.48	12,977.17
Government of the island of Culebra.....							6,133.96	2,970.02	2,136.13
Porto Rico Code commission.....	5,786.75	5,926.63	7,102.13	607.42					
Civil service commission.....	6,993.60	11,468.72	9,993.09	9,993.09	11,501.32	9,385.80	13,556.48	10,066.82	8,355.53
Insular library.....	2,542.96	4,001.01	4,376.21	4,698.56	4,797.92	4,283.35	8,084.41	9,926.24	10,019.92

¹ Exclusive of bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation.

EXHIBIT No. 29.—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, insular revenues, from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1915, by years—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—Continued.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
EXECUTIVE—continued.									
Miscellaneous: ¹									
General.....	\$7,730.67	\$6,347.01	\$75,261.87	\$2,887.97	\$2,129.61	\$1,356.21		\$89,175.89	\$557,021.55
Election expenses.....	42,548.75	10,047.63	28,587.27	3,170.97	31,169.54	7,214.79		4,723.87	64,256.80
Insular fair ²								9,723.14	
Judicial.....	356,842.92	379,140.07	418,005.29	420,834.57	443,366.26	461,383.91		527,252.15	493,806.08
Miscellaneous (unassigned).....	43,802.86	33,346.12	27,827.02	93,460.57	158,563.93	127,687.61		20,371.21	
Purchases and expenses, bureau of supplies, printing and transportation.....	35,197.64	44,244.18	100,091.12	174,650.30	284,903.99	680,377.90		731,768.58	353,835.56
Loans to municipalities ³	119,817.63	292,993.63	173,335.14	39,849.89	19,200.00	32,700.00		427,508.25	234,727.15
Loans to school boards ⁴	21,250.00	71,674.01	100,284.90	29,643.14	17,385.86	294.60		156,379.11	90,390.49
Commercial and agricultural development.....								50,728.51	52,236.67
Other disbursements.....								2,500.00	
Repayments and transfers.....	288,158.30	86,208.99	43,172.11	42,543.50	95,591.31	152,122.20		150,871.79	1,544,234.90
Total disbursements, loans, repayments and transfers.....	3,219,885.19	3,511,599.20	4,095,184.85	3,559,648.89	3,926,425.46	4,855,669.64		7,431,700.25	7,140,669.86
Balance on hand June 30, 1915.....	1,049,643.35	1,101,223.17	526,102.52	711,022.37	1,214,000.67	1,794,554.46		283,273.23	575,310.54
Total.....	4,269,528.54	4,612,822.37	4,621,287.37	4,270,671.06	5,140,426.13	6,650,224.10		7,714,973.48	7,715,980.40

¹ See also loans to municipalities and school boards.² \$510.38 for buildings under department of interior.³ Under Miscellaneous executive, Exhibit No. 26.⁴ Miscellaneous executive, Exhibit No. 26.

NOTE.—There was paid out of insular revenues in 1907, \$9,368.59 and in 1908, \$28,896.78 for account of trust fund, the moneys having been taken up originally as insular revenues instead of trust-fund receipts, hence the difference between the balances carried forward for these years. This statement is stated in the form of previous years for comparison, and the classifications do not exactly agree with the statements of the current year. This and the following statement are not for income and expenses, but for cash receipts and disbursements, vastly different in their nature.

EXHIBIT No. 30.—*Comparative statement of excise stamp sales, detailed by sources, fiscal years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15.*

SCHEDULE A—EXCISE PROPER.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Distilled spirits:			
Domestic.....	\$939,570.05	\$983,910.40	\$943,033.50
Imported.....	33,099.22	31,981.00	30,036.02
Alcohol in medicine, cosmetics, etc.....	1,197.83	3,283.48	2,518.75
Total.....	973,817.10	1,019,177.88	975,588.27
Beer:			
Domestic.....	44,239.53	62,000.17	40,038.77
Imported.....	109,813.92	87,581.25	82,815.05
Total.....	154,083.45	149,581.42	122,853.82
Wine:			
Domestic.....		98.48	
Imported.....	65,602.41	54,827.44	48,363.85
Sparkling wine.....		1,525.80	2,219.15
Total.....	65,602.41	56,451.72	50,583.00
Champagne.....	4,873.47	5,373.50	1,421.25
Cigars.....	250,702.45	327,450.98	304,269.25
Cigarettes.....	576,784.96	753,390.24	678,160.33
Total.....	827,487.41	1,080,811.22	982,429.58
Picadura and fine-cut chewing tobacco:			
Excise stamps.....		5,252.41	1,121.02
Special stamps.....		11,274.54	5,635.56
Total.....		16,526.95	6,756.58
Perfumery:			
Domestic.....		3,499.25	4,358.02
Imported.....		12,672.00	9,926.03
Total.....		16,171.25	14,284.05
Patent medicine:			
Domestic.....	4,658.94	1,120.62	1,210.49
Imported.....	31,780.58	38,388.50	36,904.32
Total.....	36,439.52	39,509.12	38,114.81
Cosmetics, lotions, toilet water, etc.:			
Domestic.....		807.95	242.04
Imported.....		958.87	760.73
Total.....		1,766.82	1,002.77
Cards.....	1,990.77	3,741.77	7,368.00
Arms and ammunition.....	8,086.05	7,787.57	8,889.11
Total.....	10,076.82	11,529.34	16,257.11
Matches:			
Domestic.....	821.48		
Imported.....	48,762.05	31,420.50	37,040.76
Total.....	49,583.53	31,420.50	37,040.76
Total excise proper.....	2,121,963.71	2,428,349.72	2,246,332.00

EXHIBIT No. 30.—*Comparative statement of excise stamp sales, detailed by sources, fiscal years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15—Continued.*

SCHEDULE B—LICENSE TAXES.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Manufacturers:			
Distilleries.....	\$1,475.00	\$2,150.00	\$2,250.00
Rectifiers.....	16,075.00	18,225.00	16,425.00
Perfumery.....	179.00	1,312.50	1,382.50
Cigars.....	4,513.50	5,135.50	5,350.00
Cigarettes.....	6,000.00	3,800.00	3,300.00
Medicines.....	165.00	2 00	265.00
Wine.....	36.00	75.00	25.00
Stillis.....	10.00	35.00	30.00
Beer.....	75.00	100.00	100.00
Total.....	28,528.50	31,073.00	29,127.50
Wholesale dealers:			
Distilled spirits.....	25,200.00	16,350.00	14,975.00
Wine.....	15,299.00	7,687.00	6,187.50
Beer.....		6,825.00	6,162.50
Cigars.....	10,339.00	4,762.00	4,300.00
Cigarettes.....		7,799.50	8,300.00
Arms and ammunition.....	340.00	350.00	400.00
Perfumery.....	4,357.00	2,950.00	2,700.00
Denatured alcohol.....		105.00	120.00
Total.....	55,535.00	46,828.50	43,145.00
Retail dealers:			
Distilled spirits, wines, and beers.....	108,233.00	111,372.50	109,688.00
Cigars and cigarettes.....	67,680.50	63,874.00	63,933.75
Arms and ammunition.....	1,990.00	2,192.50	2,375.00
Perfumery.....	8,738.50	10,294.25	10,425.00
Peddlers, perfumery.....		1,288.75	1,100.00
Denatured alcohol.....		620.00	650.00
Total.....	186,642.00	189,642.00	188,171.75
Opium licenses.....			250.36
Billiards.....	4,877.00	5,897.00	5,767.50
Total Schedule B.....	275,582.50	273,440.50	266,462.11

SCHEDULE C—DOCUMENTARY.

Notarial instruments.....	\$59,283.67	\$57,170.97	\$78,087.75
Tax certificates.....	1,407.00	1,263.00	1,013.00
Registrars of property.....	69,956.20	78,124.90	76,159.65
Blank books.....	236.01	189.40	276.40
Law pamphlets.....	109.85	387.30	222.45
Administrative fines.....	3,233.20	2,962.71	2,332.50
Total.....	134,225.93	140,098.28	158,121.75
Industrial and commercial license taxes.....		462,603.75	1,853.75
Grand total.....	2,531,772.14	3,304,492.25	2,672,769.61

¹ Sales cover delinquent taxes for 1913-14. No tax assessed for 1914-15.

² The difference of \$1.03 between this total less ⁽¹⁾ and the total of excise and industrial and commercial license taxes in Exhibit No. 24 is caused by including \$5.50 as a receipt but not as a sale. Also the payment of \$8 under protest and the distribution of \$1.47 which was held in trust fund at the beginning of the year as protested. The former amount is shown as a sale and the latter as a receipt.

EXHIBIT No. 31.—Statement of trust fund receipts and disbursements from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1915, by years.

[Not to be confused with expense accounts of Exhibit No. 5.]

RECEIPTS.

Description.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Balance June 30, 1915.
Balance on hand at beginning of period.....	\$930,366.04	\$3,172,679.92	\$2,913,025.84	\$2,801,443.58	\$1,328,828.68	\$1,452,382.18	\$1,154,065.08	.....
Municipal bond redemption tax:								
San Juan.....	72,509.58	78,007.80	93,315.77	77,757.05	26,911.00	33,096.66	33,398.47	.....
Mayaguez.....	25,439.94	25,853.42	27,915.66	29,497.37	14,329.99	15,499.88	1,427.79	.....
Ponce.....	23,199.49	24,229.78	23,698.36	25,670.37	15,255.06	15,284.80	15,045.28	.....
Arceibo.....	9,085.25	9,901.29	11,508.29	15,552.82	7,087.89	6,341.87	7,467.21	.....
Municipal property tax:								
General fund.....	734,003.61	764,777.56	820,942.53	981,185.03	879,503.88	922,334.63	1,064,272.79	.....
Road fund.....	82,158.65	85,423.61	90,972.19	109,329.14	119,583.24	124,507.33	117,519.07	.....
School fund.....	271,966.05	283,400.29	303,971.43	363,504.97	395,178.46	415,283.76	394,276.61	.....
School tax.....	106,016.24	120,444.91	130,476.33	160,500.17	175,960.10	181,660.49	173,014.12	.....
Public improvement fund.								
Construction of harbor improvements at San Juan.....							209,791.64	.....
San Juan Harbor fund.								
Insular bond redemption tax.....	119,678.21	125,358.41	135,693.02	177,270.43	100,657.11	200,305.05	205,648.60	.....
Taxes paid under protest.....					31,245.37	30,325.81	26,615.94	.....
Irrigation fund.....	3,014,966.67	19,005.19	14,109.33	119,814.07	175,993.09	184,554.72	175,213.04	.....
University fund.....	16,350.20	18,350.00	22,690.49	90,849.12	45,533.37	84,552.50	46,176.43	.....
University agricultural fund.....	35,000.00	40,387.74	103,465.35	5,323.10	1,150,815.77	782,989.65	536,069.84	.....
University income fund.....				50,425.00	1,543.39	5,796.98	5,796.98	.....
Permanent university fund.....					51,656.62	50,402.62	50,261.62	.....
Funds for insular fair.....				32,970.18	7,132.31	9.15	892.39	.....
School building fund.....	4,951.71	6,397.85	6,565.53	7,987.53	3,478.40	1,514.25	106.88	.....
School extension in Porto Rico.....					7,523.71	9,299.56	9,400.15	.....
Sanitation fund.								
Sanitation fund for suppression of epidemics.....	6,043.88	2,862.50	2,075.00	2,160.51	439.49	591.35		.....
Miscellaneous.....	6,166.34	48.36	50.00	208.44				.....
Municipal bond funds.								
School-board bond funds.....				10,800.00	7,071.29	22,832.61	2,305.80	.....
Industrial and commercial licenses.....							40,216.15	.....
Redemption of municipal bonds.....							9,357.13	.....
Redemption of school-board bonds.....						203,280.30	69,955.11	.....
Proceeds of sale of insular bonds for road construction.....						34,602.03	26,500.00	.....
Redemption certificates, indebtedness.....	14.30		427,732.59	16,729.20	4,031.74	399.70	148.50	.....

In this amount is included \$2.55 sent by the municipality of Mayaguez to cover a refund of taxes improperly collected.

[illegible]

¹ These balances can not be obtained by using only the receipts and disbursements opposite the names of the funds, because the transfers affecting them are not distributed, but in a lump sum near the foot of the receipts, and also the disbursements.

EXHIBIT No. 32.—Estimated insular revenue cash income, appropriation assets, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1916.**ESTIMATED CASH INCOME AND APPROPRIATION ASSETS.**

Treasurer's estimate of cash income:		
Customs.....	\$350,000.00	
Excise taxes.....	2,620,500.00	
Property taxes.....	180,000.00	
Telephone and telegraph receipts.....	70,000.00	
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110,000.00	
Fee and fines, in insular and United States courts.....	190,000.00	
Interest on loans to municipalities and school boards.....	65,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	35,000.00	
Miscellaneous income.....	55,000.00	
Income taxes.....	70,000.00	
Inheritance taxes.....	20,000.00	
Harbor and dock fees.....	20,000.00	
Total.....	3,685,500.00	
Less reserve for income billed.....	7,278.10	
		\$3,678,221.90
Appropriation assets at July 1, 1915:		
Loans to municipalities and school boards (repayable to indefinite appropriations).....	\$283,767.70	
Proceeds public improvement bonds.....	284,526.27	
Irrigation service advances.....	100,000.00	
Cash available for insular revenue expenditures—		
With depositaries (see Exhibit No. 24).....	575,310.54	
Less notes payable.....	\$800,000.00	
Paid.....	400,000.00	
	400,000.00	
		175,310.54
Bills for collection—		
Repayable to appropriations.....	28,658.79	
Income billed.....	7,278.10	
		35,936.89
Estimated deficit June 30, 1916.....		\$4,557,763.30
		284,162.88
		4,841,926.18

APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation balances at July 1, 1915:		
Fiscal year 1915-16—Unexpended balances.....	\$3,683,322.68	
Fiscal year 1914-15—		
Unexpended balances.....	\$128,888.19	
Bills for collection repayable.....	33.73	
	128,921.92	
Less estimated lapses.....	100,000.00	
		28,921.92
Fiscal year 1913-14—		
Unexpended balances.....	197,362.78	
Bills for collection repayable.....	606.67	
	197,969.45	
Less estimated lapses.....	180,000.00	
		17,969.45

¹ This amount includes 50 per cent of court fines, approximately \$20,000, to be transferred to University of Porto Rico. Included in the indefinite appropriation estimate of \$135,000.

² These items were included in "Miscellaneous income" in last year's report.

³ The appropriations for these loans known as "Relief of municipalities" and "Relief of school boards" are revolving indefinite appropriations. The two amounts composing this balance are carried as debit balances in the appropriations mentioned because no amount can be fixed for the appropriations in advance for the reason that loans of an indefinite amount are authorized by law. Instead of considering the total of loans outstanding as an asset of the appropriations that, when converted into cash, will create appropriations equal in amount to the repayments made by the municipalities and school boards, the better practice now seems to be to treat the sums of such repayments as offsets to the debits. The repayments when all loans shall have been repaid will equal the expenditures, and no appropriation warrant will be necessary to close the appropriations, as is the case with nonrevolving indefinite appropriations.

⁴ This amount remains in the trust fund "Proceeds public improvement bonds," and as expenditures are made for public improvements from "No fiscal year" appropriations the amount thereof will be transferred from the trust fund to the general fund.

⁵ This amount was advanced to the irrigation service in accordance with act No. 128, sec. 31, approved Aug. 8, 1913, to pay interest on bonds at June 30, 1915; same will be repaid to the general fund when a new bond issue is sold.

⁶ At present it is estimated that \$100,000 of this balance will lapse June 30, 1917, at the expiration of the two-year limit for carrying balances of fiscal year appropriations. The money can not be spent for other than obligations incurred during the year ending June 30, 1915.

⁷ Of this amount \$180,000 will probably not be disbursed, as practically all obligations of the year have been paid.

EXHIBIT No. 32.—Estimated insular revenue cash income, appropriation assets, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1916—Continued.**ESTIMATED CASH INCOME AND APPROPRIATION ASSETS.****Treasurer's estimate of cash income:**

No fiscal year—		
Unexpended balances.....	\$1,680,693.74	
Bills for collection repayable.....	28,018.39	
	<u>1,708,712.13</u>	
Less estimated lapses.....	732,000.00	\$976,712.13
Indefinite—Estimated nonreimbursable expenditures to		
June 30, 1916.....		<u>135,000.00</u>
		<u>\$4,841,926.18</u>

¹ In the neighborhood of \$732,000 of the "No fiscal year" appropriations have stood on the books for periods varying from two to seven years for such purposes as the construction of an insular capitol, the purchase of bonds for a tourist hotel, etc., the expenditures from which are not of urgent necessity. An issue of bonds has been floated to secure the capital necessary for construction work, the balance of the proceeds remaining being shown among the appropriation assets.

EXHIBIT No. 33.—*Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1914-15.*

[Detailed report of expenditures from appropriation to June 30, 1915, as per voucher record book.]

Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Field force.				Broken stone.		Placing stone.	Cleaning ditches.	Removing land slides.
			Traveling Inspectors.	Capataces and Str. Ks.	Police capataces.	Mechanics.	Contract.	Furnishing.			
	DISTRICT No. 1.										
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	0-36		\$935.00	\$645.00	\$295.00	\$4,440.20	\$8,796.60	\$7,569.14	\$1,319.72	\$29.06
2	Cataño-Manatí.....	0-18		315.00	70.00			27.40	337.45	1,055.75	51.29
2	Manatí-Arecibo.....	18-51		460.00	35.00	225.00	1,392.00	67.55	1,998.36	618.06	72.45
2	Cataño-Pueblo Viejo.....	51-82		440.00	70.00		1,600.00	241.90	1,650.88	788.43	9.22
2		0-5		40.00	40.00			75.60	79.52	568.43	2.56
3	Rio Piedras-Humacao, via Fajardo.	0-30		440.00	40.00			9.31	363.60	88.62	
3		30-57		482.00	250.00	100.00	1,820.00	586.93	3,504.80	635.44	1.60
3		57-83		345.00	460.00	50.00		2,272.82	2,372.82	1,238.72	
3		0-4		440.00	100.00			31.16	176.90	93.39	
3	Ramal Lolza.....	0-4		477.50			1,325.41	1,027.36	2,632.18	535.11	43.12
5	Caguas-Humacao.....	0-20		179.67				463.75	674.11	107.30	81.70
5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	0-10		217.50				416.45	361.17	291.70	220.88
5	Comerio-Barranquitas.....	27-44		162.16			2,118.76		1,642.40	490.83	18.85
7	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	0-10			90.00	210.00		35.00	33.91		
7	Las Piedras-San Lorenzo.....	0-6		280.00	265.00	735.00		3,737.09	2,982.04	408.14	824.57
9	Bayamon-Cruces-Corral.....	0-27		60.00	180.00		1,217.88	709.71	1,750.54	433.48	251.82
10	Reyes-Cruces-Corral.....	0-22		480.00			1,137.12	24.00	930.13	50.92	263.70
11	Ramal Mavis.....	0-11		20.00				2.10	74.91	5.33	8.48
20	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	0-5		225.00							
21	Ramal Naranjito.....	0-8									
22	Las Cruces-Cidra.....	0-7					1,029.00	15.00	48.20	117.84	196.50
23	Ramal Trujillo Alto.....	0-12								119.56	1.35
	Nagua-o-Juncos.....	0-4		200.00				49.29	334.77	174.08	5.00
	Vega Raja-Morevis.....	0-4		200.00				396.64	258.63	104.72	12.23
	Ramal Florida.....								334.43	78.20	47.80
	Martin Pe'ia-Bayamon.....								16.84	74.90	6.58
	Vieques Road.....							1,274.41	3,627.49	28.56	
	General expenses.....							10.65	179.97	249.09	
	Purchase of machinery, etc.....				340.00				183.80		
			\$2,420.00								
	Total, district No. 1.....		2,420.00	6,316.83	2,885.00	1,755.00	16,080.37	21,110.66	32,921.22	9,767.86	2,146.26

District No. 2.

1	San Juan-Ponce	{ 61-92 92-118	402.50	300.00	210.00	3,588.53	415.26	242.00
2	Ponce-Yauco	{ 118-134 0-34	420.00	12.00		844.42	386.25	
3	Ponce-Humacao	{ 0-10 10-44	414.67	30.00		2,570.12	340.77	61.40
4	Cayey-Guayama	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
5	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
6	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
7	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
8	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
9	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
10	Ponce-Arecibo	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
11	Villalba-Ciales	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
12	Alto Banderes-Jayuya	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
13	Alfonso-Barros	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
14	Yauco-Lares	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
15	Coamo Spring	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
16	General expenses	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
17	Purchase of machinery, etc.	{ 0-10 10-44	420.00			2,582.92	340.22	
18	Total, district No. 2		5,950.67	823.00	770.00	23,658.76	7,132.48	3,410.52
19	Total, district No. 2		5,950.67	823.00	770.00	23,658.76	7,132.48	3,410.52
20	Total, district No. 2		5,950.67	823.00	770.00	23,658.76	7,132.48	3,410.52
21	Total, district No. 2		5,950.67	823.00	770.00	23,658.76	7,132.48	3,410.52
22	Aguedilla-Camuy	{ 0-42 0-12	520.00	385.00	50.00	6,222.37	2,957.61	43.43
23	Mayaguez-Asasco	{ 0-12 0-29	440.00		420.00	612.97	384.25	9.32
24	Mayaguez-Yauco	{ 0-29 29-45	355.00		300.00	2,251.45	793.04	63.62
25	Camuy-Arecibo	{ 42-56 0-5	430.00		60.00	68.62	88.18	74.08
26	Aguedilla-Aguada	{ 0-5 0-18	121.33			76.51	267.97	197.79
27	Aguedilla-Adjuntas	{ 0-18 18-51	67.50			2,793.00	694.68	218.67
28	Mayaguez-Las Marias	{ 0-15 0-27	472.50	335.00		1,007.85	605.48	468.64
29	Arecibo-Lares	{ 0-27 0-15	430.00	360.00		2,777.24	339.71	402.82
30	Consumo-Maricao	{ 0-12 0-12	220.00		120.00	1,148.60	623.89	779.20
31	Ramail'lo Rojo	{ 0-6 0-6	60.00			1,288.63	260.05	276.71
32	Lajas-Guanica	{ 0-6 0-17	202.50			238.06	260.05	
33	Mayaguez-Las Vegas	{ 0-17 0-4	360.00			237.92	260.05	
34	Ca o Rojo-San German	{ 0-4 0-2	22.50			296.53	178.02	578.08
35	San German-Lajas	{ 0-2 0-3			360.00	66.50	118.36	
36	Asasco-San Sebastian	{ 0-3 0-3				942.11	1,019.26	124.25
37	Aguedilla-Asasco	{ 0-3 0-3				40.40	63.70	6.00
38	Mayaguez Correccional	{ 0-3 0-3				885.23	1,023.03	255.51
39	General expenses	{ 0-3 0-3					33.32	
40	Purchase of machinery, etc.	{ 0-3 0-3						
41	Total, district No. 3		4,201.33	1,090.00	1,310.00	21,141.44	10,245.60	3,552.07
42	Total, district No. 3		4,201.33	1,090.00	1,310.00	21,141.44	10,245.60	3,552.07
43	Total, district No. 3		4,201.33	1,090.00	1,310.00	21,141.44	10,245.60	3,552.07
44	Total, district No. 3		4,201.33	1,090.00	1,310.00	21,141.44	10,245.60	3,552.07
45	Grand total		16,468.83	4,498.00	3,835.00	77,721.42	27,145.94	9,111.85
46	Grand total		16,468.83	4,498.00	3,835.00	77,721.42	27,145.94	9,111.85
47	Grand total		16,468.83	4,498.00	3,835.00	77,721.42	27,145.94	9,111.85
48	Grand total		16,468.83	4,498.00	3,835.00	77,721.42	27,145.94	9,111.85

EXHIBIT No. 33.—Construction, maintenance, and repair of public roads and bridges, fiscal year 1914-15.

[Detailed report of expenditures from appropriation to June 30, 1915, as per voucher record book.]

Road No.	Sections.	Kilometers.	Machinery, etc.		Miscellaneous.	Bridges and culverts.		Sprinkling apparatus.	Traveling expenses.	Office force.	Totals.
			Purchase.	Repairing.		New construction.	Repairing.				
DISTRICT No. 1.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	{ 0-36 36-61 61-82	\$18.93	\$197.47	\$1,006.90		\$1,910.54	\$7,363.53			\$34,228.03
2	Cataño-Manatí.....	{ 0-18 18-31 31-51		44.97 2.00	13.35 14.91		13.86 120.71	1,283.35			1,976.21
2	Manatí-Arecibo.....	{ 18-51 51-82 82-100			26.96		108.45				3,882.79
2	Cataño-Pueblo Viejo.....	{ 0-5 5-30 30-67		1.60			365.74	140.34			1,348.28
3	Rio Piedras-Humacao, via Fajardo.....	{ 0-30 30-67 67-85	15.30 2.85 1.07	32.57 30.46	94.17 304.97		62.31 808.66	2,772.91	\$17.13		10,354.43
3	Ramal Loiza.....	{ 0-6 6-29 29-44	1.61 6.04		45.21 1.44		3,117.29		10.40		7,855.14
5	Caguas-Humacao.....	{ 0-29 29-44 44-55		13.15	481.41		25.44		1.25		4,014.72
5	Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	{ 0-10 10-27 27-44			10.78		397.09				6,849.52
5	Comerio-Barraquitoas.....	{ 0-10 10-27 27-44			8.00		76.10				1,386.00
7	Caguas-San Lorenzo.....	{ 0-10 10-27 27-44	.48	42.40	17.13		173.47		5.00		5,381.83
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	{ 0-27 27-44 44-55			131.57		662.73				68.91
10	Reyes Católicos-Corozal.....	{ 0-19 19-22 22-33	.64	10.00	27.14		2.00				10,026.44
11	Manatí-Guiales.....	{ 0-22 22-33 33-44		23.52	1.17		1.28				4,643.21
20	Ramal Morovis.....	{ 0-11 11-22 22-33			.50		13.46				2,911.84
22	Las Cruces-Oldra.....	{ 0-5 5-16 16-27					226.40				334.34
22	Ramal Trujillo Alto.....	{ 0-8 8-19 19-30					92.33				1,604.51
23	Naguabo-Luncos.....	{ 0-7 7-18 18-29					142.09				606.18
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34					4.50				706.96
	Ramal Florida.....	{ 0-4 4-15 15-26			13.60						1,057.07
	Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34		69.78	83.88		108.76		41.55		16.42
	Vieques Road.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34	1.33	1,798.77	725.31		28.26				5,224.12
	General expenses.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34	1,092.30						1,020.53	\$2,521.67	764.17
	Purchase of machinery, etc.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34									8,808.52
	Total, district No. 1.....	{ 0-12 12-23 23-34	1,140.58	2,266.69	3,193.32		8,513.92	11,540.13	1,095.86	2,521.67	125,378.37
DISTRICT No. 2.											
1	San Juan-Ponce.....	{ 61-92 92-118 118-134		122.15	46.40		461.47				8,097.78
		{ 92-118 118-134 134-150		13.00	20.83		19.75				2,565.67
		{ 118-134 134-150 150-166	.80	128.09	170.75		483.15	28.38			3,756.47

2	Ponce-Yauro.....	0-34	38.63	284.11	31.25	4.59	.....	4,471.92
3	Ponce-Tumaco.....	0-10	276.77	51.57	83.25	.....	.....	3,249.40
4	Cayey-Guayama.....	0-44	43.77	51.11	263.32	.....	.....	3,485.09
5	Ponce-Arecibo.....	0-15	150.00	6.41	34.26	.....	.....	4,051.09
6	Villalba-Ciales.....	0-17	10.26	108.26	232.12	15.55	.....	6,752.52
7	Alto Banderas-Jayuya.....	0-27	160.20	36.09	54.02	.....	.....	2,004.20
8	Yabonito-Barros.....	0-30	1.55	5.46	75.85	5.00	.....	950.36
9	Yauco-Lares.....	0-32	81.20	29.98	403.33	.....	.....	5,404.25
10	Coamo-Spring.....	0-36	77.16	24.16	260.00	.....	.....	7,164.29
11	Ponce-Arecibo.....	0-40	19.96	13.19	27.00	.....	.....	7,003.97
12	Villalba-Ciales.....	0-42	3.60	5.00	46.00	.....	.....	506.70
13	Alto Banderas-Jayuya.....	0-44	4.75	161.33	55.59	.....	.....	3,893.04
14	Yabonito-Barros.....	0-46	.....	76.74	443.03	.....	.....	6,049.89
15	Yauco-Lares.....	0-48	.....	27.25	16.99	.....	.....	198.93
16	Coamo-Spring.....	0-50	.....	31	12.40	.....	.....	867.91
17	General expenses.....	0-52	1,798.44	1,278.45	29.24	1,136.41	2,521.68	9,265.01
18	Purchase of machinery, etc.....	0-54	1,039.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036.70
19	Total, district No. 2.....	0-56	1,215.02	2,399.40	3,036.02	32.97	1,156.96	82,589.09
DISTRICT NO. 3.								
2	Aguadilla-Camuy.....	0-42	67.89	134.87	466.51	.....	.....	20,649.43
3	Mayaguez-Añasco.....	0-12	282.16	195.57	320.76	.....	.....	5,312.78
4	Mayaguez-Yauro.....	0-20	26.99	135.61	278.98	.....	.....	10,222.75
5	Mayaguez-Añasco.....	0-28	18.00	45.74	237.83	.....	.....	1,316.53
6	Camuy-Arecibo.....	0-36	.....	13.97	29.32	.....	.....	9,881.96
7	Aguadilla-Aguada.....	0-44	24.00	87.47	236.16	.....	.....	4,863.33
8	Aguadilla-Aguada.....	0-52	62.85	214.53	440.14	.....	.....	9,377.49
9	Mayaguez-Las Marias.....	0-18	13.70	28.21	114.66	.....	.....	3,867.52
10	Arecibo-Lares.....	0-26	36.02	22.71	178.23	.....	.....	5,402.85
11	Consumo-Maricao.....	0-34	7.25	77.21	24.90	.....	.....	1,497.97
12	Ramal Cabo Rojo.....	0-42	.....	55.95	37.75	.....	.....	1,250.44
13	Lajas-Guanica.....	0-50	.....	.....	11.12	.....	.....	2,229.92
14	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....	0-58	.....	26.19	513.68	.....	.....	3,563.50
15	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	0-66	16.65	18.16	566.42	.....	.....	3,319.19
16	San German-Lajas.....	0-74	.....	.....	74.67	.....	.....	3,791.76
17	Añasco-San Sebastian.....	0-82	68.38	116.29	437.44	.....	.....	10,107.75
18	Aguadilla-Añasco.....	0-90	1.33	20.08	29.24	943.41	2,521.65	10,114.02
19	Mayaguez Correccional.....	0-98	991.69	960.18	.....	.....	.....	991.69
20	General expenses.....	0-106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,881.01
21	Purchase of machinery, etc.....	0-114	1,000.12	2,608.32	1,957.33	.....	.....	303,848.47
22	Total, district No. 3.....	0-122	3,355.72	7,745.76	15,527.43	11,573.10	3,196.23	7,565.00
23	Grand total.....	0-130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No.	Sections.	Total lengths.	Lengths maintained.	Spread of tarvia.	Tools, purchase and repairs.	Landslides, cleaning, etc.		Bridges and culverts, repairs.	Overseer and foremen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
						Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.					
	Lajas-Guanica.		2.0	2.0								
	Mayaguez-Correcional.		3.4	3.4								
	Barceloneta-Fajardo.		10.0	3.0								
	Total.....		1,144.4	1,107.2	18,726.48	82,546.58	109,388.21		1.32	85,354.48	75,117.97	.88
1	San Juan-Ponce Playa.....	Kilom. 134.0	128.5	\$7,391.91	\$539.39	\$1,903.81	\$38.16	\$2,888.77	\$2,232.50	\$1,327.60	\$50,133.04	\$390.14
2	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Mayaguez).....	248.4	248.4	1,403.69	644.38	9,444.91	38.02	4,559.54	3,768.50	1,168.85	69,446.19	279.57
3	Rio Piedras-Ponce (via Fajardo).....	201.6	193.3	2,777.50	1,252.37	4,717.77	24.40	4,603.21	2,939.00	663.70	42,876.60	221.81
4	Cavey-Guayama.....	27.0	26.2	51.65	55.33	738.92	28.20	54.02	480.00	36.09	2,328.42	88.87
5	Barraquitas-Umacao.....	55.9	53.8	55.33	55.33	1,369.90	25.46	51.79	484.67	500.19	11,771.95	218.62
6	Ponce-Arecibo.....	80.9	80.9	120.08	67.08	3,602.89	44.53	768.18	1,460.00	72.79	22,525.06	278.43
7	Caguas-Las Piedras (via San Lorenzo).....	16.4	16.4	40.97	67.08	2,691.44	54.92	173.47	1,620.16	17.13	5,260.04	320.73
8	Aguadilla-Adjuntas.....	51.0	49.0	9.17	9.17	1,233.01	46.52	662.73	280.00	131.57	10,025.44	378.31
9	Bayamon-Comerio.....	27.3	26.5	11.18	9.17	685.30	35.32	2.00	60.00	27.14	4,463.75	230.09
10	Toa Alta-Barros (via Corozal).....	20.2	19.4	23.52	23.52	729.96	24.25	47.28	515.00	6.17	3,135.04	104.15
11	Manati-Juana Diaz (via Ciales).....	30.2	30.1	12.77	12.77	2,145.62	46.84	203.13	640.00	99.92	8,813.47	192.54
12	Mayaguez-Arecibo (via Las Marias).....	45.8	45.8	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	46.29	37.75	60.00	55.95	1,570.97	135.42
13	Consumo-Maricao.....	11.6	11.6	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	39.47	498.62	604.50	238.07	9,935.43	205.70
14	Adjuntas-Alibonito (via Barros).....	48.5	48.3	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	39.47	498.62	604.50	238.07	9,935.43	205.70
15	Yauco-Lares.....	16.0	6.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	25.78	16.99	350.00	26.49	1,085.93	33.15
16	Mayaguez-Las Vegas.....	19.3	19.3	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	39.17	513.68	202.50	2,329.89	120.72	120.72
17	Mayaguez-Cabo Rojo.....	5.7	5.7	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	15.74	11.12	202.50	1,199.77	210.48	210.48
18	Cabo Rojo-San German.....	6.2	6.2	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	20.35	641.09	220.00	4,419.17	712.76	712.76
19	Morovis Branch.....	12.0	11.6	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	1.19	13.46	220.00	50.50	326.68	28.16
20	Coamo-Santa Isabel.....	5.0	5.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	14.74	12.40	225.00	.31	867.91	173.58
21	Las Cruces-Nidra.....	8.2	8.2	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	29.84	92.33	225.00	1,664.51	202.98	202.98
22	Trujillo Alto Branch.....	6.1	6.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	9.74	92.33	200.00	606.18	101.03	101.03
23	Naguabo-Juncos.....	12.0	12.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	25.44	25.44	200.00	766.96	63.91	63.91
	Canovanas-Loiza.....	7.0	7.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	9.33	1.44	200.00	1.44	26.88	3.84
	Vega Baja-Morovis.....	13.5	13.5	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	9.33	108.76	200.00	1,057.07	78.30	78.30
	Vieques Road.....	5.0	5.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	49.81	1.20	20.00	722.82	141.56	141.56
	Naranjito Road.....	6.1	6.1	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	51.53	50.96	20.00	334.34	54.80	54.80
	Ahasco-San Sebastian.....	3.0	3.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	23.26	3.00	20.00	319.19	106.36	106.36
	Ramal Guayanilla.....	1.8	1.8	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	28.56	83.88	20.00	5,014.34	2,279.24	2,279.24
	Martin Peda-Bayamon.....	2.2	2.2	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	55.26	55.26	20.00	55.26	27.63	27.63
	Lajas-Guanica.....	2.0	2.0	50.96	50.96	1,906.57	27.63	27.63	20.00	55.26	27.63	27.63

EXHIBIT No. 34.—*Expenditures for maintenance of insular roads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915—Continued.*

No.	Sections.	Total lengths.	Lengths maintained.	Spread of larvia.	Tools, purchase and repairs.	Landslides, cleaning, etc.		Bridges and culverts, repairs.	Overseer and foremen.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average cost of maintenance per kilometer.
						Cost.	Average cost per kilometer.					
		<i>Kilom.</i>	<i>Kilom.</i>									
	Mayaguez Correccional.....	3.4	3.4			\$33.32	\$9.80	\$54.35		\$20.08	\$107.75	\$31.69
	Barceloneta-Florida.....	10.0	5.0			81.48	16.29	4.50		13.60	99.58	19.91
	Total.....	1,144.4	1,107.2	\$11,573.10	\$2,910.91	38,867.79	35.10	17,484.76	\$16,468.83	4,780.82	276,592.39	249.81
	Repayments.....										13,859.38	
											262,733.01	
	General expenses:											
	Inspection.....										11,096.71	
	Machinery repairs.....										6,681.84	
	Tools, purchased.....										1,277.59	
	Office force.....										5,295.00	
	Miscellaneous.....										2,964.94	
	Total.....										289,989.09	261.91

NOTE.—\$5,014.34 expended in construction Martin Peña-Bayamon Road. Repayment to appropriation, \$13,859.38.

EXHIBIT No. 35.—*Cost of road maintenance.*

Character of work.	Averages.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Cubic meters broken stone delivered, per kilometer.....	99.05	70.07	85.67	64.87	81.23	93.58	75.12
Cost per cubic meter.....	\$1.51	\$1.20	\$1.55	\$1.68	\$1.42	\$1.65	\$1.32
Cubic meters broken stone placed, per kilometer.....	94.62	71.44	67.84	68.21	52.11	97.68	77.67
Cost of placing per cubic meter.....	\$0.78	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.89	\$0.78	\$0.84	\$0.88
Cost of inspection and overseeing, per kilometer.....	\$50.77	\$51.64	\$38.93	\$34.42	\$40.57	\$30.13	\$24.89
Cost of machinery and tools, per kilometer.....	\$6.50	\$3.17	\$3.65	\$25.69	\$27.81	\$12.94	\$9.81
Cost of spreading tarvia, per kilometer.....				\$377.88	\$523.81	\$137.97	\$289.32
Cost of cleaning, per kilometer.....	\$35.75	\$63.28	\$40.09	\$37.30	\$30.53	\$32.76	\$35.10
Cost of repair of bridges, per kilometer.....	\$12.71	\$24.18	\$26.51	\$11.25	\$20.91	\$15.72	\$15.79
Cost of miscellaneous, per kilometer.....	\$4.66	\$4.79	\$4.54	\$8.28	\$8.64	\$6.69	\$6.99
Cost of live stock, carts, harness, etc., per kilometer.....					\$27.23	\$7.85	
Cost of office force, per kilometer.....							\$4.72

Character of work.	Percentage of total cost.						
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Cubic meters broken stone delivered, per kilometer.....	45.14	29.90	43.70	36.16	32.65	47.33	36.01
Cubic meters broken stone placed, per kilometer.....	21.59	18.67	18.99	20.17	18.44	23.46	24.72
Cost of inspection and overseeing, per kilometer.....	15.30	18.09	18.76	11.39	11.45	8.58	9.08
Cost of machinery and tools, per kilometer.....	1.96	1.11	1.23	8.49	7.85	3.66	3.57
Cost of spreading tarvia, per kilometer.....				4.98	3.48	0.97	3.81
Cost of cleaning, per kilometer.....	10.77	22.11	13.15	12.36	8.6	9.32	12.79
Cost of repair of bridges, per kilometer.....	3.84	8.45	8.68	5.72	5.9	4.46	5.75
Cost of miscellaneous, per kilometer.....	1.40	1.67	1.99	2.73	3.96	2.22	2.55
Cost of live stock, carts, harness, etc., per kilometer.....					7.67		
Cost of office force, per kilometer.....							1.72
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Fiscal year.	Kilometers maintained.	Total cost.	Cost per kilometer.
1908-9.....	900.6	\$298,852	\$331.84
1909-10.....	971.6	278,152	286.49
1910-11.....	974.0	296,943	304.86
1911-12.....	991.5	301,870	304.42
1912-13.....	1,060.0	332,055	313.26
1913-14.....	1,067.7	374,725	331.50
1914-15.....	1,107.2	289,989	261.91

EXHIBIT No. 36.—*Collections, by division of harbors and docks, at the several ports of the island of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Month.	San Juan.	Ponce.	Mayaguez.	Arroyo.	Humacao.	Total.
1914.						
July.....	\$2,381.23	\$593.80	\$288.55	\$315.11	\$162.32	\$3,741.01
August.....	1,938.44	733.82	471.56	74.43	72.91	3,291.16
September.....	1,814.96	440.61	276.52	90.62	53.74	2,676.45
October.....	2,530.32	382.53	272.73	163.19	86.17	3,434.94
November.....	2,377.98	679.74	268.51	57.00	48.05	3,431.28
December.....	2,094.62	551.44	310.41	102.51	64.28	3,123.26
1915.						
January.....	2,139.29	868.84	515.54	366.05	259.51	4,149.23
February.....	1,950.99	496.03	369.49	151.87	197.11	3,165.49
March.....	2,070.82	609.26	254.42	299.59	268.03	3,502.12
April.....	1,994.01	459.36	332.55	90.46	162.42	3,038.80
May.....	2,307.79	420.37	169.02	155.87	105.65	3,158.70
June.....	1,843.26	318.72	221.25	127.33	155.39	2,665.95
Total.....	25,443.71	6,554.52	3,750.55	1,994.03	1,635.58	39,378.39

Month.	Fajardo.	Aguadilla.	Arecibo.	Guanica.	Guayanilla.	Total.
1914.						
July.....	\$209.04	\$173.90	\$143.49	\$144.73	.....	\$671.16
August.....	60.57	129.15	74.46	129.04	\$6.88	410.10
September.....	88.28	122.60	170.36	84.80	53.50	519.54
October.....	45.58	90.67	96.68	140.96	.....	373.89
November.....	73.10	112.72	46.40	123.41	.....	355.63
December.....	68.25	191.64	58.89	504.47	.....	823.25
1915.						
January.....	186.21	185.12	58.99	645.99	27.52	1,103.83
February.....	105.61	91.88	140.41	750.00	20.63	1,108.53
March.....	97.34	178.85	78.89	769.99	.....	1,125.07
April.....	104.33	103.83	179.71	959.78	77.08	1,404.73
May.....	82.01	114.32	124.79	582.92	61.25	965.29
June.....	114.87	60.02	98.94	408.25	.....	682.08
Total.....	1,235.19	1,554.70	1,272.01	5,224.34	246.86	48,911.49

EXHIBIT No. 37.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1915.*

TELEGRAPH.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	14,040	\$5,815.14	\$3,504.60	\$2,310.54	.....
August.....	12,981	4,657.66	1,113.64	3,544.02	.....
September.....	11,955	3,976.00	4,096.43	.....	\$120.43
October.....	13,063	4,383.39	6,771.08	.....	2,387.69
November.....	13,317	4,774.57	1,433.25	3,341.32	.....
December.....	12,996	4,145.31	4,037.46	107.85	.....
January.....	12,841	4,152.14	3,937.90	214.24	.....
February.....	12,932	4,421.12	3,244.59	1,176.53	.....
March.....	13,422	4,552.37	7,193.48	.....	2,641.11
April.....	11,369	3,666.18	1,471.20	2,194.98	.....
May.....	11,476	3,617.88	6,060.30	.....	2,442.42
June.....	12,213	3,799.72	5,755.55	.....	1,955.83
Total.....	152,635	51,961.48	48,619.48	12,889.48	9,547.48

EXHIBIT No. 37.—*Total cash receipts and expenditures, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1915—Continued.*

TELEPHONE.

Month.	Number of paid messages.	Tolls.	Rentals.	Total.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.
July.....	2,471	\$796.30	\$430.04	\$1,226.34	\$1,168.20	\$58.14	.....
August.....	4,183	1,393.89	447.50	1,841.39	371.21	1,470.18	.....
September.....	5,238	2,025.06	441.50	2,466.56	1,365.48	1,101.08	.....
October.....	4,199	1,363.77	455.50	1,819.27	2,257.02	.....	\$437.75
November.....	2,409	725.09	450.50	1,175.59	477.76	697.83	.....
December.....	5,504	1,311.13	448.50	1,759.63	1,345.81	413.82	.....
January.....	4,178	1,367.61	449.50	1,817.11	1,312.64	504.47	.....
February.....	2,202	659.95	449.50	1,109.45	1,081.52	27.93	.....
March.....	5,565	2,370.33	439.50	2,809.82	2,397.83	411.99	.....
April.....	4,037	1,541.08	453.00	1,994.08	490.39	1,503.69	.....
May.....	4,038	1,462.04	544.40	2,006.44	2,020.09	.....	13.65
June.....	4,032	2,420.50	548.90	2,969.40	1,918.50	1,050.90	.....
Total.....	48,056	17,436.74	5,558.34	22,995.08	16,206.45	7,240.03	451.40

COMBINED.

Month.	Number of free messages.	Total number of messages.	Earnings.	Maintenance and operation.	Profits.	Losses.	Deficit and surplus.
July.....	705	17,216	\$7,041.48	\$4,672.80	\$2,368.68	.....	+\$2,368.68
August.....	450	17,614	6,499.05	1,484.85	5,014.20	.....	+ 5,014.20
September.....	569	17,762	6,442.56	5,461.91	1,011.08	\$120.43	+ 980.65
October.....	819	18,081	6,202.66	9,028.10	.....	2,825.44	- 2,825.44
November.....	964	16,690	5,950.16	1,911.01	4,039.15	.....	+ 4,039.15
December.....	479	18,979	5,904.94	5,383.27	521.67	.....	+ 521.67
January.....	802	17,821	5,969.25	5,250.54	718.71	.....	+ 718.71
February.....	989	16,123	5,530.57	4,326.11	1,204.46	.....	+ 1,204.46
March.....	835	19,832	7,362.19	9,591.31	411.99	2,641.11	- 2,229.12
April.....	114	15,520	5,660.26	1,961.59	3,698.67	.....	+ 3,698.67
May.....	48	15,562	5,624.32	8,080.39	.....	2,456.07	- 2,456.07
June.....	56	16,301	6,769.12	7,674.05	1,050.90	1,955.83	- 904.93
Total.....	6,830	207,521	74,956.56	64,825.93	20,129.51	9,998.88	+10,130.63

NOTE.—The amounts shown here will not agree with those on Exhibits Nos. 4, 24, 26, and 29, as the accounts have been kept on a different basis.

EXHIBIT No. 38.—Statement by stations showing receipts and operating expenses, bureau of insular telegraph, for the year ending June 30, 1915.

Stations.	Line receipts.				Expenditures.				Profits.	Losses.
	Cash.	Value of half rate	Value of free.	Total.	Salaries.	Rent.	Light.	Stationery, traveling expenses, postage, etc.	Total.	
Adjuntos.....	\$450.79	\$14.04	\$41.06	\$514.89	\$420.00		\$2.14	\$90.38	\$442.52	\$72.37
Aguadilla.....	147.79			147.79				38.13	38.13	
Aguas Buenas.....	1,256.11	12.07	36.81	1,304.99	1,350.00	\$120.00	7.48	28.13	1,233.67	91.32
Aguila.....	1,227.57	12.07	18.91	1,258.55	240.00		3.62	23.95	267.58	80.02
Aguila.....	1,207.51	4.78	18.77	1,231.06	540.00	78.00	6.82	46.63	631.45	549.58
Aguila.....	1,280.76	7.95	29.65	1,318.36	540.00		1.62	23.80	563.45	
Aguila.....	1,347.00	21.57	82.67	1,451.24	832.00	144.00	19.20	70.12	1,055.32	\$247.09
Aguila.....	437.40	.91	20.12	458.43	540.00	72.00	3.54	40.79	656.33	197.90
Barceloneta.....	326.37	4.38		330.75	180.00		6.96	18.37	205.33	13.90
Barraquitas.....	411.24	4.59	21.41	437.24	180.00		4.35	20.14	204.49	
Bayamon.....	243.72	3.13	32.47	279.38	413.33		7.82	16.85	438.00	158.62
Cabo Rojo.....	173.87	7.93	46.89	228.69	330.00		1.61	87.53	375.34	146.65
Caguas.....	543.84	10.67	78.01	632.52	985.00		17.70	89.20	1,090.20	457.68
Camuy.....	100.08			100.08				69.38	69.38	30.70
Carolina.....	97.37	14.26	10.92	122.55	540.00		1.65	17.23	558.88	436.33
Cataño.....	62.61			62.61				64.33	64.33	1.72
Cayey.....	3,447.97	8.30	165.04	3,622.21	1,211.00	96.00	4.28	80.22	1,421.50	2,200.71
Cibola.....	75.79	11.89	9.15	96.83	690.00		6.13	67.03	824.64	727.81
Ciales.....	361.74	15.77	27.98	405.49	210.84		1.92	47.12	264.09	141.40
Cidra.....	246.11	4.70	19.72	270.53	238.58		2.35	18.21	268.63	11.90
Coamo.....	299.75	1.96	23.86	325.57	493.33	60.00		28.45	581.13	258.56
Comerio.....	470.92		18.04	488.96	240.00			55.85	355.85	133.11
Corozal.....	92.20		3.62	95.82				68.04	68.04	27.78
Dorado.....	45.04			45.04				39.15	39.15	5.89
Fajardo.....	580.31	8.53	69.01	657.85	780.00	72.00	10.11	19.00	881.11	223.26
Guayama.....	974.18	42.11	114.09	1,130.38	659.57	96.00	5.79	49.27	810.63	319.75
Guayanilla.....	75.61		3.88	79.49				77.36	77.36	2.13
Guarabo.....	406.85	.26	22.29	429.40	540.00			42.15	582.15	152.75
Hatillo.....	65.93			65.93				51.65	51.65	14.28
Hormigueros.....	12.80			12.80				20.17	20.17	7.37
Humacao.....	828.26	66.83	48.39	943.48	905.00		14.25	35.79	955.04	11.56
Isabela.....	173.30			173.30	150.00			106.33	256.33	83.03
Jayuya.....	295.95	.47	18.83	315.25	225.00		2.41	56.95	281.36	30.89
Juana Diaz.....	228.22	52.29	52.29	332.80	419.83		1.07	17.69	438.59	157.33
Junco.....	1,610.92	12.85	36.27	1,660.04	780.00	96.00	15.00	37.77	928.77	731.27
Lajas.....	39.73			39.73				27.83	27.83	11.90
Lares.....	832.89	13.78	41.02	887.69	537.00	21.00	4.64	25.62	588.26	299.43
Las Marias.....	77.55	3.40	20.08	101.03	180.00		2.25	9.24	191.49	90.46

IRRIGATION APPENDIX NO. I.

EXHIBIT No. 39.—*Principal items of construction work accomplished during the year.*

Items of work.	Engineer's revised estimates.	Work done to July 1, 1914.	Work done during year.	Work done to July 1, 1915.	Per cent completed.
Patillas laterals:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	\$13,876	\$11,780	\$2,096	\$13,876	100
Concrete.....do.....	1,081	871	210	1,081	100
Fencing.....miles..	1.73	0.69	1.04	1.73	100
Guamani canal, east:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	4,847	2,770	2,077	4,847	100
Concrete.....do.....	260	59	201	2.0	100
Flume.....linear feet..	1,210	176	1,034	1,210	100
Fencing.....miles..	4	.....	4	4	100
Guamani laterals:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	13,297	4,412	8,885	13,297	100
Concrete.....do.....	914	263	651	914	100
Flumes.....linear feet..	892	48	844	899	100
Fencing.....miles..	6.9	0.45	6.45	6.9	100
Melania dam:					
Grubbing.....acres..	11.7	11.7	.....	11.7	100
Excavation.....cubic meters..	3,795	3,660	135	3,795	100
Concrete.....do.....	46	.....	.....	46	100
Borrow and embankment.....do.....	37,349	29,888	7,463	37,349	100
Riprap.....do.....	2,127	524	1,603	2,127	100
Fencing.....miles..	1.22	1.2	.....	1.2	100
Carita water power:					
Excavation for piers and pipes.....cubic meters..	1,622	.....	1,622	1,622	100
Concrete in piers.....do.....	330	.....	330	330	100
Calking.....linear feet..	6,950	.....	6,950	6,950	100
Juana Diaz canal:					
Fence.....miles..	34.64	17.74	16.90	34.64	100
Concrete in canal structures.....cubic meters..	5,784	5,660	124	5,784	100
Zanjer's houses.....number..	3	1	2	3	100
Watermaster's house.....do.....	1	.....	1	1	100
Watermaster's office.....do.....	1	.....	1	1	100
Juan Dia. laterals:					
Excavation.....cubic meters..	16,320	10,115	6,205	16,320	100
Concrete.....do.....	1,171	629	542	1,171	100
Fencing.....miles..	1.56	.....	1.56	1.56	100
Coamo dam:					
Cleaning and grubbing dam and road.....acres..	13.86	5	8.86	13.86	100
Excavation, dam and spillway.....cubic meters..	30,769	23,697	7,072	30,769	100
Concrete, dam, spillway, and core wall.....do.....	12,326	5,469	6,857	12,326	100
Embankment.....do.....	11,473	7,793	3,680	11,473	100
Spillway shutters.....number..	19	.....	19	19	100
Road excavation.....cubic meters..	5,674	.....	5,674	5,674	100
Road concrete.....do.....	350	.....	350	350	100
Road surfacing.....do.....	3,311	.....	3,311	3,311	100
Fencing.....miles..	5.14	.....	5.14	5.14	100

RECAPITULATION OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Excavation, all classes, open cut.....cubic meters..	1,847,523	1,806,294	41,229	1,847,523	100
Excavation, tunnel.....do.....	18,710	18,710	.....	18,710	100
Concrete, all classes.....do.....	72,544	63,279	9,265	72,544	100

IRRIGATION APPENDIX NO. II.

EXHIBIT No. 40.—*Tabulation showing monthly rainfall, in inches, in the irrigation district for the year 1914-15, with the departure from normal.*

Month.	Mean monthly rainfall.	Year 1914-15.	Departure from normal.
July.....	4.02	2.31	-1.71
August.....	4.31	2.53	-1.84
September.....	5.94	2.53	-3.41
October.....	7.62	5.11	-2.51
November.....	5.19	6.50	+1.31
December.....	2.22	2.60	+ .38
January.....	1.48	3.90	+2.42
February.....	1.26	1.28	+ .02
March.....	1.74	1.39	- .35
April.....	2.06	2.71	+ .65
May.....	4.27	1.63	-2.64
June.....	5.55	9.08	+3.53
Total.....	45.72	41.57	-4.15

IRRIGATION APPENDIX NO. III.

EXHIBIT NO. 41.—Operation of reservoirs.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Month.	Available water in storage at beginning of month.	Delivered to canals during month.	Waste over spillways.	Month.	Available water in storage at beginning of month.	Delivered to canals during month.	Waste over spillways.
1914.				1915.			
July.....	17,904	6,681	.....	January.....	18,454	5,034	1,497
August.....	17,949	7,432	.....	February.....	18,183	3,690	1,425
September.....	16,813	6,627	.....	March.....	17,840	6,375	.....
October.....	15,394	6,515	.....	April.....	14,221	6,781	.....
November.....	12,405	2,372	5,915	May.....	11,069	7,988	.....
December.....	18,913	6,015	812	June.....	6,094	5,022	2,367
				July.....	15,679	.....	.....
				Total for year.....		70,532	12,052

WESTERN DIVISION.

Month.	Available water in storage at beginning of month.	Delivered to canals during month.	Waste over spillways.
1914.			
July.....	8,687	5,830 124	.....
August.....	5,256	3,589 1,478	.....
September.....	3,402	4,136 1,685	.....
October.....	1,456	3,354 1,777	966
November.....	9,402	2,968 2,578	18,462
December.....	9,643	3,350 1,940	4,284
1915.			
January.....	9,396	5,290	.....
February.....	8,658 1109	4,191 3,283	1,219
March.....	9,092 1151	.....	.....
April.....	9,243	4,363	.....
May.....	7,397 171	4,036	.....
June.....	7,468	.....	.....
July.....	6,203 141	4,477	.....
August.....	6,244	.....	.....
September.....	95	3,577	.....
October.....	13,778	.....	.....
November.....	3,873	.....	.....
December.....	4,963	.....	.....
Total for year.....		54,736	24,931

¹ Coamo Dam was closed in January, 1915. Deliveries from June 1 to January were made direct from the Coamo River.

IRRIGATION APPENDIX NO. IV.

EXHIBIT No. 42.—*Deliveries made from the different canals during the year.*

Month.	Patillas Canal.	Guamani Canals.	Juana Diaz Canal.	Coamo River.	Jacaguas River.	Total.
1914.	<i>Acre-feet.</i>	<i>Acre-feet.</i>	<i>Acre-feet.</i>	<i>Acre-feet.</i>	<i>Acre-feet.</i>	<i>Acre-feet.</i>
July.....	4,886	1,385	4,100	769	2,736	13,876
August.....	5,231	1,835	2,141	552	2,397	12,156
September.....	5,099	1,454	3,215	504	1,131	11,403
October.....	4,870	2,067	2,995	1,376	1,066	12,374
November.....	1,512	1,312	2,372	2,120	5,493	12,809
December.....	4,632	1,676	3,079	1,592	4,013	14,992
1915.						
January.....	3,570	1,597	3,202	647	1,403	10,419
February.....	1,973	1,393	2,449	531	1,420	7,766
March.....	4,360	1,830	3,235	566	1,094	11,085
April.....	4,496	2,353	2,905	527	1,070	11,351
May.....	4,894	3,521	3,366	292	994	13,067
June.....	3,436	1,340	2,651	311	922	8,660
Total.....	48,959	21,763	35,710	9,787	23,739	139,958

NOTE.—Of the total amount delivered from the Juana Diaz Canal, 6,732.2 acre-feet were delivered to reservoirs pertaining to unrelinquished concessions on the Jacaguas River, making a total of 30,468 acre-feet received by the nonrelinquished concessions on the Jacaguas River.

IRRIGATION APPENDIX NO. V.

EXHIBIT No. 43.—*Recapitulation of service record of employees from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.*

Feature.	Number of employees July 1, 1914.	Changes during year.		Number of employees June 30, 1915.	Leave granted during year.		
		New employees.	Separations.		With pay.	Without pay.	Total.
Patillas Canal, Guamani Canal, and Melania Dam.....	9	0	9	0	67	0	67
Carite water power.....	1	0	0	1	6	0	6
General administration.....	20	0	4	16	302½	24	326½
Juana Diaz Canal and Coamo Dam.....	23	0	23	0	436	28	464
Hydrographic division.....	17	0	17	0	201	3	204
Irrigation commission.....	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
Operation:							
Eastern division.....	3	16	1	18	192	0	192
Western division.....	5	4	1	8	32	10	42
Maintenance: Construction division.....	0	4	0	4	31	1	32
Total.....	81	25	56	50	1,267½	66	1,333½

NOTE.—Separations were mostly on account of completion of work. New employees were largely transfers from construction work; 10 were new appointments, but 5 of these had worked as temporary employees.

IRRIGATION APPENDIX No. VI.

EXHIBIT No. 44.—*Employees of the Porto Rico irrigation service, June 30, 1915.*

Titles.	General head-quarters.	Legal division.	Irrigation commission.	Hydrographic division, operation.	Maintenance, repairs and betterments.	Carite water power hydro-electric system.	Total.
Chief engineer.....	1						1
Supervising engineer.....	1						1
Chiefs of division.....	1	1		1			3
Chief clerks.....	1		1				2
Electrical superintendent.....						1	1
Assistant engineer.....					1		1
Acting water masters.....				2			2
Draftsman.....	1						1
Field assistants.....				2			2
Stream gauger.....				1			1
Bookkeeper.....	1						1
Stenographers and clerks.....	2	2	1	5		1	11
Telephone operator.....	1						1
Office boy.....	1						1
Foremen.....					3	1	4
Capataces.....					4		4
Ditch riders.....				12			12
Gate tenders.....				3			3
Mechanic.....						1	1
Carpenters.....					8		8
Masons.....					4		4
Operators.....						2	2
Blacksmiths.....	1					1	2
Oiler.....						1	1
Linemen.....					2	1	3
Chauffeurs.....	2						2
Corral boss.....	1						1
Laborers.....	5			1	149	10	165
Janitors.....	1		1				2
Teamster.....						1	1
Watchmen.....				2	1	1	4
Total.....	20	3	3	29	172	21	248

IRRIGATION APPENDIX No. VII.

EXHIBIT No. 45.—*Legal division summary to June 30, 1915.*

	June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1914.			During year.			Total to June 30, 1915.		
	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	Amount.	No.	Acres.	Amount.
Accident settlements....	24		\$755.26	2		\$27.45	26		\$782.71
Condemnation proceedings.....	21	352.30		6	44.97		27	397.27	
Tentative agreements.....	375	3,719.39	224,357.00	39	18.23	424.10	414	3,737.62	224,781.10
Crop-damage settlements.....	93	251.33	15,278.42	7	4.51	741.90	100	255.84	16,020.32
Conveyances drawn.....	116	1,525.12	129,258.31	47	232.40	17,477.57	163	1,757.52	146,735.88
Conveyances executed.....	107	1,607.99	131,299.17	45	164.45	12,243.35	152	1,772.44	143,542.52

IRRIGATION APPENDIX No. VIII.

EXHIBIT No. 46.—*Financial statement, June 30, 1915.*

ASSETS.

Investment accounts:		
Construction expenditures.....		\$3,999,420.70
Construction equipment.....	\$233,462.26	
Less depreciation charged off.....	181,223.18	
	<u>52,239.08</u>	
Supplies construction.....	54,837.99	
Total value equipment and supplies on hand.....		107,077.07
		<u>4,106,497.77</u>
Less items in suspense.....		1,331.16
Total expenditures on construction to date.....		4,105,166.61
Interest on bonds to June 30, 1915.....		901,777.78
Interest payable on temporary loan, insular government.....		955.55
Discounts on bonds.....		38,612.50
Operation:		
During construction, eastern division.....	5,886.38	
During construction, western division.....	9,939.28	
	<u>15,825.66</u>	
Plant, irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....		\$5,062,338.10
Operation:		195.00
Irrigation system, eastern division.....	18,865.32	
Irrigation system, western division.....	9,022.87	
	<u>27,868.19</u>	
Hydroelectric system power plant.....		399.34
Operation, general headquarters.....		20,229.35
Administration, general headquarters.....		27,322.11
Stores.....		639.89
		<u>76,653.88</u>
Total expenditures.....		5,138,991.98
Working accounts:		
Cash in hand of treasurer—		
San Juan.....	86,996.62	
D. O., Guayama, Porto Rico.....		
D. O., Washington, D. C.....	15,000.00	
Accounts collectible.....	2,009.63	
	<u>104,006.25</u>	
Less:		
Vouchers payable.....	2,991.74	
Unpaid labor.....	802.10	
Accrued expenses.....	278.22	
	<u>4,072.06</u>	
Total balance available for expenditures.....		99,934.19
		<u>5,238,926.17</u>

LIABILITIES.

Investment accounts:		
Bond issue, series of 1909.....		3,000,000.00
Bonds paid Jan. 1, 1914.....	150,000.00	
Bonds paid Jan. 1, 1915.....	150,000.00	
	<u>300,000.00</u>	
		2,700,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1913.....		1,000,000.00
Bond issue, series of 1914.....		1,100,000.00
Premium on bonds.....		8,559.50
Interest on bank balances.....		218,532.12
Receipts during construction, eastern division.....		55,887.75
Receipts during construction, western division.....		34,662.20
Treasury funds advanced.....		100,000.00
Irrigation revenues.....		21,284.60
		<u>2,538,926.17</u>
		5,238,926.17

IRRIGATION APPENDIX No. IX.

EXHIBIT No. 47.—*Summary of accounts to June 30, 1915.*

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

		Debits.	Credits.
A	Patillas Dam.....	\$1,136,622.81	
B	Patillas Canal.....	383,452.08	
C	Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	27,487.99	
D	Carite Dam.....	272,660.53	
E	Carite Tunnel.....	66,771.53	
F	Carite water power.....	212,047.94	
G	Guamani Canals.....	109,254.82	
H	Toro Negro diversion.....	129,254.46	
I	Guayabal Dam.....	652,448.94	
K	Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	39,863.18	
L	General administration.....	330,493.58	
M	Juana Diaz Canal.....	321,306.67	
O	Melania Reservoir.....	45,358.96	
P	Hydrographic division.....	74,582.89	
R	Coamo Dam.....	303,560.23	
X-1	Bond issue.....		\$4,800,000.00
X-2	Premium on bonds.....		8,559.50
X-3	Interest on bonds.....	901,777.78	
X-4	Interest on bank balances.....		218,532.12
X-5	Treasurer, San Juan.....	40,660.70	
X-7	D. O., Washington, D. C.....	15,000.00	
X-8	Unpaid labor.....		772.95
X-9	Vouchers payable.....		2,778.34
X-10	Treasurer accounts collectible.....	1,881.72	
	Operation during construction:		
X-12	Eastern division.....	5,886.38	
X-13	Western division.....	9,939.28	
	Receipt from operation during construction:		
X-14	Eastern division.....		55,887.75
X-15	Western division.....		34,662.20
X-17	Discounts on bonds.....	38,612.50	
X-18	Interest payable on temporary loan, insular government.....	955.55	
	Irrigation system:		
11-K	Juana Diaz Canal.....	195.00	
61-F	Eastern division.....	18,865.32	
61-K	Western division.....	9,002.87	
62-M	Hydroelectric system power plant.....	399.34	
	General headquarters:		
63-U	Telephone lines.....	1,132.00	
63-W	Corral.....	369.29	
63-X	Garage.....	1.21	
63-Y	Repair shop.....	13.78	
63-Z	Construction division.....	18,713.07	
	Administration:		
73-A	Executive division.....	17,408.32	
73-B	Engineering division.....	5,749.79	
73-C	Accounting division.....	3,412.97	
73-D	Property division.....	751.03	
23	Treasury.....	46,335.92	
25	Accounts receivable.....	127.91	
26	Stores.....	639.89	
30	Unpaid labor.....		29.15
31	Accounts payable.....		213.40
33	Accrued expenses.....		278.22
40	Treasurer funds advanced.....		100,000.00
81	Irrigation revenues.....		21,284.60
	Total.....	5,242,998.23	5,242,998.23

IRRIGATION APPENDIX No. X.

EXHIBIT No. 48.—Statement of net charges to features during fiscal year July 1, 1914–June 30, 1915.

Features.	Total to June 30, 1914.	Total July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.	Total June 30, 1915.
Patillas Dam.....	\$1, 156, 280. 19	1 \$19, 657. 38	\$1, 136, 622. 81
Patillas Canal.....	376, 254. 72	7, 197. 36	383, 452. 08
Patillas lateral canals and outlets.....	20, 337. 63	7, 150. 36	27, 487. 99
Carite Dam.....	272, 695. 88	1 35. 35	272, 660. 53
Carite Tunnel.....	66, 772. 28	1. 75	66, 771. 53
Carite water power.....	183, 712. 71	28, 335. 23	212, 047. 94
Guamani canals.....	80, 670. 76	28, 584. 06	109, 254. 82
Toro Negro diversion.....	129, 206. 45	48. 01	129, 254. 46
Guayabal Dam.....	651, 960. 85	488. 09	652, 448. 94
Juana Diaz lateral canals and outlets.....	22, 570. 38	17, 292. 80	39, 863. 18
General administration.....	316, 283. 17	14, 210. 41	330, 493. 58
Juana Diaz Canal.....	325, 692. 24	1 4, 385. 57	321, 306. 67
Melania Reservoir.....	39, 125. 82	6, 233. 14	45, 358. 96
Hydrographic division.....	71, 000. 64	3, 582. 25	74, 582. 89
Coamo Dam.....	187, 585. 48	115, 974. 75	303, 560. 23
Plant irrigation system, Juana Diaz Canal.....		195. 00	195. 00
Operation irrigation system:			
Eastern division.....		18, 865. 32	18, 865. 32
Western division.....		9, 002. 87	9, 002. 87
Hydroelectric system power plant.....		399. 34	399. 34
General headquarters:			
Telephone lines.....		1, 132. 00	1, 132. 00
Corral.....		369. 29	369. 29
Garage.....		1. 21	1. 21
Repair shop.....		13. 78	13. 78
Construction division.....		18, 713. 07	18, 713. 07
Administration general headquarters:			
Executive division.....		17, 408. 32	17, 408. 32
Engineering division.....		5, 749. 79	5, 749. 79
Accounting division.....		3, 412. 97	3, 412. 97
Property division.....		751. 03	751. 03
Total.....	3, 900, 149. 20	281, 031. 40	4, 181, 180. 60

¹ Credits.

EXHIBIT No. 49.—Expenditures to June 30, 1915.

PATILLAS DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$51, 969. 89	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	4, 321. 09	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	5, 381. 46	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	3, 710. 92	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	61, 523. 68	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	3, 324. 79	.....
7	Equipment.....	99, 120. 64	.....
8	Supplies.....	4, 358. 00	.....
10	Contract construction, material.....	4, 030. 17	.....
11	Contract construction, labor.....	83, 156. 72	.....
12	Extra work.....	11, 238. 73	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	492, 001. 14	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	395, 509. 52	.....
20	Hospital.....	8, 014. 98	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expenses.....	1, 712. 28	.....
29	Suspense.....		\$54. 37
30	Commissary profit and loss.....	1, 693. 73	.....
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	9, 264. 86	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		107, 154. 32
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	3, 489. 90	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	1, 243, 831. 50	107, 208. 69
	Less credits items.....	107, 208. 69	.....
	Net expenditures.....	1, 136, 622. 81	.....

EXHIBIT No. 50.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

PATILLAS CANAL.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries	\$40,137.30	.....
2	Engineering labor	6,784.16	.....
3	Engineering travel	3,756.24	.....
4	Test pits and borings	949.91	.....
5	Right of way and damages	19,707.93	.....
6	Legal expenses	1,014.51	.....
7	Equipment	4,866.02	.....
8	Supplies	15,141.71	.....
10	Contract construction, material	5,828.73	.....
11	Contract construction, labor	120,133.80	.....
12	Extra work	3,708.14	.....
13	Administration construction, labor	128,389.36	.....
14	Administration construction, material	32,482.25	.....
20	Hospital	180.95	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expenses	285.34	.....
34	Buildings, general	1,169.09	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment .....	.....	\$1,083.36
	Total of all accounts	384,535.44	1,083.36
	Less credits items	1,083.36	.....
	Net expenditures	383,452.08	.....

EXHIBIT No. 51.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

PATILLAS LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries	\$3,294.57	.....
2	Engineering labor	840.34	.....
3	Engineering travel	759.66	.....
5	Right of way and damages	120.52	.....
7	Equipment	5.49	.....
8	Supplies	75.43	.....
13	Administration construction, labor	16,469.46	.....
14	Administration construction, material	5,922.52	.....
	Net expenditures	27,487.99	.....

EXHIBIT No. 52.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

CARITE DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries	\$21,908.51	.....
2	Engineering labor	2,125.26	.....
3	Engineering travel	1,348.43	.....
4	Test pits and borings	538.46	.....
5	Right of way and damages	8,230.96	.....
6	Legal expenses	942.19	.....
7	Equipment	14,368.68	.....
8	Supplies	12,620.07	.....
10	Contract construction, material	435.17	.....
12	Extra work	626.39	.....
13	Administration construction, labor	169,179.62	.....
14	Administration construction, material	38,340.66	.....
20	Hospital	3,017.13	.....
21	Real estate other than right of way	425.00	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense	428.34	.....
31	Mess house profit and loss	4,596.02	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment .....	.....	\$6,460.36
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings .....	.....	10.00
	Total of all accounts	279,130.89	6,470.36
	Less credit items	6,470.36	.....
	Net expenditures	272,660.53	.....

EXHIBIT No. 53.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

CARITE TUNNEL.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$7,045.54	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	1,374.09	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	282.03	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	158.97	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	414.79	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	51.24	.....
7	Equipment.....	168.75	.....
10	Contract construction, material.....	27.61	.....
11	Contract construction, labor.....	36,534.83	.....
12	Extra work.....	24.86	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	13,405.20	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	6,883.33	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	192.22	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	193.56	.....
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	14.51	.....
	Net expenditures.....	66,771.53	.....

EXHIBIT No. 54.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

CARITE WATER POWER.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$23,350.69	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	629.42	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	3,524.60	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	4.10	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	2,069.67	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	4.40	.....
7	Equipment.....	21,552.03	.....
8	Supplies.....	20,952.47	.....
9	Carite and Comerio transmission line.....	998.76	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	59,845.97	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	58,881.97	.....
20	Hospital.....	113.53	.....
23	Corral.....		\$307.24
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	442.05	.....
34	Buildings, general.....	21,666.03	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		2,708.48
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	1,527.97	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	215,563.66	3,515.72
	Less credit items.....	3,515.72	.....
	Net expenditures.....	212,047.94	.....

EXHIBIT No. 55.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

GUAMANI CANALS.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$9,373.69	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	1,855.93	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	1,046.57	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	7,200.08	.....
7	Equipment.....	846.97	.....
8	Supplies.....	217.26	.....
12	Extra work.....	2.50	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	65,481.65	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	21,899.64	.....
20	Hospital.....	60.40	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	78.13	.....
34	Buildings, general.....	1,118.73	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	73.27	.....
	Net expenditures.....	109,254.82	.....

EXHIBIT No. 56.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

TORO NEGRO DIVERSION.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$14,074.93	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	4,708.30	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	2,464.82	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	86.81	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	557.64	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	484.36	.....
7	Equipment.....	723.73	.....
8	Supplies.....	150.64	.....
10	Contract construction, material.....	1,342.44	.....
11	Contract construction, labor.....	85,071.90	.....
12	Extra work.....	1,705.66	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	7,031.62	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	9,118.85	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	622.17	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	670.59	.....
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	440.00	.....
	Net expenditures.....	129,254.46	.....

EXHIBIT No. 57.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

GUAYABAL DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$42,712.57	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	2,364.92	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	3,363.18	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	399.74	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	25,759.82	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	1,763.57	.....
7	Equipment.....	49,282.16	.....
8	Supplies.....		\$1,708.20
11	Contract construction, labor.....	24,500.00	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	221,321.77	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	311,794.93	.....
20	Hospital.....	1,769.18	.....
23	Corral.....	44.50	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	2,200.21	.....
31	Mess house profit and loss.....	4,441.18	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		42,902.74
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	5,342.24	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	697,059.97	44,611.03
	Less credit items.....	44,611.03	
	Net expenditures.....	652,448.94	

EXHIBIT No. 58.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

JUANA DIAZ LATERAL CANALS AND OUTLETS.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$2,934.71	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	669.02	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	878.10	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	17.81	.....
8	Supplies.....	1,471.39	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	20,955.75	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	12,878.74	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	18.78	.....
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	38.88	.....
	Net expenditures.....	39,863.18	.....

EXHIBIT No. 59.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

		Debits.	Credits.
7	Equipment.....	\$18,471.81	.....
8	Supplies.....	1,124.94	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	.....	\$6,573.02
	Executive:		
100	Salaries.....	54,584.73	.....
101	Travel and other expenses.....	15,602.40	.....
102	Supplies.....	581.64	.....
	Designing and general engineering:		
110	Salaries.....	14,694.34	.....
111	Expenses.....	872.65	.....
112	Supplies.....	782.44	.....
113	Labor.....	43.15	.....
	General surveys:		
115	Salaries.....	17,375.41	.....
116	Expenses.....	9,774.91	.....
117	Labor.....	5,511.38	.....
118	Supplies.....	2,136.21	.....
	Accounting:		
120	Salaries.....	32,917.22	.....
121	Expenses.....	831.63	.....
122	Supplies.....	851.91	.....
	Paymaster:		
125	Salaries.....	8,829.93	.....
126	Expenses.....	5,554.59	.....
127	Supplies.....	209.98	.....
	Property:		
130	Salaries.....	15,015.00	.....
131	Expenses.....	494.45	.....
132	Supplies.....	365.42	.....
133	Labor.....	1,442.97	.....
134	Rent of buildings.....	4,873.00	.....
135	Temporary buildings.....	303.14	.....
	Purchasing:		
140	Salaries.....	10,915.81	.....
141	Expenses.....	724.38	.....
142	Supplies.....	289.08	.....
	Legal department:		
150	Salaries.....	9,043.02	.....
151	Expenses.....	1,875.80	.....
152	Supplies.....	237.24	.....
175	Suspense.....	226.53	.....
180	Office buildings and grounds, construction.....	9,534.80	.....
181	Maintenance of office buildings and grounds.....	3,026.40	.....
182	Dwellings, construction.....	7,361.04	.....
183	Maintenance of dwellings.....	635.25	.....
190	Janitor's services.....	2,282.62	.....
191	Light, water, and ice.....	1,907.12	.....
192	Telegrams, telephones, and postage.....	3,276.12	.....
193	General office supplies.....	3,690.52	.....
194	Other general office expenses.....	26,107.52	.....
195	Construction of telephone lines.....	17,303.31	.....
196	Maintenance of telephone lines.....	863.40	.....
197	Investigation commission.....	123.70	.....
	Irrigation commission:		
200	Per diems.....	11,400.00	.....
201	Transportation.....	2,411.61	.....
202	Salaries of clerks.....	5,050.33	.....
203	Office supplies.....	139.48	.....
204	Other office expenses.....	562.26	.....
205	Surveys.....	4,834.01	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	337,066.60	6,573.02
	Less credit items.....	6,573.02	.....
	Net expenditures.....	330,493.58	.....

EXHIBIT No. 60.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

JUANA DIAZ CANAL.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$31,785.25	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	3,299.99	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	6,086.22	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	1,292.09	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	15,422.46	.....
6	Legal expenses.....	263.68	.....
7	Equipment.....		\$1,726.71
8	Supplies.....		407.32
11	Contract construction, labor.....	1,833.33	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	168,227.67	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	91,025.00	.....
20	Hospital.....	236.61	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	1,522.84	.....
34	Buildings, general.....	1,842.87	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		297.75
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	900.44	.....
	Total of all accounts.....	323,738.45	2,431.78
	Less credit items.....	2,431.78	.....
	Net expenditures.....	321,306.67	.....

EXHIBIT No. 61.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

MELANIA RESERVOIR.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$2,570.17	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	486.74	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	669.42	.....
4	Test pits and borings.....	507.56	.....
5	Right of way and damages.....	7,023.28	.....
7	Equipment.....	965.42	.....
8	Supplies.....	434.39	.....
13	Administration construction, labor.....	20,425.95	.....
14	Administration construction, material.....	3,141.82	.....
20	Hospital.....	25	.....
23	Corral.....	2,812.84	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	57.21	.....
34	Buildings, general.....	194.90	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	6,069.01	.....
	Net expenditures.....	45,358.96	.....

EXHIBIT No. 62.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

HYDROGRAPHIC DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$50,906.78	.....
2	Engineering labor.....	9,689.95	.....
3	Engineering travel.....	9,342.12	.....
7	Equipment.....	2,369.78	.....
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	1,897.33	.....
35	Depreciation of equipment.....	356.93	.....
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	20.00	.....
	Net expenditures.....	74,582.89	.....

EXHIBIT No. 63.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

COAMO DAM.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Engineering salaries.....	\$9,330.82	
2	Engineering labor.....	861.39	
3	Engineering travel.....	792.37	
5	Right of way and damages.....	38,936.94	
7	Equipment.....	22,447.49	
8	Supplies.....	407.30	
11	Contract construction, labor.....	3,666.67	
13	Administration construction, labor.....	94,599.36	
14	Administration construction, material.....	145,436.11	
20	Hospital.....	1,064.94	
23	Corral.....	331.27	
28	Miscellaneous office expense.....	3,054.74	
34	Buildings, general.....		\$459.55
35	Depreciation of equipment.....		21,406.51
38	Rent and maintenance of buildings.....	4,496.89	
	Total of all accounts.....	325,426.29	21,866.06
	Less credit items.....	21,866.06	
	Net expenditures.....	303,560.23	

EXHIBIT No. 64.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

PLANT, IRRIGATION SYSTEM, JUANA DIAZ CANAL DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
1	Real properties.....	\$195.00	
	Net expenditures.....	195.00	

EXHIBIT No. 65.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, IRRIGATION SYSTEM, EASTERN DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$15,192.52	
4	Labor.....	2,227.44	
5	Materials.....	26.59	
6	Supplies.....	6.50	
8	Transportation.....	22.53	
9	Office expenses.....	353.54	
10	Traveling expenses.....	1,025.86	
18	Incidentals.....	28.54	
	Net expenditures.....	18,865.32	

EXHIBIT No. 66.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, IRRIGATION SYSTEM, WESTERN DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$6,344.05	
4	Labor.....	1,408.46	
5	Materials.....	253.84	
6	Supplies.....	62.83	
8	Transportation.....	114.01	
9	Office expenses.....	164.25	
10	Traveling expenses.....	432.64	
13	Rentals.....	190.00	
18	Incidentals.....	34.79	
	Net expenditures.....	9,002.87	

EXHIBIT No. 67.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM, POWER PLANT.

		Debits.	Credits.
4	Labor.....	\$399.34	.....
	Net expenditures.....	399.34	.....

EXHIBIT No. 68.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, TELEPHONE LINES.

		Debits.	Credits.
4	Labor.....	\$875.54	.....
5	Materials.....	23.02	.....
6	Supplies.....	95.15	.....
8	Transportation.....	6.77	.....
10	Traveling expenses.....	131.52	.....
	Net expenditures.....	1,132.00	.....

EXHIBIT No. 69.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, CORRAL.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$17.50	.....
4	Labor.....	11.50	.....
6	Supplies.....	315.05	.....
8	Transportation.....	.24	.....
19	Outside contract.....	25.00	.....
	Net expenditures.....	369.29	.....

EXHIBIT No. 70.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, GARAGE.

		Debits.	Credits.
8	Transportation.....	\$1.21	.....
	Net expenditures.....	1.21	.....

EXHIBIT No. 71.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, REPAIR SHOP.

		Debits.	Credits.
4	Labor.....	\$13.78	.....
	Net expenditures.....	13.78	.....

EXHIBIT No. 72.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

OPERATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$1,275.01	.....
4	Labor.....	11,654.09	.....
5	Materials.....	3,829.71	.....
6	Supplies.....	27.67	.....
7	Freight and handling.....	4.50	.....
8	Transportation.....	1,909.79	.....
10	Traveling expenses.....	12.30	.....
	Net expenditures.....	18,713.07	.....

EXHIBIT No. 73.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$11,305.01	.....
4	Labor.....	988.32	.....
5	Material.....	14.04	.....
6	Supplies.....	98.26	.....
8	Transportation.....	38.81	.....
9	Office expenses.....	707.61	.....
10	Traveling expenses.....	3,373.71	.....
18	Incidentals.....	882.56	.....
	Net expenditures.....	17,408.32	.....

EXHIBIT No. 74.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ENGINEERING DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$5,437.50	.....
4	Labor.....	134.30	.....
5	Material.....	77	.....
6	Supplies.....	5.26	.....
9	Office expenses.....	28.39	.....
10	Traveling expenses.....	143.57	.....
	Net expenditures.....	5,749.79	.....

EXHIBIT No. 75.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ACCOUNTING DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$3,265.00	.....
8	Transportation.....	5.37	.....
9	Office expenses.....	142.60	.....
	Net expenditures.....	3,412.97	.....

EXHIBIT No. 76.—*Expenditures to June 30, 1915.*

ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, PROPERTY DIVISION.

		Debits.	Credits.
3	Salaries.....	\$495.00	.....
7	Freight and handling.....	13.19	.....
8	Transportation.....	66.30	.....
9	Office expenses.....	75.36	.....
14	Insurance.....	101.18	.....
	Net expenditures.....	751.03	.....

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1915:

The fiscal year 1914-15 began with a cash balance of insular government general funds amounting to \$283,273.23. Included in this amount were \$120,000 of municipal bonds, against which a loan of \$100,000 had been made. There was also a balance due the insular treasury for loans to the municipalities and school boards of \$299,024.26, or a total of cash and evidences of indebtedness convertible into cash of \$582,297.49, an amount over \$1,000,000 below the balance on hand at the beginning of any of the three fiscal years immediately preceding, and over one-half million dollars below the balance on hand at the beginning of any previous fiscal year since 1906-7.

It is true that on July 1, 1914, the insular treasury also owned and held other bonds of borrowing municipalities and school boards to the amount of \$839,500. These bonds, however, did not on that date represent so much additional available liquid assets, for the reason that, acting under authority of section 22 of an act approved February 19, 1913, which act authorizes the treasurer to treat any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any municipalities or school boards of Porto Rico as cash, they had been deposited temporarily, in place of an equal amount of cash, in some of the trust funds then in the hands of the treasurer.

Previous to the beginning of the year arrangements had been nearly completed for the issuance of \$2,400,000 additional bonds of The People of Porto Rico, consisting of issues of (a) \$400,000 irrigation bonds, \$250,000 of which were refunding bonds and the remaining \$150,000 were for construction purposes; (b) \$1,000,000 public improvement bonds, for the purpose of refunding to the insular treasury amounts spent for certain projects subsequent to July 1, 1913, and for the completion of those and certain other projects not begun at the time the bonds were authorized; and (c) \$1,000,000 for refunding to the insular treasury amounts loaned to certain municipalities and school boards.

Bids for these bonds were to have been opened in Washington on September 15, last, but due to the outbreak of the European war the financial condition was such that it was believed certain that no bids worthy of consideration would be received, and consequently the requests for bids were recalled the day before they were to have been opened.

But it was necessary to make immediate provision in some manner for additional funds for the treasury, a problem which seemed extremely difficult and which promised to be very expensive, if possible of accomplishment at all, especially in the light of the experience of New York City and the State of Tennessee in negotiating loans at about the same time. But with the assistance of the honorable the Secretary of War a way was found whereby a loan was arranged on terms fully as favorable as would have been possible by the sale of bonds under normal financial conditions. The Federal reserve act, which was put into active operation on November 16, 1914, necessitated some transfers of deposits of both United States Government funds and funds of the Philippine government on deposit in the United States. Accordingly, Mr. Garrison offered to deposit, at the usual rate of 3 per cent interest, \$800,000 of funds of the Philippine government with the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York City, and to accept from the bank as collateral for this deposit bonds of the municipalities and school boards of Porto Rico. This bank then consented to loan to Porto Rico an equal amount, at 4 per cent, on the security of municipal and school-board bonds. In this manner a loan of \$800,000 was arranged and the immediate needs of the insular treasury were provided for. On October 12 the irrigation bonds—\$400,000 in amount—were sold on an interest basis slightly better than 4½ per cent. In December the public-improvement bonds, amounting to \$1,000,000, were sold on an interest basis slightly better than 4½ per cent, and in January \$655,000 of the authorized issue of \$1,000,000 municipal and school-board loans refunding bonds were sold on an interest basis slightly better than 4½ per cent, and the remaining \$345,000 of this issue were withdrawn from sale. With the sale of these bonds one-half of the loan from the Mechanics & Metals National Bank was repaid and the remaining-half, secured by municipal and school-board bonds, still remains unpaid.

GOVERNMENT INCOME, PAST AND FUTURE.

The receipts of general funds for the year 1914-15, apart from money borrowed either on the government's note or bonds, and apart from the repayments applying to the principals of loans to municipalities and school boards, show a falling off from the receipts for the preceding year of more than three-quarters of a million dollars. Half of this decrease is accounted for by the discontinuance of revenues to the insular government from industrial and commercial license taxes, which under the present law go, in toto, to the municipalities, and by the greatly reduced receipts from the municipalities for sanitation; which reduction is compensated by the law, approved March 28, 1914, requiring the municipalities to assume a larger proportion of the expenses of the sanitation service. The other half of this decrease is divided between excise taxes and customs receipts.

The record of excise tax receipts indicates a condition affecting the chief source of insular revenues, which is of serious consequence, and, at first thought, somewhat surprising.

In the legislative session of 1913 the rates of internal-revenue taxation in nearly all forms were materially increased in the expectation of providing a greatly increased income for education and public roads. But with the enactment of the free-sugar clause in the tariff act of 1913, conditions in Porto Rico were so severely affected that the revenues for that fiscal year were about \$1,000,000 below what it was hoped they might be. When, however, almost within 24 hours after the outbreak of the European war the price of raw sugar slightly more than doubled, the first ray of sunshine was seen through the constantly darkening cloud which had hung over the business interests of Porto Rico in general, and the sugar interests in particular, since the tariff act was passed.

As a result of this changed condition occurring so early in the fiscal year, it might have been expected that the excise receipts would show a marked increase over the receipts for the preceding year. Such, however, has not been the case, and the correct explanation for this fact is probably as follows:

In the year 1912-13 Porto Rico was exceedingly prosperous, but when the period of business depression set in, following very closely upon the advance in taxation rates, not only for the materials subject to excise taxes but also for the licenses for dealing in those materials, many small dealers failed to renew their licenses. Also the basis of credit has been steadily contracting for the last two years. On the other hand, during the same period, the cost of living, of rice, beans, codfish, potatoes, and flour, the necessities for the laborers and their large families, has very greatly increased; in some instances fully 50 per cent. In addition, the closing law, effective early in this fiscal year, has not been without its effect. Furthermore, the results of the war have been quite injurious to the coffee industry of Porto Rico, and although this industry is far below the sugar industry, measured by the volume of business alone, it affects a considerably larger number of the laborers of the island than are affected by the sugar industry.

For all of these reasons there has been not only no increase in excise taxes during the first half of this year compared with the first half of last year, but there has been a very marked decline during five of the last six months of the year compared with the same period of a year before. The total excise tax receipts for the year have been \$2,670,909.33, as against \$2,843,561.46 for the fiscal year 1913-14. A detailed comparison of insular revenue receipts for the past years will be found in Exhibit No. 19.

The customs receipts, which suffered a reduction last year of over \$350,000, due almost wholly to the reduced tariff rates, have this year suffered a still further reduction of \$325,000, due almost wholly to the effects of the war. Consequently, instead of an income of a million dollars or more, which the government has been receiving from this source for the past few years, the income this year has been \$350,753.16.

The legislature, with the valuable assistance of the economy commission, accomplished what seemed almost an impossibility in making still further reductions in the budget for the year 1915-16 below the amount appropriated for 1914-15. But the record of government receipts for the year just closed indicates most plainly that unless, in the meantime, general conditions should return to normal and the insular financial conditions should show a greater improvement than seems probable, even under normal conditions, the legislature, at its next session, will be obliged to do one of three things: Either reduce the present basis of expenditure for education, or increase the present rate of taxation, or arrange a new basis for the distribution between the municipalities and the insular government of the proceeds from the present rate of property taxes.

At present the municipalities receive 90 per cent of all the regular property taxes. Of this amount, 25 per cent is devoted to the schools, 8 per cent to municipal roads, and the balance is available for the general municipal expenditures. There are a few municipalities, with small areas and populations, which contain large sugar properties and which have more income than they need, and one or two have more than they really know what to do with. But the great majority of the 74 municipalities of the

island find it extremely difficult to confine their yearly expenditures to their yearly receipts. When the deplorable condition of most of the municipal roads is considered, together with the equally deplorable meagerness of facilities for taking care of their sick poor and for providing such other essentials as constitute the very fundamentals of good municipal governments, the question persistently arises as to whether some improvement might not be made in the present system of municipal financing and government. In this connection, Mr. Vernor H. Petre, who for two years prior to December last, served as chief of the bureau of municipal finance, of this department, before leaving the island prepared a very exhaustive report, the gist of which is the recommendation of a commission form of government for Porto Rican municipalities. This report, I believe, will be given careful consideration by the legislature at its next session, and may result in some change from the present system, which will prove mutually advantageous both to the municipal and insular governments.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

While the estimate of \$3,765,000 as the probable amount of cash receipts of insular revenues for the year 1914-15, furnished by this department upon request of the auditor, under date of July 7, 1914, and included as a part of his Exhibit No. 30 in last year's report, proves to have been very close to the actual receipts of \$3,763,363.99, it is quite likely that the present estimate of the revenues for the coming year may not be as close.

Basing my calculations, however, on the records for the year just closed and especially for the last half of that year, and on the assumption that the general conditions for the coming year will be affected by the European war in about the same degree as at present, and assuming also that no change in the excise tax rates will be made effective during the year, it would appear that the following may be taken as a conservative estimate of the insular revenue cash receipts for the year ending June 30, 1916:

Customs.....	\$350, 000
Property taxes, insular proportion.....	180, 000
Excise taxes.....	2, 620, 500
Inheritance taxes.....	20, 000
Telegraph and telephone receipts.....	70, 000
Court fines.....	70, 000
Harbor and dock fees.....	20, 000
Interest.....	100, 000
Income tax.....	70, 000
Proportion of municipal income for sanitation.....	110, 000
Miscellaneous.....	55, 000
Total.....	3, 665, 500

It will be noted that the estimate of the total excise taxes is only \$50,000 below the actual receipts for the preceding year. It seems probable, however, that the receipts from those sources which have hitherto been included under this heading will decrease by more than twice that amount. But in future the court fees in civil cases in the district and municipal courts of the island will constitute a part of the excise taxes, in accordance with an act of the legislature approved March 11, 1915, which act both increased the rates of those fees and provided that they shall henceforth be paid in internal-revenue stamps. It is estimated that the receipts from this source for the coming year will be about \$60,000.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION.

One of the changes in this department, effected by the new budget, was the consolidation on June 30 of the bureau of the paymaster with the bureau of accounts. As a result, both the positions of paymaster and assistant paymaster were abolished; the chief of the bureau of accounts was made paymaster and was assigned the three clerks formerly in the paymaster's bureau to assist him in this new work.

Another change, more far-reaching in its effects, was the legislative abolition, on recommendation of this office, of 15 of the 66 collectors' offices throughout the island. The duties of a collector are threefold: To collect property taxes, which are due semi-annually; to sell licenses, which are renewable quarterly, and to supply such internal-revenue stamps as are needed locally. The offices abolished were, of course, those of least importance, and it is believed that the property taxes of those municipalities may be paid during the two 60-day periods allowed each year for their payment, in adjoining municipalities without serious inconvenience to the property owners. Representatives from adjoining collectors' offices will be sent, just prior to the begin-

ning of each quarter, for the issuance of the necessary licenses and provisions have been made for the sale of the necessary internal-revenue stamps which will result in no less convenience than heretofore for the purchase of these stamps and will at the same time provide some means of livelihood for the men and families directly affected by this change; for it is extremely regrettable that, in some instances, men who have spent years in the government service were by this change deprived of their positions in a land where it is usually difficult, and just at present almost impossible, to find new opportunities. In most of these offices the percentage of cost for doing the small business which they transacted was of necessity absurdly high. Also in some instances these positions were filled by men young in years and full of vigor, who were required by law to remain in their offices during the regular office hours of each working day and yet who were, during a considerable portion of their time, without sufficient work to keep them fully occupied. This evil of legally enforced semi-idleness was one of the worst features of maintaining the small collectors' offices.

As far as practicable, the former collectors were appointed as agents for the sale of internal-revenue stamps on the small fixed salary of \$25 per month. Under this arrangement they are permitted to designate a short period each day or evening for the sale of stamps and so may be free to do a full day's work in some other employment, if such employment can be found.

This change has also given an opportunity for the reorganization of the entire system of collectors' offices. In some of the offices not abolished were men who have held those positions during the best years of their lives, but who have reached an age when it is absolutely essential that their positions be filled by younger men. In such cases men from the discontinued offices were appointed to their places and the elder men were, wherever practicable, appointed as stamp agents.

In this manner it is believed that a considerable economy will have been effected without serious inconvenience to the public and that the men whose offices were abolished may still obtain at least a meager living from the government until some better opportunities are found.

NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT.

The only legislation affecting the work of the department during the fiscal year was the so-called "Harrison narcotic drug act," passed by Congress on December 17, 1914. That act was applicable in Porto Rico and its enforcement was assigned to the bureau of excise taxes, in order that the services of the internal-revenue agents might be used. In a few instances there was found some opposition to compliance with the act, but the opposition has been overcome and before the close of the year the act was, it is believed, in as full operation in Porto Rico as in the United States.

During the last session of the legislature two laws were passed, to become effective in the future, the enforcement of which will affect this department. One of these, act No. 20, approved March 11, 1915, granting to former owners of real property which has been sold for taxes since July 1, 1901, or to anyone interested therein, the right to redeem said property under certain conditions, became effective on July 1; the other, act No. 31, approved on the same date, seeking to protect Porto Rican cigars from fraudulent misrepresentations, becomes effective on July 1, 1916. This act is in most essentials similar to an act approved on March 10, 1910, which act was permitted to remain on the statute books three years without becoming effective and was then repealed. The chief point of difference between the old and the new law is that while the former made the use of guarantee stamps optional and payment for them compulsory, the latter makes the use of the stamps compulsory but requires that they be furnished without charge. It seems somewhat doubtful if there was any more reason for the reenactment of this law this year than there was for permitting it to become effective at the time it was repealed. The law requires services from inspectors which it is doubtful if anyone can render with accuracy, it entails some additional expense on the treasury with no direct returns, and its benefits to the tobacco industry of the island are uncertain.

It is to be regretted that the careful work of the banking-law commission, stretching over a period of more than two full years, bore no fruit in the last session. This commission had made a careful study of various banking laws of the United States and other countries, had drafted a bill and had held public hearing on it, before presenting it to the legislature. The bill failed of passage during the last session, but it is hoped that it will be reintroduced in the next session with better success.

BANKING AND INSURANCE TABLES.

The following tables show the condition of the banks operating in the island at the close of the fiscal year and the operations of the various insurance companies during the year:

TABLE No. 1.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1915.

	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de Cabo Rojo.
RESOURCES.							
Immediately available assets:							
1. Bonds, pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits.	\$1,090,949.25		\$80,000.00		\$80,000.00		
2. Bonds, unpledged.	125,465.00		500.00		47,000.00		
3. Stock investments.					8,980.00		
4. Reserve fund in bank—							
Bills, legal tender.	755,272.00		491,747.00	\$3,707.00	672,717.00	\$129,293.00	\$14,203.00
Bills, Spanish Bank.	60.00		4,210.00				95.00
Gold coin.	89,968.21		32,642.70	1,558.00	194,405.00	27,907.20	5,146.00
Silver dollars.	13,888.00		124,066.75	208.00	21,750.00	5,406.00	160.00
Fractional coin.	72,588.24		21,586.41	627.09	1,544.69	5,148.11	333.63
Clearing-house items.	76,797.20		63,153.78		56,177.90	27,459.58	
Other checks and cash items.	87,613.01		108,924.13	445.72	12,713.03	316.75	3,088.73
5. Balances with banks and bankers.	606,481.72		110,501.91	43,277.48	342,936.03	11,350.63	12,617.94
6. Balances with other correspondents.	25,939.92	\$218,095.93	71,225.58		12,060.50		
7. Loans:							
Secured by collateral.	228,445.85		609,110.15	2,754.49	419,868.25	388,194.18	
Secured by real estate.	151,320.17	25,855.59	127,084.33	127,084.33	1,238,123.78		
Personal securities.	1,046,191.32	6,932.44	704,700.09	98,559.65	528,329.63	91,000.34	37,869.86
Overdrafts.			1,060.90			4,025.38	
8. Real estate:							
Bank building.	95,846.18		74,044.00		80,000.00		
Other real estate.	7,505.22			673.04	17,479.76		
9. Furniture and fixtures	29,438.17		10,103.17		845.69		228.70
10. Current expenses.	11,284.70		3,556.47	3,686.91			17.00
11. Taxes paid.	1,234.93			501.29			
12. Interest paid.	80.90				67.74		
13. Cash short account.	5,177.14	1.00	23,962.00	3,465.86	13,188.06		
14. Other assets							
Total.	4,582,531.75	250,904.96	2,771,427.06	287,190.55	3,758,025.02	685,071.17	73,669.86

TABLE No. 1.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1915—Continued.

	American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.	Banco de Puerto Rico.	Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico.	Banco Popular de San Juan.	Banco Territorial y Agrícola.	Bank of Nova Scotia.	Caja de Economías y Préstamos de Cabo Rojo.
LIABILITIES.							
Liabilities to share holders:							
1. Capital stock paid in.....	\$400,000.00	\$92,036.00	\$735,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$363,314.02	.....	\$20,000.00
2. Reserve fund.....	400,000.00	7,738.77	35,000.00	23,000.00	171,685.98	.....	949.19
3. Undivided profits.....	134,362.82	7,741.88	67,053.33	1,053.12	88,027.52	.....	2,767.43
4. Dividends unpaid.....	3,954.00	2,043.86	5,771.00	376.00	2,097.51	.....	134.00
Deposits:							
5. Liabilities to the public—							
Individual deposits, subject to check.....	2,490,065.87	15,453.65	1,389,545.17	87,636.71	1,550,034.44	\$202,745.28	34,502.76
Demand certificates of deposit.....	24,485.53	1,616.77	51,601.37	5,084.35	81,697.64	50,000.00	.....
Time certificates of deposit.....	59,583.73	.....	48,525.80	1,050.00	138,098.71	.....	.....
Certified checks.....	23,276.36	.....	6,458.73	.....	2,456.12	1,369.74	.....
Cashier's checks.....	.....	.....	542.35	.....	491.49	.....	681.51
Savings deposits.....	283,879.67	.....	128,455.88	107,138.23	272,449.09	19,954.44	13,246.37
6. Government deposits—							
Insular Government deposits.....	536,222.11	.....	78,000.00	.....	60,000.00	.....	.....
Federal Government deposits.....	199,903.72	.....	219,277.86	.....	.....	407,843.78	2,401.09
7. Due to other banks and bankers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Profit accounts:							
Bank rents.....	961.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest account.....	20,934.74	.....	.....	9,624.56	.....	.....	.....
Exchange account.....	4,702.17	.....	.....	1.74	.....	.....	.....
Commission account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premium account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	.....	115,000.00	.....	18.21	.....	105.52	.....
9. Notes issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Mortgage bonds issued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012,920.00	.....	.....
11. Bills payable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Taxes accrued.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968.65	.....	.....
13. Interest accrued.....	.....	1,917.50	3,222.98	.....	13,783.85	639.99	.....
14. Cash over account.....	.....	78.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Other liabilities.....	.....	7,356.53	2,896.39	2,207.63	.....	1,733.91	.....
Total.....	4,582,531.75	250,904.95	2,771,427.06	287,190.55	3,758,025.02	685,071.17	73,699.86

	Caja de Eco- nomías y Préstamos de San German.	Caja Popu- lar de Ahorros y Préstamos de San German.	Credito y Foncelio.	Credito y Ahorro Popular de Yaucó.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
RESOURCES.						
Immediately available assets:						
1. Bonds pledged to secure insular and Federal deposits.....			\$92,870.03			\$1,343,819.28
2. Bonds, unpledged.....						47,590.00
3. Stock investments.....						134,445.00
4. Reserve fund in bank—						
Bills, legal tender.....						
Bills, Spanish Bank.....						
Gold coin.....						
Silver dollars.....						
Fractional coin.....						
Clearing-house items.....						
Other checks and cash items.....						
5. Balances with banks and bankers.....						
6. Balances with other correspondents.....						
7. Loans:						
Secured by collateral.....						
Secured by real estate.....						
Personal securities.....						
Overdrafts.....						
8. Real estate:						
Bank building.....						
Other real estate.....						
9. Furniture and fixtures.....						
10. Current expenses.....						
11. Taxes paid.....						
12. Interest paid.....						
13. Cash short account.....						
14. Other assets.....						
Total.....	237,295.08	196,060.17	1,328,366.59	58,439.21	4,145,285.14	18,374,296.56

TABLE NO. 1.—Consolidated report of organized banks in operation in Porto Rico at the close of business June 30, 1915—Continued.

	Caja de Eco- nomías y Préstamos de San German.	Caja Popu- lar de Ahorros y Préstamos de San German.	Credito y Ahorro Ponceño.	Credito y Ahorro Popular de Yauco.	Royal Bank of Canada.	Total.
LIABILITIES.						
Liabilities to share holders:						
1. Capital stock paid in.....	\$45,630.00	\$30,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$25,000.00		\$2,060,980.02
2. Reserve fund.....	12,932.41	11,000.00	80,000.00	1,360.56		743,366.91
3. Undivided profits.....		337.27	5,511.71	224.42		307,301.52
4. Dividends unpaid.....	322.00	232.00		13.75		14,950.12
Deposits:						
5. Liabilities to the public—						
Individual deposits subject to check.....	90,272.55	41,854.96	456,523.45	5,562.72	\$1,469,838.61	7,834,136.17
Demand certificates of deposit.....			17,869.70	150.00		232,505.36
Time certificates of deposit.....		300.00	23,188.72	8,212.87	90,373.09	369,932.92
Certified checks.....			12.00			33,572.95
Cashier's checks.....						1,715.35
Savings deposits.....	75,906.32	85,083.07	355,786.57	15,439.29	552,631.41	1,909,969.34
6. Government deposits—						
Regular government deposits.....			50,000.00			724,222.11
Federal government deposits.....			8,866.36			208,770.08
7. Due to other banks and bankers.....	1,957.01	16,717.87			2,015,809.54	2,664,037.15
8. Profit accounts:						
Banker's.....						
Interest account.....	9,949.62	10,204.19	24,518.54	2,474.70	13,217.78	90,924.13
Exchange account.....			3,589.54	.90	2,714.71	11,007.32
Commission account.....	283.00	310.81				605.55
Premium account.....						
Others.....						
9. Notes issued.....			2,500.00			2,623.73
10. Mortgage bonds issued.....						115,000.00
11. Bills payable.....						1,012,920.00
12. Taxes accrued.....	2.17					2.17
13. Interest accrued.....						988.65
14. Cash on hand.....						19,561.32
15. Other liabilities.....						78.20
Total.....	237,295.08	196,060.17	1,328,366.59	58,439.21	4,145,285.14	18,374,266.56

TABLE NO. 2.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1914.*

A. FIRE INSURANCE.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1914.	Losses incurred in 1914.
Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co., Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.....	\$3,874,900.06	\$21,076.37	\$32,166.96	\$32,166.96
Atlas Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	1,522,329.00	12,347.84	14,093.64	14,093.64
Baloise Fire Insurance Co., Bale, Switzerland.....	2,729,005.41	14,233.72	16,992.71	16,992.71
British America Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	3,309,826.94	15,373.66	23,875.93	23,875.93
Commercial Union Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,297,558.00	20,975.24	12,291.96	12,291.96
Guardian Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,364,918.00	17,681.40	65,709.13	70,509.13
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	4,307,556.24	22,048.17	28,301.89	28,301.89
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Liverpool, England.....	1,384,233.78	10,899.79	1,066.00	2,866.00
L'Union de Paris, Paris, France.....	1,766,610.00	12,092.90	8,000.00	8,000.00
Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs Gesellschaft, Magdeburg, Germany.....	1,678,291.00	10,750.61	9,041.98	9,041.98
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	3,846,357.10	26,110.45	29,092.83	29,292.83
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	13,494,689.86	54,050.36	51,489.16	51,489.16
Northern Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	3,007,399.45	15,595.11	3,196.38	1,196.38
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England.....	3,278,145.00	29,758.69	25,667.36	27,167.36
Palatine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	975,645.00	9,200.50	2,942.55	4,142.55
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England.....	2,238,916.60	7,998.43	19,302.58	19,302.58
Prussian National Insurance Co., Stettin, Germany.....	2,065,986.50	9,898.03	10,112.66	10,112.66
Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England.....	1,959,815.00	18,041.39	11,075.49	11,075.49
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	2,756,737.62	15,460.36	1,580.16	1,580.61
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), (Lancashire) Liverpool, England.....	2,394,080.00	11,850.91	13,496.49	13,496.49
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	2,132,349.50	18,085.18	30,455.85	37,776.36
Yorkshire Insurance Co. (Ltd.), York, England.....	1,395,683.00	12,360.43	11,157.90	15,031.46
Total.....	64,781,033.06	385,889.54	421,109.61	439,803.68

B. MARINE.

British & Foreign Marine Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	\$2,616,587.23	\$9,692.28	\$1,638.20	\$1,638.20
Mannheim Insurance Co., Mannheim, Germany.....	2,553,845.32	7,974.65	8,814.09	8,813.84
Nord Deutsche Insurance Co., Hamburg, Germany.....	3,680,708.50	15,972.83	4,117.47	4,117.47
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Ltd.), Norwich, England.....	6,500.00	24.09	.....	.....
Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool, England.....	3,089,826.00	9,846.58	2,735.84	2,735.84
Western Assurance Co., Toronto, Canada.....	196,741.00	912.92	4,155.45	4,155.45
Total.....	12,144,208.05	44,423.35	21,461.05	21,460.80

C. LIFE.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1913.		Policies written, revived, etc.		Discontinued by death, lapse, surrender, maturity, etc., in 1914.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
New York Life Insurance Co., New York.....	1,623	\$2,465,911.00	36	\$60,148.00	157	\$240,863.00
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal.....	977	2,376,604.47	82	275,987.00	123	291,328.59
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	21	39,000.00	.....	.....	1	1,000.00
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto.....	311	558,647.00	125	256,057.00	86	154,000.00
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....	91	121,817.00	.....	.....	4	9,742.00
Total.....	3,023	5,561,979.47	243	592,192.00	371	696,933.59

TABLE NO. 2.—*Transactions in Porto Rico by insurance companies in the calendar year 1914—Continued.*

C. LIFE—Continued.

Name of company.	Policies in force Dec. 31, 1914.		Annuities in force, annual payments.		Gross premiums paid.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
New York Life Insurance Co., New York....	1,502	\$2,285,196.00	2	\$482.00	\$93,572.53
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal..	936	2,361,172.88	.....	.....	101,792.91
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.....	20	38,000.00	.....	.....	2,314.80
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co., Toronto...	350	660,704.00	.....	.....	34,359.63
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....	87	112,075.00	.....	.....	4,990.79
Total.....	2,895	5,457,147.88	2	482.00	237,030.66

D. ACCIDENT.

Name of company.	Insurance written.	Premiums thereon.	Losses paid in 1914.	Losses incurred in 1914.
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.)..	(¹)	\$192.96	.....	.....

E. FIDELITY.

American Surety Co. of New York.....	\$759,250.00	\$3,612.19	\$58.85	\$9,833.50
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	(¹)	132.45	.....	.....
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, Md..	1,682,012.50	10,537.86	4,383.95	872.05
National Surety Co. of New York, N. Y.....	2,168,731.00	12,148.30	89.83	89.83
Total.....	4,609,993.50	26,430.80	4,532.63	10,795.38

F. LIABILITY.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.), London, England.....	(¹)	\$28,308.67	\$28,893.43	\$21,962.43
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G. PROPERTY DAMAGE.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.)..	(¹)	\$1,897.64
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H. HURRICANE.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., London, England.....	\$2,144,980.00	\$13,614.69
Phoenix Assurance Co. (Ltd.), London, England....	1,103,400.00	6,688.40	.....	.....
Total.....	3,248,380.00	20,303.09

I. STEAM BOILER.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Ltd.)..	(¹)	\$258.11
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J. BREAKAGE.

Mannheim Insurance Co., Mannheim, Germany.....	\$3,295.00	\$240.33	\$293.25	\$293.25
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¹ Amount of insurance written not reported.

BUREAU OF EXCISE TAXES.

The bureau of excise taxes has been overworked during the entire year 1914-15, and still continues to be. This bureau is charged with the enforcement of the laws which during the year produced revenue amounting to \$2,670,909.33, or over 68 per cent of the entire insular revenues for general expenditure. The diversity and importance of its work is so great and its personnel is so limited that it has been obliged to work regularly longer hours than any other bureau in the department, or perhaps in the entire government. An earnest effort would have been made during the last session of the legislature to remedy this condition, by somewhat increasing the force, except for the stern necessity on the part of the legislature of adhering to the rule of permitting no new positions and abolishing the existing positions wherever possible. It is believed that next year this condition should be remedied, even at the expense of a corresponding sacrifice in some other portion of the budget.

During the year, 1 cigarette factory, 4 distilleries, and 51 licensed cigar manufacturers have voluntarily retired from business. The license of 1 distillery has been revoked, the average number of wholesale dealers in articles subject to excise taxes during each quarter has been reduced by 61, and the average number of retail dealers by 1,084 below the preceding year. The following table shows the comparison of this data for the last five years and is a further indication of the general conditions previously referred to in this report, which have resulted in such a marked decrease in excise tax receipts:

TABLE NO. 3.—*Licenses issued during the past five fiscal years.*

Years.	Manufacturers.		Wholesale dealers.		Retail dealers.		Billiard tables.		Opium licenses.		Total.	
	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number. ¹	Amount collected.	Number of licenses in force. ¹	Tax received.
1910-11...	680	\$20,389.20	722	\$47,677.00	18,164	\$179,329.50	...	...	...	...	19,566	\$247,395.70
1911-12...	712	28,225.70	853	52,189.00	20,450	189,630.75	...	...	...	...	22,015	270,045.45
1912-13...	793	28,528.50	871	55,535.00	19,584	191,533.50	...	...	...	...	21,248	275,582.50
1913-14...	743	31,073.00	776	46,828.50	16,013	195,539.00	...	...	...	...	17,532	273,440.50
1914-15...	756	29,127.50	715	43,145.00	14,929	188,171.75	577	\$5,767.50	613	\$250.36	17,590	266,462.11

¹ This number represents the average number of licenses in force each quarter throughout each year. The number issued annually is therefore in each instance four times as great as that given.

In Exhibit No. 30 will be found the source and amount of all excise taxation in Porto Rico during the last three years, while the following table shows the quantities of taxable articles exported from the island free of tax during the last three fiscal years:

TABLE NO. 4.—*Merchandise subject to excise taxes exported tax free.*

Articles.	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase 1914-15 over 1913-14.	Decrease 1914-15 compared with 1913-14.
Alcohol.....liters..	333,254	281,125	234,004	.....	47,121
Bay rum.....do.....	264,598	318,920	272,325	.....	46,595
Alcohol in bay rum.....do.....	136,563	173,182	152,142	.....	21,040
Beer.....do.....	.....	17,628	13,907	.....	3,721
Cigars.....number..	165,768,512	150,363,991	174,275,407	23,911,416	.....
Cigarettes.....do.....	8,907,600	6,195,000	12,020,750	5,825,750	.....

During the year 1,265 violations of the internal-revenue laws and regulations have been disposed of administratively by the imposition of fines aggregating \$2,366, as compared with 1,126 similar violations, and \$2,411 in penalties for the preceding year. Prosecution was resorted to in 234 cases of what appeared to be willful violations of the law. Of these 182 resulted in convictions, 24 in acquittals, and 28 are still pending before the courts. The percentage of convictions (80 per cent) is really remarkable in view of the fact that while the interests of the accused are nearly always

represented by an attorney, the government is ordinarily without such representation. This fact is a pleasing commentary on the efficiency of the municipal courts and the painstaking efforts displayed by them in their evident desire to do justice.

BUREAU OF PROPERTY TAXES.

The sudden advance in the price of raw sugar, due wholly to the outbreak of the European war, removed, in a large degree at least, the necessity for affording some temporary relief to the owners of sugar properties. But relief in the form of a 30 per cent reduction of the assessed valuations of all personal property of the sugar manufacturers, including mills, machinery, railways, etc., had already been determined upon and put into effect. As a result, the total value of all taxable property of the island, which on December 31, 1913, was \$182,662,585, was reduced on December 31, 1914, to \$172,981,609. For the coming year this reduction will not be in effect, and it is probable that the assessed value on December 31, 1915, will be greater than ever before.

The total revenue produced by the general and special taxes on the assessment of 1914-15 amounted to \$2,126,303.48. Of this amount there remained uncollected on June 30, 1915, \$35,913.03. The total outstanding taxes on the same date for all years was \$54,083.30. Of this sum, \$4,526.33 was in litigation, \$8,086.17 is probably uncollectible, \$117.28 was pending adjustment, and the balance, \$41,353.52, while collectible, was still unpaid.

The taxes levied by operation of the Federal income-tax act for 1914-15 amounted to \$76,943.05, an increase of \$12,793.65 over the amount levied for the fiscal year 1913-14.

During the year inherited property to the amount of \$2,757,953 was appraised and taxes amounting to \$30,625.52 were assessed thereon.

The board of review and equalization for this year was composed of Mr. Luis Toro and Mr. Carlos Toro in addition to the three ex officio members. The number of appeals from the treasurer's assessments was slightly smaller than last year and comprised about the same variety of cases.

The following tables, prepared in this bureau, present information in connection with the general subject of property values and rates of taxation throughout the island:

TABLE No. 5.—*Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1914-15.*

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1914.]

Municipality.	Real prop-erty.	Personal property.	Total.
Adjuntas.....	\$1,518,993	\$92,813	\$1,611,806
Aguada.....	1,385,156	124,793	1,509,949
Aguadilla.....	1,521,992	381,138	1,903,130
Agua Buenas.....	389,680	66,157	455,837
Aibonito.....	914,235	94,960	1,009,195
Añasco.....	1,516,381	120,272	1,636,653
Arecibo.....	5,375,187	1,215,521	6,590,708
Arroyo.....	1,055,296	229,388	1,284,684
Barceloneta.....	1,613,425	195,353	1,808,778
Barranquitas.....	435,731	46,603	482,334
Barros.....	698,899	47,945	746,844
Bayamon.....	3,059,074	609,242	3,668,316
Cabo Rojo.....	1,804,057	192,916	1,996,973
Caguas.....	3,141,933	682,938	3,824,871
Camuy.....	1,424,498	135,477	1,559,975
Carolina.....	1,993,344	256,460	2,249,804
Cayey.....	2,106,519	311,631	2,418,150
Celba.....	625,353	50,962	676,315
Ciales.....	1,363,760	112,582	1,476,342
Cidra.....	703,213	53,445	756,658
Coamo.....	1,421,067	203,696	1,624,763
Comerio.....	1,611,236	101,924	1,713,160
Corozal.....	430,926	71,953	502,879
Culebra.....	105,720	32,685	138,405
Dorado.....	881,700	98,871	983,571
Fajardo.....	2,467,759	552,640	3,020,399
Guánica.....	2,294,273	435,034	2,729,307
Guayama.....	3,036,781	582,023	3,618,804
Guayanilla.....	1,176,888	149,705	1,326,593
Guaynabo.....	660,175	67,450	727,625
Gurabo.....	1,112,583	81,431	1,194,014

TABLE No. 5.—*Total assessed value of real and personal property, by municipalities, for the fiscal year 1914-15—Continued.*

Municipality.	Real prop- erty.	Personal property.	Total.
Hatillo.....	\$1,082,852	\$75,034	\$1,157,886
Hormigueros.....	675,960	70,212	746,172
Humacao.....	2,871,594	363,838	3,235,432
Isabela.....	976,168	131,977	1,108,145
Jayuya.....	798,274	58,508	856,782
Juana Díaz.....	2,774,135	255,039	3,029,174
Juncos.....	1,573,140	128,698	1,702,138
Lajas.....	1,529,104	153,880	1,683,044
Lares.....	2,074,185	158,250	2,232,735
Las Marias.....	1,373,740	36,645	1,410,385
Las Piedras.....	790,534	68,382	858,916
Loíza.....	1,932,545	157,391	2,089,936
Luquillo.....	652,676	44,727	697,403
Manatí.....	2,023,304	312,923	2,336,227
Maricao.....	1,310,790	59,365	1,370,155
Maunabo.....	520,033	84,090	604,123
Mayaguez.....	5,502,511	1,512,766	7,015,307
Moca.....	780,770	49,614	830,384
Morovis.....	579,785	57,205	636,990
Naguabo.....	1,628,089	206,908	1,834,997
Naranjito.....	307,874	34,061	341,935
Patillas.....	1,083,431	161,170	1,244,601
Peñuelas.....	923,056	124,114	1,047,170
Ponce.....	11,291,518	3,794,654	15,086,172
Quebradillas.....	619,404	60,129	679,533
Rincon.....	615,528	47,953	663,481
Rio Grande.....	1,410,484	204,065	1,614,549
Rio Piedras.....	3,862,000	526,650	4,388,650
Sabana Grande.....	540,227	71,785	612,012
Salinas.....	2,747,373	400,102	3,147,475
San German.....	1,937,799	387,582	2,325,381
San Juan.....	19,254,720	11,934,614	31,189,334
San Lorenzo.....	716,693	152,347	869,040
San Sebastian.....	1,428,785	156,539	1,585,324
Santa Isabel.....	1,934,407	199,088	2,133,495
Toa Alta.....	588,071	81,317	669,391
Toa Baja.....	1,527,262	127,336	1,654,598
Trujillo Alto.....	734,344	158,948	893,292
Utua.....	2,195,422	281,199	2,476,621
Vega Alta.....	1,096,716	181,145	1,277,861
Vega Baja.....	1,595,250	162,761	1,758,011
Vieques.....	2,072,749	256,464	2,329,213
Yabucoa.....	1,603,781	217,369	1,821,150
Yauco.....	2,131,577	358,570	2,490,147
Grand total.....	141,518,187	31,463,422	172,981,609

TABLE No. 6.—Assessed value of real property, by municipalities and classes.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1914.]

Municipality.	Urban.			Rural.							
	Lots.	Improve-ments.	Total.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Oranges.	Coconuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.
Adjuntas.....	\$17,440	\$60,344	\$77,784	\$34,870	\$761,515			\$1,500	\$65,305	\$90,852	\$158,471
Aguada.....	36,720	36,720	73,440	61,715	4,185				51,815	49,601	236,824
Aguadilla.....	162,106	446,655	608,761	287,080	4,185	\$340				37,602	354,215
Aguas Buenas.....	2,750	58,012	60,762	2,560	53,113	10,220				20,581	198,879
Albionito.....	1,780	156,568	158,348	1,035	108,465	138,650	640			52,480	202,569
Alasco.....	5,368	149,490	154,858	5,558,510	306,592				50,080	51,157	191,993
Arcebo.....	287,350	1,074,837	1,362,187	1,302,729	113,208	8,735	18,280	59,490	1,200	68,756	867,600
Arroyo.....	39,862	267,157	307,019	330,256	12,854	200			9,700	2,055	161,216
Barceloneta.....	24,610	108,485	133,095	431,525	66,525	1,110	9,975	28,740	675	9,400	246,881
Barraquitas.....	1,618	43,650	45,268	29,075	10,497	2,100				35,180	252,635
Barros.....	50	42,572	42,622	2,945	185,713					76,733	204,472
Bayamon.....	419,825	951,585	1,371,410	226,384	30,125		15,290	55,957	1,760	15,965	673,826
Cabo Rojo.....	2,930	220,890	223,820	613,775	6,100		13,450	10,800	93,072	81,340	553,690
Caguas.....	22,580	1,051,080	1,073,930	224,906	18,339	189,502	1,000			69,416	563,087
Camuy.....	783	100,377	101,160	251,734	53,270	6,320			11,770	9,215	558,200
Carolina.....	1,600	200,385	201,985	348,351	5,450	440	25,520			67,094	388,363
Caye.....	71,032	394,736	465,768	90,865	156,621	338,707	1,800		50	1,554	196,016
Ceiba.....	2,170	18,570	20,740	293,440	120					86,315	234,810
Ciales.....	9,245	179,720	188,975	3,730	563,649	1,000				39,465	278,876
Cidra.....		37,648	37,648	10,990	20,520	161,320				42,875	787,074
Coeamo.....	512	277,320	278,832	16,980	160,385	675			120	19,194	231,446
Comerio.....	1,612	102,769	104,381	1,340	40,760	111,145				30,345	241,706
Corozal.....	1,108	50,024	51,132	3,102	51,411	1,757				60	76,750
Culebra.....	1,050	10,000	11,050		300		9,260	27,105	2,500	1,125	182,513
Dorado.....	31,500	31,500	63,000	374,683	40			7,011	4,000	1,640	437,383
Fajardo.....	51,342	556,953	608,295	422,019	40					41,826	165,244
Guánica.....	42,840	42,350	85,190	409,628		400				12,249	138,660
Guayama.....	32,117	840,597	872,714	906,005	41,975				16,060	94,725	327,178
Guayanilla.....	13,694	79,022	92,716	343,045	183,982	1,270			10,650	13,819	327,178
Guaynabo.....	8,080	20,940	29,020	98,790	16,794	80	5,340	34,725		6,840	397,937
Guiraparo.....	1,230	94,841	96,071	146,800	9,110	231,541	300		416	58,975	651,907
Hatillo.....	1,580	55,555	57,135	161,293	22,630	1,150				13,584	53,504
Hormigueros.....	1,966	29,941	31,907	353,326	15,266				37,590	15,421	482,648
Humacao.....	59,130	600,401	659,531	763,624	5,360		420		10,440	46,660	110,098
Isabela.....	14,934	98,696	113,630	69,787	37,428	2,490				74,078	848,904
Jajuya.....	3,291	27,169	30,460	4,020	337,872		180	390	280	7,064	319,461
Juana Diaz.....	191,640	191,640	383,280	1,071,520	233,940	39,992				57,520	664,991
Juncos.....	4,190	276,115	280,305	264,945	1,405		43,495		1,130		
Lajas.....	3,335	39,490	42,825	569,775	13,310						

Lares.....	7,235	231,430	238,665	3,475	1,204,675	.....	.....	.....	19,530	142,734
Las Marias.....	2,690	18,780	21,570	14,920	800,575	.....	500	.....	13,735	40,880
Las Piedras.....	6,905	13,840	19,740	197,319	4,305	132,861	.....	.....	6,015	222,917
Lota.....	290	6,995	8,990	418,963	34,441	9,881	.....	156,640	12,870	609,147
Laquillo.....	1,640	32,960	34,600	196,528	5,162	.....	90	.....	3,440	265,542
Manati.....	3,677	480,563	484,240	577,864	16,717	5,216	23,095	64,905	20,574	443,423
Manzanillo.....	855	57,420	57,720	161,735	840,765	.....	.....	.....	1,490	14,610
Mayaguez.....	800,038	2,439,194	3,239,252	479,550	3,235	.....	7,470	1,493	1,790	71,518
Moca.....	1,799	22,617	24,416	161,918	522,493	.....	.....	37,705	50,623	326,431
Moroyis.....	2,630	37,540	40,170	37,530	178,547	2,180	.....	.....	10,790	290,090
Naguabo.....	24,887	170,026	194,913	466,954	41,670	.....	20	21,250	28,786	261,482
Naranjito.....	235	21,580	21,815	294,285	41,925	5,910	.....	.....	1,773	482,010
Patillas.....	4,122	108,383	112,505	210,520	145,711	100	.....	1,020	24,876	174,453
Pedraza.....	7,216	48,622	55,838	210,520	145,711	800	.....	300	50,683	250,966
Penuelas.....	2,375,098	4,014,476	6,389,574	1,542,360	489,033	280	1,500	1,290	68,236	1,050,197
Ponce.....	.....	81,646	81,886	119,993	31,810	5,835	.....	400	89,445	279,786
Quebradillas.....	.....	23,465	23,465	193,995	6,965	.....	150	140	32,035	1,050,197
Rincon.....	7,551	107,819	115,370	387,999	27,688	.....	40	46,400	16,995	65,820
Rio Grande.....	441,520	656,354	1,097,874	660,650	9,220	1,850	.....	300	8,181	586,995
Sabana Grande.....	2,068	106,154	108,222	104,516	53,077	3,070	140,064	127,020	11,110	799,775
Safinas.....	30,582	123,995	154,577	786,915	12,495	.....	.....	150	57,117	113,405
San German.....	46,260	496,271	542,531	310,660	228,630	1,420	100	3,000	9,172	1,012,335
San Juan.....	6,155,802	10,228,418	16,384,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,355	503,675
San Lorenzo.....	3,450	149,867	153,317	83,470	25,261	4,100	.....	12,200	1,370	323,773
San Sebastian.....	7,086	90,054	97,140	76,090	522,182	.....	.....	.....	25,686	282,539
Santa Isabel.....	19,400	69,960	89,960	794,963	.....	.....	.....	120	180,479	232,373
Tea Alta.....	11,720	69,250	89,970	107,830	6,285	200	6,850	.....	7,856	608,147
Tea Baja.....	7,345	89,300	96,645	558,120	.....	.....	28,630	.....	8,430	231,977
Trujillo Alto.....	1,100	22,168	23,268	63,815	1,270	.....	6,860	7,450	2,488	236,961
Utuado.....	25,578	273,232	298,810	111,723	651,037	9,170	.....	.....	13,588	239,546
Vega Alta.....	7,461	60,430	60,470	161,140	4,555	100	1,500	18,275	126,554	294,287
Vega Baja.....	7,461	145,535	152,996	514,400	4,425	150	34,735	43,285	5,375	142,420
Vieques.....	2,820	227,660	227,786	514,295	.....	.....	.....	1,680	9,822	285,533
Yabucoa.....	2,820	163,705	166,525	461,970	1,080	120	.....	230	11,319	394,398
Yauco.....	24,575	644,786	669,361	330,320	407,470	15,250	.....	2,400	11,319	483,880
Total.....	11,309,924	30,626,282	41,936,206	22,577,478	10,174,959	1,457,834	395,804	712,223	2,815,695	26,952,800

Lejas.....	36,090	5,910	1,690	1,393,811	77,719	15,990	.....	336	1,483	1,529,164
Lares.....	238,425	.....	.....	1,609,709	148,246	.....	68,370	200	9,295	2,074,485
Las Marias.....	296,223	.....	.....	1,168,483	113,986	100	50,006	.....	19,295	1,733,740
Las Piedras.....	4,565	.....	.....	639,065	19,847	.....	.....	81,988	10,104	730,540
Loiza.....	56,317	18,441	91,085	1,358,178	46,779	394,639	.....	.....	17,293	1,932,545
Luquillo.....	27,085	.....	5,754	513,111	21,284	.....	.....	.....	16,373	632,676
Manati.....	35,250	740	6,670	1,168,324	57,493	285,000	3,150	.....	20,147	2,023,304
Marteco.....	175,697	170	.....	1,033,632	128,043	2,020	89,055	.....	320	2,310,790
Manaboa.....	19,231	.....	1,465	290,487	15,464	198,864	2,925	.....	3,228	520,033
Mayaguez.....	67,890	1,785	24,809	1,519,056	421,955	48,984	80,444	1,038	41,932	5,502,541
Moca.....	42,852	.....	600	684,997	44,990	2,030	.....	21,827	2,510	780,770
Morovis.....	40,221	.....	740	490,930	48,685	.....	.....	83,327	25,849	579,785
Naguabo.....	18,180	6,180	40	1,005,627	32,873	285,500	.....	.....	1,628,089	.....
Naranjito.....	11,833	80	.....	258,279	23,428	.....	1,740	7,650	4,352	307,874
Pailitas.....	61,220	7,120	7,656	717,405	45,386	189,543	.....	.....	9,202	1,083,431
Petuelas.....	93,644	.....	9,673	788,659	65,943	3,000	5,850	.....	3,766	923,056
Ponce.....	152,530	4,810	38,439	3,369,884	300,881	658,050	293,916	141,353	137,860	11,291,518
Quebradillas.....	32,609	.....	300	501,868	31,890	.....	100	575	3,085	619,404
Rincon.....	70	.....	.....	316,217	34,802	227,867	9,100	.....	4,077	615,528
Rio Grande.....	48,317	1,935	40,238	1,149,443	57,777	1,200	.....	71,005	15,689	1,410,484
Rio Piedras.....	25,300	3,880	35,685	1,814,854	177,590	225,640	145,966	377,128	22,948	3,862,000
Sabana Grande.....	16,531	.....	26,407	376,273	40,078	10,700	1,150	.....	3,804	540,227
Salinas.....	84,860	2,150	34,010	1,945,437	39,947	577,787	.....	.....	29,625	2,747,373
San German.....	29,110	610	21,834	1,190,374	159,583	2,795	.....	460	14,919	1,937,799
San Juan.....	9,700	1,360	85,911	240,816	14,110	.....	27,137	.....	1,096,762	19,254,720
San Lorenzo.....	57,443	.....	5,738	483,557	23,383	3,000	1,158,352	360,460	8,770	716,693
San Sebastian.....	33,870	50	16,825	1,061,869	110,719	.....	8,000	36,666	646	1,428,785
Santa Isabel.....	2,400	3,904	18,500	1,435,889	20,172	112,307	18,089	28,015	7,431	1,934,407
Toa Alta.....	27,937	80	13,627	439,426	30,261	2,200	4,409	18,375	12,433	588,074
Toa Baja.....	39,591	3,280	28,212	1,069,080	55,074	220,570	18,000	36,511	31,382	1,527,262
Trujillo Alto.....	8,671	.....	7,253	370,919	34,000	.....	450	292,038	13,669	734,344
Utua.....	357,933	30	6,334	1,557,098	176,016	100,850	37,939	16,739	7,970	2,195,422
Vega Alta.....	77,314	16,450	4,675	431,904	9,053	508,625	24,550	30,507	31,607	1,096,716
Vega Baja.....	43,004	5,955	34,440	977,199	33,830	334,530	18,391	58,426	30,038	1,595,250
Vieques.....	94,640	2,470	2,435	1,209,313	73,101	384,640	117,085	59,024	1,800	2,072,749
Yabucoa.....	28,723	440	8,810	973,942	25,890	334,555	400	83,751	16,718	1,603,781
Yauco.....	78,548	.....	11,497	1,225,453	143,296	41,380	26,346	.....	25,741	2,131,577
Total.....	4,639,942	176,000	1,057,190	71,602,192	5,188,377	12,526,112	4,243,865	3,505,419	2,516,016	141,518,187

Las Piedras.....	2,155	92	1,331				1,327	372	12,450	3,443	927	1,226	18,069
Lolita.....	3,933	842	370				1,267	435	20,044	3,516		2,639	34,033
Luquillo.....	2,348	130				1	207	90	8,964	2,500		8,964	14,705
Manati.....	3,937	287	83			278	39	973	16,188	4,168	74	184	26,720
Maricao.....	28	11,711					509	46	830	10,238	164		23,017
Maunabo.....	2,468	89					50	139	5,611	3,227		51	11,635
Mayaguez.....	5,349	9,249					328	1,945	10,912	4,527	70	594	33,047
Moca.....	1,934	2,878				73		373	12,673	6,518		87	24,463
Morovis.....	5,552	2,089	46					1,471	15,808	4,165		338	24,469
Naguabo.....	5,758	97					55	97	19,737	2,054	619	4	28,554
Naranjito.....	2	866	129	1				932	13,043	1,517			16,500
Patillas.....	3,082	1,026	2				10	3,183	12,385	8,767	130	1,525	30,110
Penuelas.....	1,643	2,319		9			3	2,516	10,991	9,420		1,121	28,022
Ponce.....	10,600	7,173	7	34			32	3,469	34,453	12,628	1,502	2,095	72,193
Quebradillas.....	1,282	630	69				4	715	7,011	2,848		12	12,571
Rincon.....	1,670	117		4		1		868	5,394	5			8,256
Rio Grande.....	3,370	665					555	274	19,793	5,494	934	1,948	33,034
Sabana Grande.....	4,534	172	22	1,067	698		3	299	16,424	884	290	376	24,869
Salinas.....	2,585	982	88				20	431	9,883	3,538		1,914	21,424
San German.....	5,563	373	10				3	420	29,086	5,385	203	1,631	42,691
San Juan.....	4,051	3,300	28	2				3,467	15,732	4,236	11	997	31,884
San Lorenzo.....	1,034	601	108			1	56	5	682	244	134	76	1,198
San Sebastian.....	1,383	8,502						1,097	16,791	9,851		2,202	31,084
San Sabel.....	1,593							8,092	17,042	3,696	10	2,624	42,439
San Sabel.....	6,968						3	1,222	15,045	2,500	514	1,380	23,720
Toca Alta.....	4,711	120	2	60	332		336	30	10,465	2,306	8	1,305	15,013
Toca Baja.....				283	722		79	39	5,257	2,056	258	1,022	12,957
Tuilla Alto.....	4,776	23		81	103			453	10,482	2,959		261	14,373
Utrero.....	1,884	12,367	112					4,941	17,576	34,782	1	2,615	74,759
Vega Alta.....	1,068	93		30	118		34	242	6,578	5,396	1,204	839	15,409
Vega Baja.....	4,390	95	3	450	391		2	360	11,369	6,550	594	2,118	26,355
Vieques.....	8,652						5	21	15,318	6,242	635	281	31,154
Yabucoa.....	4,976	25	4				40	356	20,735	4,393	28	500	31,057
Yauco.....	1,932	7,304	285					4,878	15,304	10,027		2,314	42,084
Total.....	211,110	165,170	18,040	3,761	5,274	6,088	102,272	1,030,038	430,893	16,122	66,455	2,055,223	

TABLE No. 8.—Average value per acre, by municipalities and classes, for the fiscal year 1914-15.

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1914.]

Municipality.	Cane.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Pine-apples.	Citrus fruit.	Coco-nuts.	Minor fruits.	Pasture.	Timber and brush.	Marsh lands.	Other lands.	Total.
Adjuntas.	\$52.28	\$63.45	.....	.....	\$50.00	\$143.21	\$27.97	\$15.56	\$9.84	.....	\$10.19	\$27.91
Aguada.	128.04	87.91	.....	\$140.00	.....	.....	22.47	22.47	9.82	.....	6.50	51.16
Aguadilla.	90.93	43.59	\$8.57	.....	.....	123.36	49.02	40.02	11.41	.....	59.56	42.39
Agua Buenas.	116.36	47.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.59	13.71	6.04	\$5.00	15.71	15.71
Albionto.	54.47	56.67	55.77	80.00	.....	.....	25.09	20.55	13.42	.....	54.88	27.87
Anasco.	105.70	70.14	.....	.....	.....	250.40	22.70	22.70	13.45	10.00	9.39	49.87
Arecibo.	110.80	46.88	46.96	147.42	90.96	109.09	34.62	33.39	8.28	18.43	9.68	38.60
Arroyo.	128.11	51.21	100.00	98.76	104.89	100.00	16.98	33.38	15.18	34.39	48.96	59.07
Barceloneta.	109.52	56.86	92.50	.....	25.00	96.43	34.08	40.80	10.14	25.93	42.58	42.58
Barranquitas.	50.00	45.36	39.62	.....	.....	.....	29.56	16.68	10.20	.....	18.60	17.75
Barros.	51.67	52.21	50.00	.....	.....	.....	27.17	12.39	8.25	.....	7.57	15.49
Bayamon.	98.95	46.71	.....	87.87	117.56	73.33	17.62	29.21	11.70	1.55	33.81	34.38
Cabo Rojo.	85.07	62.89	.....	56.99	54.00	143.85	23.92	28.00	9.39	17.74	9.46	33.68
Caguas.	88.06	52.25	108.66	200.00	.....	.....	23.92	22.89	7.13	.....	30.58	29.41
Camuy.	90.61	48.47	85.40	.....	.....	.....	48.82	37.58	8.73	50.00	79.52	36.72
Carolina.	116.70	44.67	62.85	83.94	.....	54.24	21.47	37.96	15.42	.....	20.50	44.81
Cayey.	90.75	45.77	121.14	150.00	.....	.....	39.23	30.13	11.89	2.50	41.53	36.68
Cebal.	98.90	60.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00	20.54	17.97	16.24	.....	7.81	40.87
Ciales.	34.22	65.12	100.00	.....	.....	.....	20.54	17.97	8.69	.....	1.02	24.51
Cidra.	53.10	42.39	58.05	.....	.....	.....	29.26	21.12	12.94	.....	15.39	25.75
Coamo.	80.47	55.98	42.19	.....	.....	.....	28.99	20.87	12.96	.....	11.86	22.44
Comerio.	55.83	48.47	58.65	.....	.....	24.00	26.11	18.26	9.86	.....	61.46	24.93
Corozal.	25.85	57.06	45.05	.....	.....	.....	23.06	11.69	6.91	.....	30.00	13.71
Culebra.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	24.34	8.61	.....	.....	18.78
Dorado.	106.47	75.00	.....	60.13	141.17	50.00	35.16	54.69	13.72	23.93	11.32	51.28
Fajardo.	97.98	40.00	.....	.....	87.64	222.22	29.82	32.98	6.16	.....	43.08	45.06
Guánica.	138.53	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	39.95	24.86	9.05	1.24	16.35	32.64
Guayama.	135.04	48.49	.....	.....	.....	99.75	30.17	31.67	7.90	6.83	19.63	46.94
Guayanilla.	175.83	61.00	50.80	.....	.....	193.64	29.14	17.74	7.83	.....	18.32	38.62
Guaynabo.	104.99	47.98	80.00	97.09	99.21	.....	29.34	39.80	14.86	10.00	6.97	38.62
Hirao.	69.77	53.27	121.86	.....	.....	.....	28.73	32.65	9.03	.....	6.60	45.83
Hatillo.	90.66	39.91	42.59	75.00	.....	104.00	44.54	42.62	11.31	.....	18.90	38.01
Hormigueros.	98.28	61.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.53	28.66	12.38	.....	73.37	38.12
Humacao.	117.11	50.09	.....	70.00	.....	90.14	47.74	28.05	26.76	15.91	10.64	50.40
Isla de Caball.	52.75	49.70	65.53	.....	.....	189.82	36.91	28.69	6.24	.....	5.89	24.18
Jajuya.	70.53	53.63	.....	60.00	.....	93.33	24.83	14.38	8.93	.....	15.36	19.75
Juana Diaz.	138.40	44.48	.....	.....	30.00	.....	29.43	33.45	10.79	23.92	7.71	38.18
Juncos.	149.43	58.54	52.55	.....	.....	113.00	45.01	35.60	33.45	.....	85.26	48.64
Lajas.	86.80	55.69	.....	187.48	.....	.....	29.19	27.26	12.63	5.50	132.50	38.01
Lares.	59.91	92.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.68	14.55	16.30	.....	5.34	14.84
Las Marias.	82.43	65.09	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	23.68	26.43	19.17	.....	.....	38.80

Las Piedras.....	91.55	46.79	99.82	.....	.....	16.17	17.90	10.30	.....	19.89	74.29	36.47
Loiza.....	106.28	40.90	26.70	90.00	.....	11.80	30.39	16.02	.....	16.05	16.05	39.91
Luquillo.....	83.70	39.71	.....	.....	.....	35.62	23.62	10.83	.....	10.00	16.21	34.89
Manatí.....	146.78	58.24	62.84	83.08	127.51	73.39	23.14	8.43	.....	.....	36.25	43.72
Maricao.....	32.14	71.79	.....	.....	.....	29.89	19.72	17.16	1.04	.....	.....	41.11
Mamabo.....	65.53	36.57	.....	.....	.....	12.88	12.88	32.39	.....	.....	28.72	43.39
Mayaguez.....	89.71	56.49	.....	.....	.....	26.03	26.03	13.97	25.50	.....	41.77	28.00
Moca.....	67.95	62.11	47.39	102.33	.....	114.95	16.54	8.96	.....	.....	2.10	28.00
Morovis.....	80.94	57.44	.....	.....	.....	19.52	16.54	8.85	.....	.....	10.00	32.22
Naguabo.....	42.50	47.37	45.81	20.00	109.09	159.77	24.43	7.80	9.08	.....	.....	13.45
Naranjito.....	95.49	43.23	50.00	.....	.....	102.00	13.38	6.98	54.77	.....	5.02	23.83
Patillas.....	128.13	61.54	.....	.....	95.56	100.00	20.26	9.94	.....	.....	8.62	28.14
Pefuelas.....	145.50	68.18	40.00	.....	44.12	40.31	23.90	11.89	3.20	.....	18.35	46.68
Ponce.....	92.90	59.53	84.57	150.00	35.00	100.00	30.48	11.80	.....	.....	25.00	38.30
Quebradillas.....	116.16	41.64	.....	90.00	.....	167.93	18.43	14.40	.....	.....	.....	34.80
Rincon.....	115.01	53.60	84.09	131.27	181.98	87.21	29.66	8.79	2.07	20.66	.....	72.97
Rio Grande.....	142.57	54.05	34.89	.....	.....	100.00	48.70	28.62	13.38	94.91	13.80	17.56
Sabana Grande.....	40.43	33.50	50.00	.....	.....	50.00	11.68	4.87	.....	20.85	20.85	45.37
Salinas.....	141.46	69.28	50.71	50.00	.....	150.00	34.80	15.76	10.59	21.90	21.90	37.33
San German.....	75.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.98	6.87	55.45	.....	.....	201.02
San Juan.....	80.73	42.03	37.96	.....	500.00	217.86	190.29	39.75	10.15	1,130.41	.....	15.26
San Lorenzo.....	55.02	61.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.41	5.80	.....	6.41	6.41	25.01
San Sebastian.....	120.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	13.40	9.16	5.00	7.60	15.68	60.54
Santa Isabel.....	111.39	52.37	100.00	114.17	109.01	.....	64.38	10.00	10.00	42.19	42.19	29.27
Toa Alta.....	118.47	.....	.....	101.17	147.16	94.30	25.15	11.85	10.00	27.60	27.60	73.39
Toa Baja.....	82.24	55.22	.....	84.69	99.18	.....	56.14	18.03	12.70	35.73	35.73	29.98
Trujillo Alto.....	59.30	52.64	81.88	.....	.....	50.00	16.75	10.39	30.00	2.42	2.42	20.96
Utua.....	150.89	48.98	33.33	50.00	154.87	50.00	22.21	14.33	13.66	5.44	5.44	27.70
Vega Alta.....	117.18	46.58	50.00	77.19	110.73	49.41	21.66	6.56	10.00	16.26	16.26	37.06
Vega Baja.....	59.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	25.13	15.16	3.89	8.07	8.07	38.82
Visques.....	92.84	43.20	30.00	.....	.....	60.00	38.80	6.54	15.71	17.62	17.62	31.36
Yabucoa.....	170.98	55.79	53.51	.....	.....	50.00	22.13	7.83	.....	4.97	4.97	29.12
Yauco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General average.....	106.95	61.60	80.81	105.24	121.78	118.33	27.53	10.73	10.92	15.77	15.77	34.84

TABLE NO. 9.—*Average value per unit of personal property.*

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1913.]

Municipality.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Auto-mobiles.	Coaches.	Other vehicles.

Table omitted—copy on file.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Number of heads of live stock and vehicles.*

[Corrected to Dec. 31, 1913.]

Municipality.	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Auto-mobiles.	Coaches.	Other vehicles.

Table omitted—copy on file.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The policy of the finance committee in its recommendations to the executive council, regarding the matter of loans to municipalities and school boards, has been one of extreme conservatism. Even with the present high price of sugar, which is probably but temporary, the time does not seem opportune for the incurring of indebtedness on the part of the municipalities, to extend over a period of years, except for those projects which will safeguard or improve the health of the community or which will produce some additional income which may be used for the repayment, at least in part, of the original cost of the projects. In accordance with this policy, 22 loans to municipalities and 2 to school boards were finally approved during the year, these loans aggregating \$358,450. Of this amount \$17,750 represented refunded indebtedness, while \$117,000 was made up of three loans granted to replace other loans which had been formerly approved for \$178,000. Hence, the actual amount of new indebtedness authorized under loans originating during the year was \$223,700, while the net increase in the total amount of authorized municipal and school-board indebtedness amounted to \$162,700, the difference between these last two amounts, \$61,000, representing the reductions effected in the three loans mentioned above.

One other municipal loan for \$16,000 was approved by the executive council and was pending the approval of the governor at the close of the year, while 9 school-board loans, aggregating \$169,500, had been favorably considered but not finally approved. Requests from 20 other municipalities and 2 school boards for loans aggregating \$732,700 were under consideration of the finance committee at the close of the year, while at least 3 other municipalities—San Juan, Mayaguez, and Arecibo—which have made no formal requests are considering loans of \$1,500,000, \$300,000, and \$80,000, respectively.

In addition to the indebtedness incurred by borrowing from the insular government, 20 municipalities became indebted for the value of live stock, wagons, and other materials purchased by them from The People of Porto Rico, for use in the revised system of sanitation, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislative assembly of 1914, amounting to \$34,648.27. The payment of the amounts owed will be made, in most cases, during the fiscal year 1915-16, although in a few cases authority has been granted to extend the payments over several years.

During the year two municipalities and two school boards issued bonds in favor of The People of Porto Rico aggregating \$205,000, increasing the total of bonds so issued to \$1,167,000. Thirteen other municipalities and one school board have been authorized to issue bonds for covering previous loans to the amount of \$519,166.67, but have not yet done so.

In addition to the bonds issued in favor of The People of Porto Rico, there are still outstanding bonds of the cities of Arecibo, Ponce, and San Juan, issued on January 1, 1902, as follows:

Cities.	Total bonds issued.	Total bonds redeemed.	Total bonds outstanding.	Sinking funds.
Arecibo.....	\$100,000.00	¹ \$88,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$3,482.19
Ponce.....	200,000.00	178,000.00	22,000.00	9,219.29
San Juan.....	600,000.00	493,000.00	107,000.00	19,162.94
Total.....	900,000.00	759,000.00	141,000.00	31,864.42

¹ The city of Arecibo, prior to the close of the fiscal year, remitted \$10,000 to its fiscal agent in New York to provide for the redemption of bonds to that amount on July 1, 1915. This amount is included in the total amount of bonds redeemed in the above statement.

In addition to their funded indebtedness, the municipalities of the island closed the fiscal year with reported floating indebtedness to the amount of \$14,684.16, this representing indebtedness covered by a budgetary appropriation, but which was unpaid at the end of the year, and reported current indebtedness to the amount of \$36,333.09, this being indebtedness incurred in excess of the budgetary appropriation. To this must be added a further amount for supplies purchased and services rendered regarding which no accurate data is available in this bureau at present.

The cash balance of "ordinary funds," that is, those available for general expenditure, as distinguished from "road funds," "loan funds," and others, the use of which is restricted to specific purposes, was \$178,115.88, a decrease of \$17,708.19 below the preceding year. Deducting from this balance the amount of floating and current indebtedness carried over to the next fiscal year, there is left a surplus of \$127,098.63. It should be noted, however, that over half of this surplus pertains to only 4 of the 74 municipalities, while other municipalities were compelled to make emergency loans amounting to \$32,100 in order to carry on the municipal services during the year.

The receipts of all the municipalities during the year, excluding the proceeds of loans or bond redemption taxes, amounted to \$1,881,908.15, consisting of \$1,762,678.68 in "ordinary funds" and \$119,229.47 in "road funds." While receipts pertaining to "ordinary funds" were only \$2,673.48 less than in 1913-14, it should be noted that the amount of current receipts this year, classified in Table No. 17 as "General revenues," was only \$1,725,569.56, a decrease of \$13,494.77 from the previous year.

It is perhaps significant to note that were the current receipts of the municipalities derived solely from those sources of revenue arising from the purely governmental nature of the municipal corporations, such as taxes, fees, fines, permits, etc., the decrease in such receipts this year would have been much greater. Receipts from taxes amounted to only \$1,405,127.60, a decrease of \$44,533.67, while miscellaneous revenues from fees, permits, privileges, and fines increased only \$858.25. The decrease in taxes was general, the amounts being: Property taxes, \$12,897.79; meat taxes, \$6,879.33; business licenses, \$22,003.93; and other licenses, \$2,752.62. This decrease would have been very much larger, except for the inclusion in the accounts for this year of a considerable amount of taxes paid under protest during the previous year.

Receipts of a purely commercial or business nature, including receipts from public-service enterprises and receipts from the use of municipal property, increased. Water-works, electric-light plants, and piers produced \$194,741.10, an increase of \$27,954.81 over last year, over two-thirds of which, however, or \$19,134.73, represented the excess of receipts from the Ponce pier for the whole fiscal year 1914-15 over similar receipts for the last six months of the prior year included in last year's report. Water-supply systems produced \$153,247.44, an increase of \$8,989.34 over the previous year.

From the use of municipal property the municipalities derived during the past year the sum of \$95,322.93, an increase of \$2,524.55 over the preceding year. While almost all of the sources of revenue included in this classification showed increases, that from markets alone amounting to \$7,429.38, there was a marked decrease in receipts from theaters and from pay patients in municipal hospitals, a part of the decrease in the last item, however, being only apparent, as the municipality of San Juan adopted this year the practice of covering into the municipal treasury as repayments the part of the fees of pay patients which covered the actual expenses of maintenance.

While the increases in receipts from public-service enterprises and from the use of municipal property tended to offset the decrease in other current receipts, it must be remembered that many of these revenue-producing enterprises and properties were acquired by means of loans and with the expectation that the revenues they would produce would be required to help repay these loans. These revenues should not, therefore, be counted on to make additional provision for the current needs of the municipalities.

The decreases in the cash balance and in the current receipts for the year add new emphasis to the statement made in the report of the treasurer for 1914, that "the day is probably not far distant when the income will become stationary and when the surplus accumulated from the operations of prior years is exhausted, and in anticipation of such a situation preparations should be made now to reorganize the municipalities and get them on a sounder and more businesslike footing."

A comparison of the amounts received from the several sources of municipal income in 1913-14 and 1914-15 will be found in Table No. 11. A detailed statement of receipts for the year appears in Table No. 12.

Expenditures chargeable against the total current receipts of the municipalities amounted to \$1,887,517.11, a decrease of \$89,525.22. They consisted of expenditures chargeable against ordinary funds amounting to \$1,780,411.73, or \$59,739.27 less than in 1913-14, and expenditures chargeable against road funds of \$107,105.38, or \$29,785.95 less than last year.

Disbursements for current expenses, as distinguished from outlays and payments on indebtedness, aggregated \$1,563,417.37, of which \$1,483,779.73 were from ordinary funds and \$79,637.54 from road funds. Salaries and supervision amounted to \$849,901.17, of which \$113,876.66 were retained from municipal revenues to provide for the expenses of insular sanitation and \$736,024.51 represented salaries; repairs and maintenance called for expenditures of \$168,508.48; and supplies, materials, and incidentals, of \$548,448.05. Outlays for construction and improvements accounted for expenditures of \$128,212.36 and for property and equipment they amounted to \$30,851.18. During the year the municipalities paid \$26,541.54 on account of floating indebtedness from prior years, \$42,616.12 on account of interest, and \$95,050.09 as principal on temporary loans and bond issues.

Disbursements for current expenses were \$26,737.26 less than the previous year. While the expenses of insular sanitation decreased \$160,342, due to the reduction of the municipal contribution from 12 per cent of the municipal revenues to 6 per cent, salaries increased \$60,834.56. Of this increase a very large part was due to the turning over to the municipalities of the street-cleaning and garbage-removal services, the salaries for these services amounting to \$52,355.89. The remainder, \$8,478.67, comprised increases in salaries of the administrative offices, in the fire departments, and in the municipal relief stations and hospitals. All other expenses for repairs and maintenance, supplies, materials, and incidentals increased \$72,770.41—from \$640,745.69 to \$713,516.10—this increase being mainly due to the taking over of the street-cleaning service, which costs, in addition to the amount paid for salaries, \$79,606.56, and to an increase in the expenditures for charities amounting to \$9,506.19, expenditures for all other current purposes, showing a net decrease of \$16,342.34.

The increase in salaries, even after deducting the amount pertaining to the new street-cleaning service, is significant of the attitude of many of the municipalities on the question of effecting economies, for, when the municipal budgets for 1914-15 were adopted and the salaries fixed the municipal administrations had every reason to expect that the receipts for the year would be far below those of the preceding year. The temptation to continue to increase salaries, however, proved too strong and where economies were made they seldom affected the pay roll. Thus, for construction and improvements the municipalities expended only \$128,212.18 from their current funds, a decrease of \$14,310.61 from the preceding year. Of the total amount, \$23,905.20 was expended from road funds. Property and equipment cost \$30,851.18, a decrease of \$6,982.48.

The total expenditures on rural roads, not including the sum of \$2,961.02 for interest and principal on road loans and \$21,589.14 expended from loan funds, amounted to \$114,112.61.

The fact that the expenditures chargeable to ordinary funds were only \$17,733.05 in excess of the income in ordinary funds in 1914-15, as compared with an excess of \$74,798.84 in 1913-14 and of \$101,305.77 in 1912-13, would be cheering were it not for the fact, mentioned before, that several municipalities were compelled during the year to make loans, aggregating \$32,100, to carry on the municipal services until the end of the year, while almost all incurred floating debts to be paid in future years.

In justice, however, to the present municipal administrations it should be noted that the necessity for the borrowing of money and the incurring of floating indebtedness just mentioned was largely due to unusual circumstances. The elections held in

November, 1914, brought numerous changes in the personnel and politics of the municipal administrations which led, in a number of cases, to a regrettable exhibition of the lack of public spirit on the part of the outgoing officials who, with a very evident desire to embarrass their successors, expended, prior to the change of administration in January, as much of the budgetary appropriations as the law and the state of the municipal treasuries would permit. This abuse is not confined to either political party, but is apparently as common to one as to the other, and while the danger of its repetition is, of course, not immediate, since the municipal elections are held only every four years, the law should be so amended that the possibility of such repetition would be entirely removed.

The following tables, prepared in this bureau, present data illustrating the financial operations of the municipalities for the year:

TABLE NO. 11.—*Comparative statement of receipts of all municipalities in 1913-14 and 1914-15.*

Items.	1913-14		1914-15	
	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Total.	Ordinary funds.
GENERAL REVENUES.				
Taxes.....	\$1,449,661.27		\$1,405,127.60	
Property taxes, general funds.....		\$1,094,678.30		\$1,081,780.51
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.....		132,661.07		125,781.74
Business licenses.....		214,597.90		192,593.97
Dog and other licenses.....		7,724.00		4,971.38
Public-service enterprises.....	166,786.29		194,741.10	
Water-supply systems.....		144,258.10		153,247.44
Electric light plants.....		9,901.21		9,731.95
Piers and docks.....		12,626.98		31,761.71
Use of municipal property.....	92,798.38		95,322.93	
Sewers.....		2,475.33		1,241.75
Markets.....		33,537.28		40,966.06
Meat shops.....		7,378.24		9,196.40
Slaughterhouses.....		11,593.57		12,109.85
Animal pounds.....		5,869.63		6,873.76
Cemeteries.....		6,693.15		6,589.66
Municipal lots.....		1,746.71		1,855.12
Theaters.....		5,095.28		2,945.44
Hospitals (pay patients).....		10,581.79		5,652.29
Other property.....		7,827.40		7,892.00
Miscellaneous.....	29,818.39		30,377.95	
Privileges.....		1,775.76		3,355.41
Permits.....		2,975.78		2,532.56
Fees.....		4,763.29		5,319.41
Fines.....		13,284.61		12,450.31
Interest.....		6,862.35		6,515.69
Other current receipts.....		156.60		204.55
Total general revenues.....	1,739,064.33		1,725,569.56	
Repayments.....	16,558.42		25,155.11	
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....		11,874.43		13,047.58
Transportation of patients to asylums.....		228.06		66.38
Other repayments.....		4,455.93		12,041.15
Receipts not current.....	9,729.41		11,954.01	
Sales.....		1,640.01		5,365.25
Grants, donations, etc.....		4,142.58		3,482.24
Miscellaneous.....		3,946.82		3,106.52
SPECIAL FUNDS.				
Road funds.....	122,087.69		119,229.47	
Loan-redemption funds.....	51,363.93		59,890.61	
Loans.....	425,125.45		140,360.60	
Total special funds.....	598,577.07		319,480.68	
Total receipts, all sources.....	2,363,929.23	1,765,352.16	2,082,159.36	1,762,678.68

TABLE No. 12.—*Gross receipts of municipalities, detailed by sources and destination fiscal year 1914-15.*

Items.	Total.	Ordinary funds.	Road funds.	Loan redemption funds.	Proceeds of loans.
GENERAL REVENUES					
Taxes.....\$1,725,569.56					
Taxes.....	\$1,405,127.60				
Property taxes, general funds		\$1,081,780.51			
Tax on sale and slaughter of meat.....		125,781.74			
Business licenses.....		192,593.97			
Dog and other licenses.....		4,971.38			
Public-service enterprises.....	194,741.10				
Water supply systems.....		153,247.44			
Electric light plants.....		9,731.95			
Piers and docks.....		31,761.71			
Use of municipal property.....	95,322.93				
Sewers.....		1,241.75			
Markets.....		40,966.66			
Meat shops.....		9,196.40			
Slaughterhouses.....		12,109.85			
Animal pounds.....		6,873.76			
Cemeteries.....		6,589.66			
Municipal lots.....		1,855.12			
Theaters.....		2,945.44			
Hospitals (pay patients).....		5,652.29			
Other property.....		7,892.00			
Miscellaneous.....	30,377.93				
Privileges.....		3,355.41			
Permits.....		2,532.56			
Fees.....		5,319.41			
Fines.....		12,450.31			
Interest.....		6,515.69			
Other current receipts.....		204.55			
Repayments.....	25,155.11				
Maintenance of insular prisoners.....		13,047.58			
Transportation of patients to asylums.....		66.38			
Other repayments.....		12,041.15			
Receipts not current.....	11,954.01				
Sales.....		5,365.25			
Grants, donations, etc.....		3,482.24			
Miscellaneous.....		3,106.52			
SPECIAL FUNDS \$319,480.68					
Road funds.....	119,229.47				
Property tax.....			\$119,229.47		
Loan-redemption funds.....	59,890.61				
Property tax.....				\$59,075.77	
Interest on redemption funds.....				814.84	
Loans.....	140,360.60				
Proceeds of loans.....					\$140,058.38
Interest on loan funds.....					302.22
Total receipts, all sources.....	2,082,159.36	1,762,678.68	119,229.47	59,890.61	140,360.60
Cash balance, beginning of year.....	336,794.71	195,848.93	43,223.85	43,637.76	54,084.17
Total available for expenditure.....	2,418,954.07	1,958,527.61	162,453.32	103,528.37	194,444.77
Total expenditures during the year.....	2,090,395.85	1,780,411.73	107,105.38	71,288.70	131,590.04
Cash on hand at end of year.....	328,558.22	178,115.88	55,347.94	32,239.67	62,854.73

NOTE.—The difference of \$24.86 between the cash balance at the end of the year as given in the report for 1914 and the cash balance at the beginning of the year as shown above is due to the failure of a municipality to properly report the confiscation of a cash bond during the fiscal year 1913-14.

TABLE No. 13.—Detailed expenditures of municipalities, fiscal year 1914-15.

Purpose.	Current expenses.				Outlays.			Indebtedness, funded.		Total from current income.	Additional from special tax.	Grand total.
	Total.	Salaries, supervision.	Repairs and maintenance.	Supplies, materials, incidentals.	Construction and improvements.	Property and equipment.	Floating.	Interest.	Principal.			
General government.....	\$383,510.45	\$315,494.23	\$13,187.91	\$54,828.31	\$13,456.54	\$9,166.49	\$3,601.25			\$409,734.73	\$1,682.69	\$411,417.42
Executive and finance offices.....	275,304.12	237,705.09		37,598.43		8,997.74	248.25			284,550.11	283.06	284,849.37
Legal services and costs.....	5,782.11	3,541.67		2,240.44			3,258.00			9,040.11		7,040.11
Courts.....	46,159.47	45,410.09		749.38		33.75	60.30			46,253.22		46,253.22
Civil register.....	22,072.39	21,704.78		367.61						22,107.39		22,107.39
Municipal buildings.....	20,369.95	4,600.00	13,187.91	2,522.04	13,456.54					33,796.49	1,359.03	35,155.52
Traveling expenses.....	13,882.41	2,532.60		11,350.41		135.90				14,017.41		14,017.41
Fire departments.....	21,640.13	14,579.94	6.40	7,053.79		7,917.26				29,557.39	1,708.05	31,265.44
Health conservation and sanitation.....	254,414.38	109,562.36		84,852.02	1,805.29	5,165.78	21.15			261,466.60	19,911.55	281,378.15
Insular supervision.....	113,876.66	113,876.66								113,876.66		113,876.66
Street cleaning and refuse disposal.....	131,962.45	52,355.89		79,606.56		5,165.78	15.00			137,143.23	4,588.15	141,731.38
Street sprinkling.....	2,174.76	1,290.00		878.76						2,174.76		2,174.76
Sewage system.....	488.60	240.11		248.49	1,765.20					2,253.89	15,323.40	17,577.29
Miscellaneous.....	5,911.91	1,793.70		4,118.21	100.50		6.15			6,018.06		6,018.06
Highways.....	313,151.34	27,546.58	131,393.81	154,190.95	64,526.68	2,208.76	16,986.78	\$132.47	\$2,828.55	399,814.58	25,114.13	424,928.71
Streets, sidewalks, and plazas.....	79,787.18	15,525.33	54,263.84	2,692.01	40,621.48	228.40	6,600.00			120,237.06	1,152.75	121,389.81
Street lighting.....	153,499.12	4,613.75		148,885.37		1,155.37	7,849.40			162,503.89	2,372.24	164,876.13
Rural roads.....	80,845.64	7,107.50	77,123.97	2,613.57	23,905.20	824.99	2,537.38	132.47	2,828.55	117,073.63	21,589.14	138,662.77
Charities.....	367,350.75	206,118.73	3,183.75	189,048.27	12,382.43	4,035.41	4,892.75			418,661.34	23,455.91	442,117.25
Outdoor poor relief.....	95,578.98	81,972.49		13,606.29			93.33			95,672.31		95,672.31
Relief stations and hospitals.....	191,842.33	103,528.83	1,363.75	86,949.75	11,852.59	3,913.22	3,021.04			210,629.18	17,747.87	228,377.05
Dispensaries.....	41,226.66	15,643.37		28,583.32		122.19	1,179.30			45,828.18	2,010.14	47,838.32
Medicines.....	41,022.97			41,022.97			459.08			41,482.05	2,547.47	44,029.52
Poor in institutions.....	17,571.40	3,973.84	1,820.00	11,777.56	529.84		20.00			18,121.24	1,130.23	19,251.47
Miscellaneous charities.....	7,108.38			7,108.38			120.00			7,228.38		7,228.38

TABLE NO. 14.—Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, cash on hand at beginning and end of year, and outstanding indebtedness, by municipalities.

Municipalities.	Gross receipts.	Cash on hand at beginning of year.	Total available for expenditures.	Gross expenditures.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Total indebtedness.
Adjuntas.....	\$13,735.04	\$3,125.16	\$16,860.20	\$14,048.11	\$2,812.09	\$1,803.07
Aguada.....	11,397.45	7,591.32	18,988.77	14,737.15	4,251.62	6.00
Aguadilla.....	32,236.08	2,769.06	35,005.14	24,012.15	10,992.99	10,074.25
Agua Buenas.....	6,503.24	185.19	6,688.43	6,202.60	485.83	1,493.42
Albionito.....	11,925.90	1,288.71	13,214.61	12,155.34	1,059.27	2,480.53
Albasco.....	15,888.88	2,091.93	17,980.81	17,926.00	64.81	4,378.99
Arecibo.....	94,097.81	10,939.74	105,037.55	89,952.20	15,085.35	13,983.92
Arroyo.....	12,645.09	3,353.31	15,998.40	14,376.41	1,621.99	23,744.35
Barceloneta.....	13,679.72	9,594.47	23,274.19	19,361.24	3,912.95	4,056.62
Barranquitas.....	7,090.73	1,793.33	8,884.06	7,756.16	1,127.90	27.51
Bayamon.....	6,450.31	920.73	8,273.04	7,380.36	897.68	60.00
Cabo Rojo.....	40,332.62	950.26	41,282.88	37,986.82	3,296.06	4,516.69
Caguas.....	17,602.88	8,043.88	25,646.76	22,817.62	2,829.14	2,846.89
Camuy.....	63,416.38	2,142.19	65,558.57	62,061.25	3,497.32	26,000.00
Carolina.....	11,972.75	10,294.19	22,266.94	19,781.70	2,485.24	410.00
Cayey.....	19,739.72	5,229.28	24,969.00	20,190.05	4,778.95	
Ceiba.....	29,691.19	9,412.35	39,103.54	31,196.20	7,907.34	42,248.00
Ciales.....	5,340.28		5,340.28	4,595.34	744.94	
Cidra.....	14,167.00	2,442.48	16,609.48	15,412.76	1,196.72	15,000.00
Coamo.....	7,013.39	989.62	8,003.01	7,891.10	111.91	
Comerio.....	18,464.62	3,049.92	21,514.54	20,161.26	1,353.28	15,450.00
Corozal.....	19,674.66	3,169.52	22,844.18	15,497.87	7,346.31	5,000.00
Dorado.....	11,915.75	1,426.44	13,342.19	11,681.07	1,661.12	5,455.00
Fajardo.....	7,639.08	2,813.75	10,452.83	8,840.03	1,612.80	6,734.50
Guanica.....	49,083.98	4,769.95	53,853.93	45,178.96	8,674.97	104,949.78
Guayama.....	20,801.09		20,801.09	12,224.04	8,577.05	440.00
Guayanilla.....	42,708.92	5,854.48	48,563.40	43,894.91	4,668.49	7,958.78
Guaynabo.....	19,699.15	6,322.68	26,021.83	19,202.41	6,819.42	19,000.00
Gurabo.....	6,517.74	1,848.03	8,365.77	7,029.94	1,335.83	
Hatillo.....	15,740.70	3,646.59	19,387.29	14,532.85	4,854.44	5,236.00
Hormigueros.....	8,585.82	1,362.35	9,948.17	8,468.57	1,479.60	1,014.33
Humacao.....	5,583.99	511.06	6,095.05	4,782.73	1,312.32	
Isabela.....	34,425.25	7,913.55	42,338.80	32,881.53	9,457.27	57,000.00
Jajuya.....	14,347.86	1,197.28	15,545.14	13,634.93	1,910.21	3,700.00
Jana Diaz.....	7,892.59	1,917.32	9,809.91	6,866.63	2,943.28	3,960.10
Juncos.....	25,234.71	2,987.47	28,222.18	26,488.06	1,734.12	4,752.60
Lajas.....	33,328.91	341.95	23,670.86	22,656.15	1,014.71	36,274.55
Lares.....	13,068.69	2,177.98	15,246.67	13,447.98	1,798.69	
Las Marias.....	31,228.79	3,488.99	34,717.78	21,385.94	13,331.84	10,664.58
Las Piedras.....	9,526.18	946.29	10,472.47	10,092.50	379.97	759.32
Loiza.....	6,084.58		6,084.58	5,714.63	369.95	174.62
Luquillo.....	17,076.11	4,805.74	21,881.85	16,960.91	4,920.94	4,855.00
Manati.....	5,809.82		5,809.82	5,492.91	316.91	287.22
Maricao.....	22,589.88	4,126.38	26,716.26	25,764.50	951.76	
Maunabo.....	11,677.42	7,181.42	18,858.84	17,652.11	1,206.73	5,000.00
Mayaguez.....	8,529.37	1,467.53	9,996.90	7,290.34	2,706.56	2,000.00
Moca.....	93,441.62	50,382.51	143,824.13	126,521.76	17,302.37	117.38
Morovis.....	5,899.36	565.09	6,464.45	6,197.21	267.24	295.58
Naguabo.....	6,352.26	123.39	6,475.65	5,737.37	738.28	135.00
Naranjito.....	15,979.64	1,430.48	17,410.12	15,935.11	1,475.01	3,433.46
Patillas.....	3,586.19	381.68	3,967.87	3,279.67	688.20	1,600.00
Peñuelas.....	11,370.57	1,502.34	12,872.91	11,963.43	909.48	542.15
Ponce.....	8,777.91	559.92	9,337.83	8,865.56	472.27	12,994.11
Quebradillas.....	232,570.46	47,864.13	280,434.59	247,585.94	32,848.65	448,250.00
Rincon.....	6,065.61	902.08	6,967.69	6,226.05	741.64	1,360.00
Rio Grande.....	5,822.18	2,391.46	8,213.64	6,143.12	2,070.52	
Rio Piedras.....	14,560.49	1,098.35	15,658.84	13,176.64	2,482.20	243.35
Sabana Grande.....	58,298.76	6,380.82	64,679.58	48,850.63	15,828.95	22,845.97
Salinas.....	6,965.01	466.56	7,431.57	6,734.42	697.15	100.00
San German.....	36,023.90	7,205.31	43,229.21	37,321.25	5,907.96	9,000.00
San Juan.....	24,358.49	1,033.08	25,391.57	24,637.12	754.45	2,983.96
San Lorenzo.....	456,369.87	25,994.09	482,363.96	435,226.18	47,137.78	181,794.92
San Sebastian.....	11,723.30	1,070.49	12,793.79	11,794.36	999.43	3,969.26
Santa Isabel.....	12,633.68	1,297.58	13,931.26	13,697.32	233.94	1,837.35
Toa Alta.....	16,232.97	1,554.97	17,787.94	16,226.58	1,561.36	1,396.05
Toa Baja.....	6,955.06	878.69	7,833.75	7,346.19	487.56	500.00
Trujillo Alto.....	13,039.90	4,096.63	17,136.53	15,456.45	1,680.08	11,565.71
Ututo.....	11,661.87	3,763.18	11,325.05	6,279.10	5,045.95	
Vega Alta.....	20,722.55	2,717.98	23,440.53	23,073.23	367.30	12,590.02
Vega Baja.....	10,771.80	2,605.83	13,377.63	8,280.20	5,097.43	10,015.23
Vieques.....	18,568.58	5,363.14	23,931.72	21,236.86	2,694.86	2,743.91
Yabucoa.....	20,399.91	2,080.48	22,480.39	22,010.69	469.70	27,308.43
Yauco.....	19,729.91	3,327.01	23,056.92	21,163.89	1,893.03	2,000.00
	45,205.39	2,366.57	47,571.96	31,465.20	16,106.76	90,055.47
	2,082,159.36	336,794.71	2,418,954.07	2,090,395.85	328,558.22	1,303,473.93

TABLE No. 15.—*Outstanding indebtedness, detailed by municipalities, June 30, 1915.*

[Fixed indebtedness.]

	Total.	Floating.	Current.	To insular government and trust funds.	Bonded indebtedness.
Grand total.....	\$1,303,473.93	\$14,684.16	\$36,333.09	\$124,128.45	\$1,128,328.23
Adjuntas.....	1,803.07	75.00	61.40		1,666.67
Aguada.....	6.00	6.00			
Aguadilla.....	10,074.25	74.25			10,000.00
Aguaa Buenas.....	1,493.42	15.22		1,478.20	
Alfonito.....	2,480.53		580.53	1,900.00	
Añasco.....	4,378.99	329.19	49.80	4,000.00	
Arecibo.....	13,983.92			1,983.92	12,000.00
Arroyo.....	23,744.35		533.65	210.70	23,000.00
Barceloneta.....	4,056.62	49.00	7.62		4,000.00
Barranquitas.....	27.51		27.51		
Barros.....	60.00		60.00		
Bayamon.....	4,516.69	2.00	514.69	4,000.00	
Cabo Rojo.....	2,846.89			2,846.89	
Caguas.....	26,000.00				26,000.00
Camuy.....	410.00		410.00		
Cayey.....	42,248.00			248.00	42,000.00
Ciales.....	15,000.00				15,000.00
Coamo.....	15,450.00			450.00	15,000.00
Comerio.....	5,000.00				5,000.00
Corozal.....	5,455.00			5,455.00	
Dorado.....	6,734.50		150.00	84.50	6,500.00
Fajardo.....	104,949.78	449.78			104,500.00
Guanica.....	440.00		270.00	170.00	
Guayama.....	7,958.78	1,693.28	1,185.50	580.00	4,500.00
Guayanilla.....	19,000.00				19,000.00
Gurabo.....	5,236.00		236.00		5,000.00
Hatillo.....	1,014.33	700.00	314.33		
Humacao.....	57,000.00				57,000.00
Isabela.....	3,700.00			3,700.00	
Jayuya.....	3,960.10		460.10		3,500.00
Juana Diaz.....	4,752.60		2,140.60	2,612.00	
Juncos.....	36,274.55	274.55			36,000.00
Lares.....	10,664.58	464.58	200.00		10,000.00
Las Marias.....	759.32			759.32	
Las Piedras.....	174.62	174.62			
Loiza.....	4,855.00		55.00	4,800.00	
Luquillo.....	287.22	287.22			
Maricao.....	5,000.00				5,000.00
Maunabo.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Mayaguez.....	117.38		117.38		
Moca.....	295.58	205.58		90.00	
Morovis.....	135.00		40.00	95.00	
Naguabo.....	3,433.46	1,163.20	2,270.26		
Naranjito.....	1,600.00		100.00	1,500.00	
Patillas.....	542.15		542.15		
Peñuelas.....	12,994.11	54.11		190.00	12,750.00
Ponce.....	448,250.00		4,390.00	36,860.00	407,000.00
Quebradillas.....	1,360.00			1,360.00	
Rio Grande.....	243.35		28.35	215.00	
Rio Piedras.....	22,845.97	5,923.47	922.50		16,000.00
Sabana Grande.....	100.00			100.00	
Salinas.....	9,000.00				9,000.00
San German.....	2,983.96	244.94	339.02	2,400.00	
San Juan.....	181,794.92		17,146.85	15,648.07	149,000.00
San Lorenzo.....	3,969.26	269.26		700.00	3,000.00
San Sebastian.....	1,837.35	287.35	650.00	900.00	
Santa Isabel.....	1,396.05	6.05		1,390.00	
Toa Alta.....	500.00			500.00	
Toa Baja.....	11,565.71		365.71	200.00	11,000.00
Utua.....	12,590.02	1,098.17		11,491.85	
Vega Alta.....	10,015.23		2,049.14	110.00	7,856.09
Vega Baja.....	2,743.91	228.91	115.00	2,400.00	
Vieques.....	27,308.43	608.43		1,200.00	25,500.00
Yabucoa.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	
Yauco.....	90,055.47			7,500.00	82,555.47

You will note a radical change in this report from the plan followed in preceding years in the arrangement of the various statistical tables compiled in this department. These changes are the result of an effort to avoid the duplication of tables by the auditor and the treasurer, as has some times happened in previous years.

In accordance with the new plans, the tables pertaining strictly to the work of the various bureaus of this department have been previously included, while the tables

dealing in general with the subject of insular receipts are combined with the tables of the auditor's office dealing in general with the subject of insular disbursements in a consolidated financial exhibit.

While I am not unmindful of your suggestion that annual reports should not contain biographical or eulogistic matter relating to the past or present personnel, I desire to express here my full appreciation of the willing and unstinted cooperation of the entire personnel of this department, who have, as a whole, maintained their usual standard of efficiency in spite of the fact that, in many instances, their salaries have been reduced and their labors increased as the result of the measures of retrenchment which the financial conditions in Porto Rico for the past two years have made absolutely imperative. I would especially express my appreciation of the long years of faithful service rendered by Mr. B. R. Dix, whose resignation from the position of assistant treasurer became effective June 30, and whose connections with this department dates from the American occupation. The position vacated by Mr. Dix has been filled by Mr. Charles F. Hill, formerly paymaster of Porto Rico, who has also been in the service of this department 10 years and whose experience renders him peculiarly qualified to fill the position.

Respectfully submitted.

ALLAN H. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer of Porto Rico.

THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, Porto Rico.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR,
San Juan, P. R., August 23, 1915.

SIR: In compliance with section 24 of the law of Congress approved April 12, 1900, commonly known as the Foraker Act, which provides, among other things, that the commissioner of the interior of Porto Rico shall make such reports through the governor to the Secretary of War of the United States as he may require, which shall annually be transmitted to Congress, I have the honor to submit the following report of the public business transacted by my office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

The many duties of this office are fixed in a general way by the aforesaid section of the Foraker Act, which specifies that the commissioner of the interior shall superintend all works of a public nature, and shall have charge of all public buildings, grounds, and lands, except those belonging to the United States, and shall execute such requirements as may be imposed by law with respect thereto, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. These duties are more specifically described and supplemented in Chapter VI of the Political Code and in Title XI, comprising sections 393 to 427, both inclusive, of the Revised Statutes and Codes of Porto Rico, 1902.

Section 133 of the Political Code provides as follows: "The commissioner of the interior shall superintend all insular public works, and shall have charge of all insular property, including public buildings, public highways and bridges, water powers, unnavigable streams and beds thereof, subterranean waters, mines or minerals under the surface of private lands, public grounds and public lands, the insular telegraph system, public records and archives, and all the harbor shores, docks, slips, and reclaimed lands." And section 134 of the said code organizes the department of the interior in the following manner: The office of the commissioner and the following divisions, each division to be in charge of a chief, a division of public works, a division of agriculture and mining, a division of lands and forests, a division of telegraph, and a bureau of docks and harbors.

This proposed or theoretical organization, laid out at the time of the establishment of the present civil government in 1900, is quite different from the actual organization at the present time. The division of agriculture and mining was shortlived, having been discontinued many years ago; the division of lands and forests has been transformed into the present division of public lands and archives, as the small forests of the island have been placed under the Forestry Service of the Federal Government by order of the President of the United States, acting under authority of Congress; the division of public works, which was intended to have charge of public buildings, harbor shores and lands, railroads, highways, bridges, unnavigable streams, canals, irrigation, marsh lands, aqueducts, and the supervision and inspection of all works undertaken by the insular government, by cities, villages, or other civil divisions, and by private concessions which in any way affect the public domain, has been gradually deprived of some of its most important activities through the creation by administrative order of a division of public buildings and a division of municipal engineering, both rendered necessary on account of the large amount of work which the insular government is doing for the school boards and municipalities in the way of construction of municipal buildings, school houses, waterworks, sewers, and in the carrying out of other various public improvements. The importance of these two divisions can be judged from the work now in their charge, which work will be spoken of later on.

The organization of the irrigation service, which has been placed by legislative enactment under this office, has also taken away part of the work which was intended to be done by the bureau of public works, and the same is also true of the creation of the San Juan Harbor board, which has charge of the improvements of the harbor of the capital city, the best and most important port in the island of Porto Rico. This board was created by an act of the legislature approved March 7, 1912, and is composed of five members, to-wit, the commissioner of the interior and the mayor of San

Juan, ex officio members, and three other persons appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the executive council. Although the commissioner of the interior is also ex officio chairman of this board, he has neither more power nor greater duties than the other four members. It would seem, then, that this legislation abridges the powers and duties committed to the commissioner of the interior by the organic act, which contains the mandate that this official of the government shall superintend all works of a public nature.

There is also a division of property and accounts, not originally established, which has charge of all the accounting and disbursements required by the vast deal of business which is being done by this office.

The changes in organization above described, rendered necessary by the rapid development of the various governmental activities, have not been accompanied by corresponding amendments to the law to suit new conditions, so that there is at present a portion of statutory provisions which, although in force, can not in practice be applied. For instance, section 411 of the Revised Statutes of 1902 provides as follows: "Plans for new buildings. That all plans for the construction or extension of any public building, whenever the estimated cost of the proposed work shall exceed \$100,000, shall be obtained in public competition, and for this purpose the commissioner of the interior shall advertise it in English and Spanish in two newspapers of general circulation published in different cities of the island for a period of not less than 30 days, provided, however, that the people of Porto Rico shall in no case pay for the project chosen a sum greater than 5 per cent of the total estimated cost of the building."

The above provisions of the law were intended to prevent the expenditures necessary to keep a highly trained architectural office, but the limitation upon the highest prize in a contest is such that the statute affords no attraction to architects of high grade of ability, because the compensation is too small. It is my understanding that the attempts to apply this law were futile, and, therefore, the resulting need of establishing the present division of public buildings under a chief of division who is an architect, and making a specialty of such work, which, to judge from the large amount of money spent on it, has attained to a very great importance. This is a single instance of many that could be cited where the law governing the department of the interior has become either obsolete or inapplicable, and I therefore recommend a revision of such legislation so that it will conform to present conditions and facts.

But little work of new construction was done during the first half of the fiscal year. The general suspension of work ordered by the governor sometime during the spring of 1914 because of the precarious condition of insular finances was still in force, and it was not until late in the winter, when the last sale of bonds was effected, that general activity was resumed, and not until the latter part of January was it possible to make a reorganization of working forces and finish all preparatory work (projects) necessary to ask for bids and undertake construction by contract.

It can therefore be said that with the exception of the usual work of maintenance of public roads, which went on in the usual manner, and a small amount of construction of new roads and the reconstruction of a bridge over the river at Yauco city which was proceeded with from the beginning of the fiscal year, the greater part of the work of new construction, especially in public buildings and municipal improvements, has been done during the six months elapsed from January 1 to June 30.

The following is a detailed though brief discussion of the activities of the various bureaus and divisions which constitute this department.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head is placed the work done by this office for the municipalities and usually paid out of the proceeds of loans or advance of funds made by the insular government to the various municipal units. It includes generally the construction of waterworks, sewers, and other municipal improvements, exclusive, however, of municipal and school buildings, which work is handled by the division of public buildings, and the construction and repairing of municipal roads, which work is handled by the bureau of public works.

The municipal improvements are under the charge of the division of municipal engineering, the expenses of which are met from the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of the legislature entitled "An act making appropriation for the study of municipal works and for carrying out the same," approved March 11, 1913, with the exception of the salary of the engineer, chief of the division, who is a regular budgetary employee of the government.

The expenses incurred by this division for personnel, material and traveling expenses are charged to the respective municipalities for which the work is done, and the same are reimbursed from time to time as the municipalities settle their accounts.

This system of doing business entails a great deal of bookkeeping which would be unnecessary if all the force of the division was composed of budgetary employees provided for in the same manner as the other divisions of the department.

Although involving a repetition, it is well to state, in order to make matters perfectly clear, that this division has charge of designing public works for municipalities, except buildings and municipal roads, when requested by the municipalities through municipal ordinances which must specifically state that all expenses incurred in connection with such work will be reimbursed to the department of the interior. The construction of all work, whether designed in this division or not, undertaken by the municipalities under municipal bond issues or insular advances, is supervised by this division.

The following summaries show the amount, condition, and kind of work done by the division of municipal engineering:

(a) Construction begun during the fiscal year 1913-14 and completed during the present fiscal year 1914-15:

Toa Baja waterworks.....	\$3,000.00
Corozal waterworks.....	6,000.00
Total.....	9,000.00

(b) Construction begun and completed during the present fiscal year 1914-15:

Salinas waterworks improvements.....	\$10,500.00
Isabela waterworks.....	5,000.00
Humacao district jail drain.....	1,000.00
Extension and improvements, Fajardo water supply.....	1,500.00
Sanitary installation, Fajardo municipal buildings.....	2,500.00
Total.....	20,500.00

(c) Construction partially completed during the present fiscal year:

Aguadilla waterworks.....	\$5,774.79
Aguadilla sewerage system.....	6,375.44
Caguas sewerage system.....	10,510.34
Comerio waterworks.....	2,611.39
Gurabo waterworks.....	2,050.78
Lares waterworks.....	2,030.93
Lares sewerage system.....	508.21
Total.....	29,861.88

Total amount of construction done during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915..... 59,361.88

(d) Construction begun during the present fiscal year, 1914-15 and still under way:

Aguadilla waterworks.....	\$75,000.00
Aguadilla sewerage system.....	25,000.00
Caguas sewerage system.....	62,322.44
Comerio waterworks.....	13,500.00
Gurabo waterworks.....	20,000.00
Lares waterworks.....	38,900.00
Lares sewerage system.....	15,600.00
Total.....	250,322.44

(e) Construction to be started in the near future:

Guayama waterworks.....	\$57,500.00
Maunabo waterworks.....	7,500.00
Fajardo extension to sewerage system.....	940.21
Rio Piedras extension to waterworks.....	3,922.84
Aibonito improvements to waterworks.....	6,800.00
Barranquitas waterworks.....	9,000.00
Total.....	85,663.05

(f) The following plans and specifications were completed prior to June 30, 1914, but no construction work has been started:

Improvements to waterworks, Ponce.....	\$55,000.00
Sewerage system, Ponce.....	170,000.00
Waterworks:	
Juana Diaz.....	50,000.00
Adjuntas.....	18,000.00
Bayamon.....	180,000.00
Maunabo.....	7,500.00
Mayaguez.....	200,000.00
Manati.....	80,000.00
Barranquitas.....	9,000.00
San German.....	77,709.63
Barceloneta.....	13,700.00
Aguada.....	27,800.00
Lajas.....	19,000.00
Naguabo.....	32,058.00
Patillas.....	13,270.00
Sabana Grande.....	35,635.00
Morovis.....	14,770.00
Añasco.....	35,000.00
San Sebastian.....	33,570.00
Hatillo.....	11,625.00
Sewerage systems:	
Aibonito.....	25,000.00
Yauco.....	30,000.00
Humacao.....	30,000.00
Naguabo.....	13,941.00
Yabucoa.....	19,250.00
Salinas.....	18,400.00
Santa Isabel.....	12,711.00
Improvements to waterworks, Aibonito.....	4,000.00
Street paving, Ponce.....	100,000.00
Total.....	1,336,939.63

(g) The following plans and specifications were prepared during the present fiscal year:

Sewerage system, Hatillo.....	\$8,987.76
Diversion of Santiago River, Naguabo.....	17,823.75
Diversion of Fajardo River, Fajardo.....	4,600.00
Waterworks extension, Guayama.....	57,500.00
Waterworks, Santa Isabel.....	16,264.90
Waterworks, Aguadilla.....	75,000.00
Sewerage system (preliminary work) Bayamon.....	37,000.00
Improvements to waterworks, Aibonito.....	6,800.00
Waterworks, Lajas (new project).....	18,000.00
Extension to waterworks, Rio Piedras.....	3,922.84
Total.....	245,899.25

(h) The following projects are under investigation or preparation of plans and specifications: Waterworks, Juana Diaz (new project); improvements to waterworks, Cayey; waterworks, Cidra; extension to sewerage system, Fajardo; waterworks, Loiza.

The average cost of preparation of projects to the different municipalities, including field expenses in connection with said projects has been as follows:

Estimated cost of work:	Per cent cost of project to estimated cost.
Up to \$10,000.....	3.15
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	2.10
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	1.57
\$30,000 to \$40,000.....	1.51
\$40,000 to \$50,000.....	1.4
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	1.39
More than \$100,000.....	.85

RÉSUMÉ.

(a) The total work contracted for and being built during the present fiscal year amounts to \$270,822.44, as compared with \$61,760.73 in 1913-14 and \$198,221.10 during 1912-13.

(b) Plans were prepared during the present fiscal year for 10 different projects with an estimated total cost of \$245,899.25, as compared with \$471,331 for 1913-14 and \$844,000 during 1912-13.

(c) The total running expenses of the division including all salaries to men employed in the office or in the field, traveling expenses and per diems necessary in carrying out inspections or preparing projects to the different municipalities has been \$8,578.55 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Loans from the insular government may be made for an amount equal to 6 per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the municipality in question when the financial condition of the municipality shows sufficient resources to provide for payments on loan.

This valuation was greatly decreased during the past year due to the fact that on account of the ultimate removal of the tariff on sugar the assessment of the personal property of sugar centrals was reduced several millions of dollars.

It was not until the latter part of the fiscal year that loans were finally granted to several municipalities, thus greatly increasing the volume of construction for this next fiscal year.

Plans and specifications have been prepared to date for 36 separate projects which are still pending the granting of loans, totaling an estimated cost of about \$1,446,416.04.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The division of public buildings has charge of designing, erecting, and maintaining all public buildings.

Upon requests from the various school boards and municipalities, it prepares projects for, and supervises the construction of, all buildings such as schools, town halls, markets, hospitals, slaughterhouses, butcher shops, meat shops, etc.

For the "Maintenance, care, necessary repairs to and reconstruction of public buildings" the sum of \$20,000 was provided in the annual budget. From this amount there was expended on 36 different buildings, in sums varying from \$1 to \$3,000, the total amount of \$19,985.75. The amount spent on water for public buildings was \$516.80 and for light was \$1,939.07.

For the approval of the commissioner of the interior, who is frequently called upon to act as an advisor to the school boards, through the department of education, and to the municipalities, various projects for buildings were examined and submitted for his approval, for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$12,000, and for a total sum of \$48,883.

The work of construction done during the fiscal year is as follows:

	Estimated cost.	Expended during fiscal year.
SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
Ponce, 16-room reinforced concrete graded school, Reina Street.....	\$50,518.61	\$23,289.75
Río Piedras, reinforced concrete Memorial Hall, extension to University of Porto Rico.....	40,000.00	571.00
Arecibo, reinforced concrete high school building.....	55,000.00	38,453.29
Barros, reinforced concrete graded school building.....	13,000.00	6,131.04
Barranquitas, reinforced concrete graded school building.....	10,000.00	8,897.43
Humacao, reinforced concrete high school building.....	40,000.00	30,430.88
San Juan, filters and drinking fountains for school at Puerta de Tierra.....	340.00	340.00
Mayaguez, reinforced concrete, 8-room, graded school building.....	18,000.00	17,008.88
Humacao, reinforced concrete 12-room addition and alteration to Ponce de Leon graded school.....	29,000.00	28,765.39
Salinas, reinforced concrete toilet buildings and repairs to graded school building.....	4,573.41	4,573.41
Barceloneta, reinforced concrete 4-room graded school at barrio Florida.....	4,031.50	4,031.50
Yauco, reinforced concrete 2-room rural school.....	3,200.00	3,200.00
Ponce, reinforced concrete 16-room graded school, Concordia Street.....	37,409.91	2,544.98
Mayaguez, reinforced concrete Science Building for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	25,000.00	5,000.00
Ponce, reinforced concrete high school building, Padre Rufo Street.....	135,736.84	26,962.70
Ponce, reinforced concrete 16-room graded school building, opposite athletic grounds.....	44,968.88	15,972.96
Río Piedras, reinforced concrete 3-room graded school at barrio Sabana Llana..	5,445.00	5,445.00
Santa Isabel, 4-room brick graded school building.....	4,930.79	4,930.79
Río Piedras, filters and drinking fountains, Normal School, University of Porto Rico.....	541.00	541.00

	Estimated cost.	Expended during fiscal year.
SCHOOL BUILDINGS—continued.		
Rio Piedras, plumbing installation, Normal School, University of Porto Rico.....	\$165.00	\$165.00
Mayaguez, installation of water supply to barrio Paris graded school.....	137.45	137.45
Ponce, call-bell system for high school building.....	197.00	
Guayama, reinforced concrete 4-room addition and alteration to the Washington graded school.....	12,000.00	12,000.00
Guayama, iron and concrete fence for Derkes graded school.....	589.27	589.27
Guayama, reinforced concrete 2-room rural school at barrio Jobos.....	3,320.03	3,320.03
Rio Grande, reinforced concrete 2-room addition to Bancroft graded school.....	3,950.43	3,950.43
San Juan, 6-room frame annex to José Julián Acosta graded school.....	5,189.79	5,189.79
San Juan, repairs to the José Julián Acosta graded school.....	447.50	447.50
Rio Piedras, repairs to Memorial Hall extension, University of Porto Rico.....	14.66	14.66
Rincon, reinforced concrete 4-room graded school building.....	8,000.00	4,067.44
Loiza, reinforced concrete 4-room graded school building.....	8,000.00	5,064.43
San Juan, reinforced concrete 12-room graded school at stop 42½, Santurce.....	54,000.00	4,527.17
Toa Alta, reinforced concrete 6-room graded school building.....	12,000.00	1,357.72
Aibonito, reinforced concrete 4-room addition and alteration to Brumbaugh graded school.....	12,000.00	4,191.85
Mayaguez, reinforced concrete 12-room graded school building.....	34,992.42	2,871.83
San Juan, reinforced concrete and pipe fence for L. J. Vega school, Miramar, Santurce.....	1,800.00	
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.		
San Lorenzo, reinforced concrete hospital building.....	4,000.00	2,257.14
Agua Buenas, reinforced concrete butcher-shop building.....	500.00	419.00
Rio Piedras, reinforced concrete hospital building.....	20,000.00	15,799.14
Morovis, reinforced concrete butcher-shop building.....	1,500.00	452.60
Maunabo, reinforced concrete butcher-shop building.....	2,000.00	1,765.53
Ciales, reinforced concrete city hall building.....	13,000.00	1,109.42
Salinas, reinforced concrete city hall building.....	15,500.00	477.26
San Sebastian, reinforced concrete market building.....	10,000.00	427.81
San Sebastian, reinforced concrete hospital building for insane.....	1,000.00	107.05
Fajardo, reinforced concrete slaughterhouse building.....	2,000.00	122.66
MISCELLANEOUS WORK.		
San Juan, repairs to building No. 2 Allen Street.....	13.23	13.23
San Juan, repairs to building No 3 Allen Street.....	40.97	40.97
San Juan, repairs to building No. 5 Allen Street.....	7.11	7.11
San Juan, repairs to old customhouse building.....	358.87	358.87
San Juan, repairs to diputación building.....	26.50	26.50
San Juan, repairs to diputación building for bureau of information.....	4.70	4.70
San Juan, repairs to intendencia building.....	5.31	5.31
San Juan, repairs to the executive mansion building.....	981.39	981.39
San Juan, construction of a vault in the office of the secretary of Porto Rico, No. 1 Allen Street.....	162.00	
San Juan, repairs to boys' charity school at Santurce.....	140.65	140.65
Rio Piedras, repairs to insular experiment station.....	21.52	21.52
Mayaguez, repairs to reform school buildings.....	83.51	83.51
San Juan, repairs to tuberculosis hospital at Santurce.....	1821.00	
	750,466.25	323,466.72

¹ Some work done during the fiscal year but no payments made prior to June 30, 1915.

The following is a list of buildings completed during the fiscal year:

Buildings.	Started.	Finished.	Total cost.
Schools:			
Ponce, reinforced concrete 16-room graded school, Reina Street.	September, 1913...	September, 1914...	\$50,518.61
Ponce, reinforced concrete 16-room graded school, Concordia Street.	October, 1913.....	July, 1914.....	37,409.91
Ponce, reinforced concrete 16-room graded school, opposite athletic grounds.	May, 1914.....	October, 1914.....	44,968.88
Ponce, reinforced concrete high school, Padre Rufo Street.	November, 1913...	December, 1914...	135,736.84
Rio Piedras, reinforced concrete 3-room school at barrio Sabana Llana.	July, 1911.....	September, 1914...	5,445.00
Guayama, reinforced concrete addition and alteration to Washington graded school.	.....do.....	June, 1915.....	12,000.00
Guayama, reinforced concrete 2-room rural school at barrio Jobos.	.....do.....	December, 1914...	3,320.03
Rio Grande, reinforced concrete 2-room addition and alteration to Bancroft graded school.	.....do.....	September, 1914...	3,950.43
San Juan, 6-room frame annex to Jose Julian Acosta School.	August, 1914.....	.....do.....	5,189.79
Total.....			298,539.49

The following is a list of projects which have been requested by the school boards, municipalities, or have been appropriated for by the legislature and on which no construction work had been started on June 30, 1915.

Projects prepared or being prepared:

School buildings—	Amount available.
Naguabo, 10-room graded school.....	\$20, 000
Juana Diaz, 6-room graded school.....	12, 000
Camuy, 6-room graded school.....	12, 000
Mayaguez, completion of science building for the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.....	12, 000
Mayaguez, high school.....	50, 000
Mayaguez, repairs to reform school.....	6, 000
Utua, 12-room graded school.....	24, 000
Loiza, concrete and iron fence for school.....	1, 300
Isabela, 6-room frame school.....	1, 850
Rio Piedras, 4-room graded school.....	13, 000
Salinas, 2-room rural school of reinforced concrete, barrio Lapa....	3, 800
Municipal buildings—	
Adjuntas, municipal hospital.....	2, 000
Adjuntas, city hall and alterations.....	2, 000
Peñuelas, slaughterhouse.....	1, 080
Fajardo, slaughterhouse.....	1, 800
San Sebastian, slaughterhouse.....	1, 800
Guayama, plumbing repairs, district jail.....	750
Total.....	165, 380

Projects to be prepared:

Schools—	
Caguas, 16-room graded school.....	32, 000
Cayey, 4-room school addition.....	8, 000
Cayey, 8-room graded school.....	16, 000
San Juan, 14-room graded school, stop 18.....	65, 000
San Juan, 4-room graded school, Seboruco.....	10, 000
San Juan, 4-room graded school, Machuchal.....	10, 000
San Juan, high school.....	100, 000
San Sebastian, 8-room graded school.....	16, 500
Gurabo, 6-room graded school.....	12, 000
Cabo Rojo, 8-room graded school.....	16, 000
Hormigueros, 4-room graded school.....	8, 000
Aguas Buenas, 2-room addition to school.....	800
Municipal buildings—	
Cidra, town hall.....	6, 000
Aibonito, hospital.....	6, 000
Rio Piedras, market.....	16, 000
Miscellaneous—	
Mayaguez, repairs to Federal Court Building.....	7, 000
San Juan, jury room, Audiencia Building.....	800
Arecibo, repairs to district jail building.....	1, 300
Total.....	331, 400

For the last two years the majority of public buildings have been designed and constructed of reinforced concrete. These buildings have been expensive, due to various reasons, mainly the character of the materials employed and the elaborate plumbing layouts.

It has been one of the main objects to reduce this cost, which, in the case of school buildings, has been from a price of \$2,500 to \$3,000 a classroom to an average cost of \$2,000.

It is considered advisable at this time to make some comment on the materials used in public buildings and the reasons why the cost of these buildings has been so materially reduced.

Reinforced concrete has been the most extensively used, and has proved satisfactory. Brick has been employed to a very small extent, but as this material is well adapted for public buildings and has the advantage of being manufactured in Porto Rico it is intended to use this material to a greater extent in the future.

The roofs of the various buildings have been a constant trouble, due to the use of paper compounds. This material is very well adapted to some climates, but deteriorates rapidly in Porto Rico. On all new buildings a material that will not deteriorate for a reasonable length of time—to wit, about 10 to 20 years—such as galvanized iron, asbestos, tile, etc., is being used.

The lumber employed in public buildings has heretofore been of cypress, some oak, and other expensive woods. Yellow pine, which is satisfactory in every way, is now employed. It costs approximately 50 per cent less.

Although ample plumbing facilities are now installed, the use of the most expensive fixtures has been discontinued.

I would recommend that a deficiency appropriation be requested from the legislature to reimburse the appropriation for maintenance and repair of public buildings, fiscal year 1915-16, to the extent of \$9,100, due to the repairs to be made to the district jail at Arecibo, Federal court building at Mayaguez, and Audiencia building at San Juan.

I would also recommend that legislation be enacted providing funds for the reconstruction of the majority of the roofs on the old government buildings. Many of these roofs, which were constructed many years ago, are in such bad condition to-day as to invite failure and are a constant menace to life and property. These roofs, which are of the exposed beam type, the ends of beams being embedded in the walls, are being eaten away by insects, the most common of which is the "comején."

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bureau of public works has direct charge of the construction and maintenance of all insular roads, bridges, culverts, harbor bulkheads, and water fronts (excepting those of San Juan city), and of the investigation of the physical conditions of franchises and permits involving technical questions relating to railroads, bridges, piers, etc., as well as the supervision of the construction and maintenance of municipal roads.

The various expenditures and activities of this bureau for the last fiscal year were as follows:

General statement of credits and expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Repayments.	Total credits.	Expended prior to fiscal year 1914-15.	Expended during fiscal year 1914-15.	Balance at end of fiscal year 1914-15.
Maintenance, repair, and construction of insular roads and bridges:						
1914-15.....	\$290,000.00	\$13,859.38	\$303,859.38	.....	\$303,848.47	\$10.91
1913-14.....	350,000.00	21,514.73	371,514.73	\$370,783.12	180.36	551.25
Road construction:						
Bond issue of 1906, 1907, and 1910.....	426,165.59	22,876.57	449,042.16	446,957.18	2,012.22	72.76
Appropriation of 1910.....	170,000.00	18,728.36	188,728.36	182,055.89	6,672.47	.....
Appropriation of 1912 and 1913 (Vega-Baja-Morovis).....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00	17,960.39	39.61	.....
Bridge and road construction, acts of 1913, 1914, and 1915.....	867,000.00	10,598.24	877,598.24	321,509.47	163,300.06	392,788.71
Complete the construction of various insular roads.....	904.89	.....	904.89	34.15	870.74	.....
Special deposits, trust fund.....	5,360.00	.....	5,360.00	3,972.87	1,214.45	172.68
Total.....	2,127,430.48	87,577.28	2,215,007.76	1,343,273.07	478,138.38	393,596.31

From the above it will be seen that the total annual expenditure for new road and bridge construction was \$174,109.55 and for the maintenance of the roads already built was \$303,848.47. This latter figure includes repayments amounting to \$13,859.38, so that the actual amount of money expended for road maintenance was \$289,989.09.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

The table given in Exhibit No. 10 of the consolidated financial exhibits shows the expenditures in detail prior to the American occupation and thereafter. Roads constructed under the Spanish sovereignty and since the American occupation are graphically shown in Table 1 of this report.

The following detailed Statement shows the partial expenditures on road and bridge construction during the fiscal year which make up the total of \$174,109.55:

Aguada-Añasco road.....	\$21,741.82
Martin Peña-Bayamon road.....	39,177.01
San Juan-Arecibo road.....	1,848.18
Arecibo-Hatillo road.....	1,090.85
Arecibo-Lares road.....	3,978.27
Cabo Rojo-San German.....	1,354.92
Yauco-Road No. 14.....	3,664.84
Las Vegas-Maricao road.....	8,422.27
Ponce-Adjuntas road.....	6,875.64
Ciales-Juana Diaz road.....	2,804.57
San German-Lajas road.....	10,035.53
Barceloneta-Florida road.....	9,490.63
Las Piedras-San Lorenzo road.....	65.77
Guayanilla-Ponce (via Tallaboa).....	828.88
Lajas-Guanica road.....	2,834.41
Mayaguez, reform school road.....	12,263.11
Lares-Adjuntas road.....	1,987.35
Vega Baja-Morovis road.....	39.61
Guaynabo-Pueblo Viejo road.....	512.87
Road to Portugues River.....	4.50
Mirasol Bridge.....	2,038.35
Naguabo Bridge.....	359.06
Morovis Bridge.....	1,257.76
Guayanilla Bridge.....	3,428.21
Yauco Bridge.....	10,742.29
Vegas Bridge.....	64.34
Inabon Bridge.....	1,733.86
Cerrillos Bridge.....	1,320.88
Portugues Bridge.....	41.00
Pastillo Bridge.....	1,387.53
Tallaboa Bridge.....	2,036.60
Canas Bridge.....	4,854.73
Humacao Bridge.....	7,323.91
Total.....	165,609.55
Transfer made from various appropriations to appropriation for construction of the Ponce High School.....	8,500.00
Grand total.....	174,109.55

The following table shows the number of kiló¹meters of macadamized road work completed during the fiscal year:

	Kilo- meters.
Aguada-Añasco.....	11.5
Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	2.8
Maricao-Las Vegas.....	0.5
Lajas-Guanica.....	2.0
Mayaguez-Reform school.....	3.8
Barceloneta-Florida.....	5.0
Lajas-San German.....	2.5
Total.....	28.1

The following statement shows the total cost of the completed sections of the road of which the above 28.1 kilometers are a part, and the average cost per kilometer of completed road:

Road section.	Kilo- meters con- structed.	Total cost.	Average cost per kilometer.
Aguada-Añasco.....	23.5	\$156,789.35	\$6,671.91
Martin Peña-Bayamon.....	5.0	108,905.77	21,781.15
Maricao-Las Vegas.....	3.5	28,475.80	8,135.94
Lajas-Guanica.....	4.0	14,994.67	3,748.67
Mayaguez-Reform school.....	3.8	19,999.76	5,263.10
Barceloneta-Florida.....	5.0	11,313.60	2,262.72
Lajas-San German.....	2.5	9,994.51	3,997.80

The Aguada-Añasco road has a total length of 23.5 kilometers, 11.5 kilometers of which were macadamized this year; this completes the road between those two towns, so that it is now open to traffic. The amount expended during the year just ended was \$21,741.82.

On the Martin Peña-Bayamon road, 2.8 kilometers were macadamized and a bascule draw span was constructed over the Martin Peña Channel, the erection of which was carried out under contract with the Blandford Construction Co., for the amount of \$820. The construction of this bridge and 2.8 kilometers of road joins Cerra Street, Santurce—which starts from road No. 1—with a road leading to Cataño and Guaynabo, thus affording road communication between the city of San Juan and Cataño, Bayamon and other towns on the west accessible by means of road No. 2, it not being necessary at present to use the ferryboat across San Juan Bay as heretofore. Construction work was prosecuted by means of prison labor, which has been used on this road since the beginning. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$39,177.01. The legislature appropriated on March, 1915, the amount of \$55,000 for the completion of this road from the junction with the Cataño-Guaynabo road at the place known as Pueblo Viejo to the town of Bayamon. This section has been surveyed, and it is expected that its construction will be started in the very near future.

A contract was entered into during the previous year for the construction of 3.5 kilometers of the Maricao-Las Vegas road; 3 kilometers were then constructed, and the other 0.5 kilometer was completed during the fiscal year just ended; also some grading was done in an additional distance of road of one kilometer. The amount of \$8,422.27 was expended during the fiscal year.

At an expenditure of \$2,834.41, 2 kilometers of the Lajas-Guanica road were macadamized.

Between Mayaguez and the reform school, 3.8 kilometers of road were completed, as well as three wooden bridges over Emajagua and Corazones Creeks and over Estero River, all under contract, and most of which work was done during the previous year. The expenditures during this year amounted to \$12,263.11.

A contract was let for the construction of a change in location of road No. 6, on the south side of the town of Adjuntas, which consisted in the construction of about 1 kilometer of road. This work is nearing completion, and \$6,875.64 were expended during the fiscal year.

For the construction of 2.26 kilometers of road between Cabo Rojo and San German, a contract was entered into for the amount of \$4,404.40. Work amounting to \$1,354.92 has been done on this road during the fiscal year.

On the road from Barceloneta to Florida Adentro, a distance of 5 kilometers, was constructed by administration, and a contract let for the construction of 4.5 kilometers. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$9,490.63.

At an expenditure of \$10,035.53, a length of 2.5 kilometers was macadamized on the Lajas-San German road, which completed the road between the two towns mentioned.

The preceding paragraphs describe the road construction actually done during the last fiscal year, which shows that there has been little activity in this direction.

The rest of the money expended, which has been a good part of the total amount, has been disbursed in final settlement of contracts for work completed and provisionally accepted during the previous fiscal year.

The following statement shows the bridges completed and opened to the public use during the fiscal year:

Bridge over—	Location.	Class of structure.	Span.	Total cost.
			<i>Meters.</i>	
Guayanilla River.....	Road No. 2..	Reinforced concrete...	30	\$10,292.66
Estero River.....	do.....	do.....	20	4,996.59
Yauco River.....	do.....	Single steel truss.....	40	19,974.85

Two reinforced concrete bridges, 80-meter span each, over the Rio Grande de Arecibo, and 2.5 kilometers of road—for the purpose of connecting said bridges with the general layout of road No. 2—are being built under contract, at the entrance to the city of Arecibo. The expenditure during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,848.18.

On the same road, No. 2, between Ponce and Yauco, there are being constructed three reinforced concrete bridges over the rivers Canas (20-meter span), Pastillo (30-meter span), and Tallaboa (50-meter span), under contract. A contract was also let for the construction of the approach embankments to the Canas and Tallaboa Bridges. The expenditures during the year amounted to \$4,854.73, \$1,387.53, and \$2,036.60 for the Canas, Pastillo, and Tallaboa Bridges, respectively.

On road No. 3, between Humacao and Yabucoa, a 70-meter span reinforced concrete bridge is under construction over the Humacao River, for which a contract was entered into, and for which all the reinforcing material had previously been obtained; \$7,323.91 were expended during the year.

A contract for the construction of a 20-meter span reinforced concrete bridge with a wooden floor over Quebrada Frailes on the Cataño-Guaynabo road was entered into, and construction thereon has already been started. The expenditure during the fiscal year amounted to \$512.87.

The bridge over the Yauco River, on road No. 2, was completed during the fiscal year, at an expenditure of \$10,758.29.

The approach embankments and macadam roadways in connection with the bridge over the Santiago River at Naguabo were built during the fiscal year at a cost of \$359.06.

The final settlement of the contract for the erection of the steel span over the Morovis River and the building of the approaches to the bridge by administration was accomplished during the fiscal year at a total cost of \$1,257.76.

The approach embankments for the bridge over the Guayanilla River were built during the fiscal year at a cost of \$1,710.99.

The preceding paragraphs describe the bridge construction actually done during the last fiscal year, which shows a comparatively greater activity in this direction than in that of road construction. The rest of the money shown as expended on bridge construction has been disbursed in final settlement of contracts for work completed and provisionally accepted during the previous fiscal year.

The construction of 9.1 kilometers of road and a reinforced concrete bridge 30-meter span over the Vegas River, on road No. 16—from Yauco to road No. 14—has been advertised, and it is expected that a contract will be entered into for said work in the very near future.

Plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of bridges over Pitahaya, Juan Martin, and La Burra Creeks on road No. 3, section Luquillo-Fajardo, and it is expected to undertake their construction at the beginning of the coming fiscal year.

There have also been prepared plans and estimates for the construction of a bridge over the Portugues River on road No. 1, section Juana Diaz-Ponce, and surveys made for the selection of a site on which to erect same. Everything is being done to solve the problem in the most economical way.

Plans, specifications, and estimates were prepared for the construction of 6 kilometers of road No. 7 between Las Piedras and San Lorenzo. Bids have been advertised for and the work will be done by contract during the next fiscal year.

Plans and estimates are being prepared for several structures on the Caguas-San Lorenzo road, with the end in view of beginning their construction at the earliest opportunity.

According to law all repair or construction of municipal roads exceeding \$200 must be done under the supervision of the department of the interior. Although the law does not provide for the necessary expenses to carry out this work, some surveys and plans of structures have been made and designed by this bureau without expense to

the municipalities. Strict accounts are kept in this office of the employees of the different vicinal roads, keeping a record of pay rolls and bills of the expenses incurred by the different municipalities in carrying out their work.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Deducting the lengths of roads that traverse the various towns and cities of the island, since such stretches of road are really streets of the towns in which they lie, and are in most cases maintained by the municipalities, the total length of macadam roads under maintenance during the fiscal year was 1,098.8 kilometers, which total is arrived at thus:

	Kilometers.
Roads maintained prior to June 30, 1913.....	1,067.7
Roads constructed during 1913-14.....	31.1
Total.....	1,098.8

The total number of kilometers constructed during the fiscal year 1913-14 was 45.1, but the maintenance of only 31.1 pertains to this department, as the other 14 kilometers are to be maintained by the municipalities of Ponce and Guayanilla.

The traffic over the insular roads is rapidly increasing every year, and this can readily be ascertained by the number of licenses issued for private automobiles, automobiles for public and passenger service, and trucks. The increase in new licenses amounted to as high as 400 during the fiscal year. Every effort is being made to maintain the roads economically and efficiently, but the task is becoming more and more difficult in view of the constantly increasing mileage of road to be maintained and the constantly decreasing amount annually appropriated for this most important public service. An effort is also being made to reduce to a minimum the inconveniences caused by dust.

The use of bituminous material has been of great help in the endeavor to solve the Porto Rican road problem, but satisfactory results have not yet been obtained, especially when dealing with roads of heavy traffic.

Coal tar, which is a by-product of the manufacture of gas and is obtainable at San Juan from the Porto Rico Gas Co., is one of the two materials that are being used at present in the maintenance of roads. On those of light traffic good results have been obtained. On roads of heavy traffic, such as kilometers 24-30 of road No. 1, between San Juan and Caguas, the results obtained with this material have not been satisfactory.

The other bituminous material is asphalt, meeting the requirements of the New York State 1911 specifications for bituminous material "A," which is used with broken stone up to 1 inch. On the section of road No. 1, between kilometers 0-8—San Juan—Martin Peña Bridge, which has the heaviest traffic in Porto Rico, on account of its really forming part of the urban zone of San Juan—the use of said material, although fair results have been obtained, shows that this is not the right kind of pavement to be used. Some other pavement should be used, such as asphalt brick, vitrified brick, or sheet asphalt. The material used in this section, as indicated above, has been found insufficient to withstand the extremely heavy traffic existing between San Juan and Martin Peña.

On the section between Martin Peña and Rio Piedras, kilometers 8-12, on this same road No. 1, where the traffic is somewhat lighter, this material has been used, and better results have been obtained. On section from kilometer 12 (Rio Piedras) to kilometer 24, where traffic is still lighter, the road is kept in good condition with the use of this material, thus indicating that in this section and on roads subjected to an equal traffic this is the proper material to use.

The total amount of stone purchased during the fiscal year in the maintenance of all the insular roads of the island aggregated 82,547 cubic meters, the purchase of which involved an expenditure of \$109,388.21, and \$75,117.97 was spent in the placing of 85,355 cubic meters on the roads, the difference of 2,808 cubic meters having been left over from the previous year.

The average cost of maintenance per kilometer was \$261.92, and the average of stone placed per kilometer, 77 cubic meters.

The 82,547 cubic meters of stone above mentioned is the maximum amount of stone that could be placed on the roads with the appropriation available for the maintenance of same.

Due attention was paid to those sections requiring most urgent repairs, as well as to those where the excessive traffic demanded it. Landslides have been immediately removed and structures were repaired or built when necessary.

Convict labor has been employed throughout the island on road work, and it has been ascertained that the best results are obtained when they are used on stretches of road near towns where there is an insular jail, thus eliminating the extra expense and consequent inconveniences of keeping them in road camps.

At present the department owns 77 mules which have been used on road work, 42 in construction and 35 in the maintenance service. It will not be possible to use all of the 77 mules in the maintenance of roads, and it is found necessary to dispose of some of them in any practicable way just as soon as it can be done, as the expenses of their upkeep are excessive.

The question of maintenance of roads is without exception the most serious problem requiring solution by the officials of the department of the interior. This service is by far the most difficult one under the commissioner, and its details will be further discussed in another part of this report.

While the bureau of public works has been divested of some of its original activities which have been intrusted to other branches of the department, the rapidly increasing importance of the construction and maintenance of roads makes it always by far the most important division of the several branches of the government service under the commissioner of the interior.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The activities of the division of public lands and archives during the fiscal year are summarized as follows:

Statement giving detail of lands surveyed.

Location.		Square meters.	Cuerdas.	Remarks.
Municipality.	Ward.			
San Juan.....	Puerta de Tierra..	806.61	.....	Plat sold to John M. Turner.
Do.....	do.....	537.74	.....	Plat bought from John M. Turner.
Do.....	Santurce.....	2,101.67	.....	At stop 42; belongs to school board.
Do.....	do.....	7,204.00	.....	At stop 18; belongs to school board.
Arecibo.....	Jareales.....	.....	26.37	.....
Do.....	do.....	7,306.00	.....	Divided into 177 plats.
Barceloneta.....	Pueblo.....	.....	102.00	.....
Guanica.....	Barinas.....	.....	754.88	Divided into lots about 100 cuerdas.
Utua.....	Arenas.....	.....	3.34	Property of school board.
Cabo Rojo.....	Boqueron.....	.....	281.29	Farm known as Los Morrillos.
Ponce.....	Canas.....	.....	267.11	Farm known as El Tuque.
Barros.....	Bermejales.....	.....	49.76	.....
Aibonito.....	Pasto.....	.....	25.00	.....
Bayamon.....	Cataño.....	3,819.00	.....	Survey of 12 plats ceded to private parties.
Naguabo.....	City.....	1,560.00	.....	Plat property of school board.
Cayey.....	do.....	3,930.00	.....	Do.
Do.....	do.....	15,720.00	.....	Do.
Gurabo.....	Mamey.....	3,930.00	.....	Do.
Mayaguez.....	City.....	10,429.00	.....	Do.
Camuy.....	do.....	2,631.00	.....	Do.
Toa Alta.....	do.....	7,860.78	.....	Do.
Total.....	.....	67,835.80	1,509.75	.....

The following work was also carried out during the fiscal year by this division: Survey of the swamp lands around the Bay of San Juan, from San Juan to Palo Seco, was completed, the total area of which is 2,719 acres.

Survey was made of the lands of the Zona Maritima to the east of Borinquen Park, municipality of San Juan, ward of Santurce.

Two plats were surveyed in Marina ward, San Juan, locality called La Carbonera, for location of a street.

At Arecibo, Palmas Altas, and Cambalache wards two boundary lines were surveyed between the lands of Caño Tiburones and others of private property.

Survey was made of the lands of the maritime zone bordering with the lands of Mrs. Monserrate Diaz de Barrenechea, in Guanica ward, municipality of Guanica, which made necessary the measuring of her lands also (30 cuerdas).

Inspection of the swamp lands from the Parguera of Lajas, to Cabo Rojo.

Inspection of certain public lands in Fronton ward, Ciales.

Forty-five deeds for cession of plats of land, property of The People of Porto Rico, to various parties, in Cataño ward, Bayamon, were made.

Nine kilometers of a vicinal road of the municipality of Toa Alta were surveyed.

Investigation made for the selection of a site for the construction of wireless stations at Cayey, Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Mayaguez.

A survey of public lands in the municipality of Ciales is being carried on.

Swamp lands at Piñones, Loiza, are being surveyed.

Survey is being made of the lands known as Luquillo National Forest, municipalities of Luquillo, Río Grande, and Naguabo, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Federal Government.

The division has leased 64 farms, property of The People of Porto Rico, at an annual rental of \$4,821.19, making a total rental for all lands leased up to and including June 30, 1915, of \$10,929.87.

Thirty-one copies of public documents of its archives have been issued by this division, on which fees amounting to \$122.91 have been collected.

Twenty-four copies of public documents of the general archives have been issued, on which fees amounting to \$59.50 have been collected.

There have been recorded in the registry of property of San Juan 11 farms belonging to The People of Porto Rico, 1 in the registry of Guayama, and 1 in that of Arecibo.

Reports have been rendered to the courts of Arecibo and Mayaguez in connection with two cases of The People of Porto Rico.

The total expenditures of this division in field labor, traveling expenses, and materials acquired by this office, were \$1,428.06, and in the survey of the Luquillo National Forest, \$4,971.56.

The foregoing would seem to indicate that not very much has been accomplished during the fiscal year in the direction of the surveying of government lands. The total amount of such lands surveyed was 751.53 acres. The surveying of land owned by school boards was necessary for designing school buildings.

The legislature provided sufficient personnel for the division of public lands for the fiscal year 1914-15, but neglected to appropriate for the field and traveling expenses incidental to land surveys. A small and entirely inadequate amount of little more than \$1,400 was made available from the contingent expenses of the office of the commissioner of the interior, which of itself was an insufficient appropriation. For this reason the force of surveyors had little to do but to mark time. For the coming year the legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for expenses connected with land surveys, but it abolished practically all of the surveying force, so that it is possible that not very much may be accomplished in the next 12 months.

An appended table shows the amount of government land which is under lease to private parties, amounting in all to some 13,000 acres. As before stated, the annual rentals amount to \$10,929.87, of which \$4,971.56 accrue from leases made during this fiscal year. The public lands may be leased by the commissioner of the interior, with the approval of the executive council, for a period of time not to exceed 15 years.

A detailed study of the table of land leases appended shows the care taken by the administration to prevent these lands from falling into few hands. With the exception of three or four each individual lease is of relatively little importance. In the municipality of Arecibo 4,200 acres of swamp lands were leased to Mr. Wenceslao Borda for 15 years on condition that they should be drained, reclaimed, and put in good condition for agricultural purposes. Later this period of 15 years was extended to a total of 40 years by an act of the legislature approved February 11, 1908. It is estimated that three-fourths of the 4,200 acres have already been reclaimed and their value may be set at \$50 per acre.

The 6,273 square meters (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres) leased to Mr. Hernand Behn were swamps and are situated in San Juan adjacent to Caño San Antonio. Mr. Behn covenanted and agreed to construct a bulkhead, dredge the channel, reclaim the land, and to spend on this work at least \$105,000. At the expiration of the said lease all reclaimed land, bulkheading, and dredging done shall revert to and become the property of The People of Porto Rico free of charge. This lease was entered into in accordance with a law approved by the legislative assembly on March 11, 1909, authorizing the leasing and selling of swamp land around the San Juan Bay.

The 102 cuerdas (an acre is equal to 1.03 cuerdas) situated in Barceloneta, leased to Messrs. Balseiro and Giorgetti, were escheated to the government by the death of the owner, who had no heir. They were leased to those parties for \$1,000 per annum previous to their coming into the possession of The People of Porto Rico and the lease was renewed after its termination on December 31, 1914, at an increased rental of \$1,224 per annum as part of a general agreement to settle a long litigation over claims against the escheated estate.

Tables Nos. 4 and 4a give complete information regarding land leases. Table No. 4 refers to all leases, while Table 4a refers to leases negotiated during the fiscal year. Land is leased usually on competitive bids, but in some cases when, on coming into the possession of the government, the land is found to be occupied by a previous tenant or any one else in good faith a lease is made by direct negotiation with the party already on the land. In this way difficult litigation of the title is frequently avoided and the tenant is allowed to take advantage of the work and of the investment put by him into the land.

HARBORS AND DOCKS.

The administration of the various ports is in charge of a division of harbors and docks. This organization is authorized by the Political Code, but it is there designated as a bureau and not as a division. How the change in name originated the undersigned is unable to say. The division has charge of the shipping at the various ports, collection of harbor charges and pilotage, has general supervision of all harbors and water fronts, and it exercises a certain amount of police power over the said harbors and water fronts.

The money collected for harbor and other charges at all ports, excepting Ponce and Mayaguez, are forwarded to the chief of the division at San Juan as the collections are made, who makes all deposits to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico. Abstracts and accounts current are made up monthly and are forwarded to the auditor for approval.

The collections for the past fiscal year show a slight increase, amounting to \$1,448.39, over the collections of the previous fiscal year. This period has been one of very slow recovery from the financial depression of one or two years back, which was not confined to Porto Rico but felt generally throughout the States. The war in Europe seems to be in part responsible for the decrease of the number of vessels that would under ordinary circumstances make entry at the several ports of Porto Rico; for example, the German lines have discontinued their regular service, and the French line has also discontinued its regular service to a large extent. This last company has one single steamer in service in these waters at the present time.

There is a great demand for ships for use in all important ocean routes, and this has increased shipping rates and exhausted the supply of ships visiting Porto Rican ports.

However, in a way this decrease in the number of vessels at the San Juan port has been of great assistance during the new bulkhead construction, the contractors having thus been enabled to proceed with the work without interruption from the docking of vessels or the necessary confusion naturally expected. Just at this time if shipping was normal there would be great difficulty in discharging vessels, as section A of the new bulkhead, which is practically completed and could be used, has not the depth of water to permit of the docking of vessels of over 12 feet draft, and section B is occupied by the contractors' plant which makes the approach to the bulkhead impossible. With section A dredged to 24 feet and section B completed, it would then be possible to dock all vessels and handle the increased shipping which Porto Rico has every reasonable right to expect.

The municipal pier in Ponce, which is owned by the city, is already doing a large part of the business of the port and is proving to be a great boon to the merchants and to the several steamship lines making entry there.

Mayaguez could use to advantage a pier similar to the one at Ponce. Most of the other ports are practically open roadsteads, and vessels loading or discharging thereat are at all times subject to weather conditions and may be two or three days doing what would require one-half day's work under favorable conditions.

The law of July 14, 1906, for the regulation and government of the harbors and docks is very deficient and should be very generally amended.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PORT OF SAN JUAN.

The San Juan Harbor board is a permanent board of management created by an act of the legislative assembly approved March 7, 1912, for the purpose of directing the construction, maintenance, and operation of all improvements to the port of San Juan.

The present membership of the board is as follows: Mr. Manuel V. Domenech, commissioner of the interior, chairman, ex officio; Mr. Robert H. Todd, mayor of San Juan, ex officio; Mr. Sosthenes Behn, Mr. Waldemar Lee, and Mr. José Ruiz Soler, members. The only change in the membership of the board during the past year has been the appointment September 17, 1914, of Mr. Manuel V. Domenech as chairman ex officio. Mr. Sosthenes Behn's term of office expired May 4, and he was reappointed May 26, 1915, for three years.

During the past year the board has held 11 regular and 4 special meetings. Three public hearings have been held at which those interested have been invited to give their opinions on the proper action in cases affecting public interests.

The funds of the harbor board are derived from a \$500,000 bond issue authorized by the act of March 7, 1912, and also from the sale of public land in the vicinity of the proposed improvements. In addition, the moneys collected for harbor dues in the port of San Juan are available for the payment of the fixed charges on the bonds.

Under authority conferred by the act of March 7, 1912, \$500,000 worth of bonds have been sold through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, D. C., in the following issues:

\$100,000 of 4 per cent January-July, registered, 25-year bonds, dated January 1, 1912, in denominations of \$5,000, were sold September 4, 1912, at an average price of 102.743 per cent plus accrued interest.

\$200,000 of 4 per cent January-July, coupon, 25-year bonds, dated January 1, 1914, in denominations of \$1,000, were sold May 15, 1914, at an average price of 100.81 per cent plus accrued interest.

\$200,000 of 4 per cent January-July, coupon, 25-year bonds, dated January 1, 1915, in denominations of \$1,000, were sold February 22-25, 1915, at an average price of 100 per cent plus accrued interest.

Receipts and disbursements to June 30, 1914.

Construction of harbor improvements:

Receipts—

From sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July, 1912-1937, bonds.	\$100,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1914-1939, bonds.	200,000.00

300,000.00

Disbursements:

Administration.....	\$4,760.32
Supplies, advertising, and printing.....	1,715.68
Unexpendable property.....	1,683.15
Surveys.....	1,770.40
Drafting and designs.....	4,877.58
Inspection of construction.....	6,366.13
Extra inspection (deducted from contractor's estimates).....	266.05
Paid to bulkhead contractors.....	75,163.05

Total.....	96,602.36
Balance, cash on hand.....	203,397.64

300,000.00

San Juan Harbor fund:

Receipts—

Premium on sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January-July, 1913-1937, bonds.....	2,743.00
Accrued interest, July 1 to Sept. 16, 1912.....	844.44
Premium on sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January-July, 1914-1939, bonds.....	1,620.00
Accrued interest, Jan. 1 to June 1, 1914.....	3,333.33
Harbor dues collected Mar. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1914.....	64,496.25

73,037.02

Disbursements—

Total interest paid to June 30, 1914.....	\$12,000.00
Total attendance fees paid to the members of the San Juan Harbor board.....	540.00
Total.....	12,540.00
Balance, cash on hand.....	60,497.02

73,037.02

Receipts and disbursements to June 30, 1915.

Construction of harbor improvements:

Receipts—

From sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January–July, 1912–1937, bonds.	\$100,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January–July, 1914–1939, bonds.	200,000.00
From sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January–July, 1915–1940, bonds.	200,000.00

500,000.00

Disbursements—

Administration.....	\$8,297.30
Drafting and designs.....	8,422.63
Unexpendable property.....	1,722.42
Supplies, advertising, and printing.....	1,820.03
Surveys.....	1,909.99
Inspection of construction.....	12,535.56
Extra inspection (deducted from contractors' estimates).....	554.80
Paid to bulkhead contractors.....	244,701.06

Total.....	280,013.79
Balance, cash on hand.....	219,986.21

500,000.00

San Juan Harbor board:

Receipts—

Premium on sale of \$100,000 4 per cent January–July, 1912–1937, bonds.....	2,743.00
Accrued interest July 1 to Sept. 16, 1912.....	844.44
Premium on sale of \$200,000 4 per cent January–July, 1914–1939, bonds.....	1,620.00
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to June 1, 1914.....	3,333.33
Accrued interest Jan. 1 to Feb. 25, 1915, on \$200,000 4 per cent January–July, 1915–1940, bonds sold at par.....	1,172.23
Harbor dues collected Mar. 7, 1912, to June 30, 1915.....	89,981.46

99,694.46

Disbursements—

Total interest paid to June 30, 1915.....	\$18,000.00
Total petty disbursements and attendance fees paid to members of San Juan Harbor board.....	856.50
Total.....	18,856.50
Balance, cash on hand.....	80,837.96

99,694.46

The improvements contemplated under the \$500,000 bond issue are:

(a) The construction of a permanent reinforced concrete bulkhead along the established bulkhead line, commencing at the western side of the San Antonio basin and extending westward to the present Valdes ferry landing.

(b) The construction of a modern wharf shed along this bulkhead from its eastern end to Pier 5, and the installation of modern cargo-handling machinery.

(c) Widening and paving the marginal street so as to make reasonable provision for both the railroad and car traffic.

(d) Laying a system of double-track railways along the marginal street.

The bulkhead construction takes precedence over all other projected improvements because the present berthing facilities are so restricted that it is necessary to provide additional new wharfage before removing the old. Accordingly, the contract for the new bulkhead was signed with the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. on April 24, 1913, for \$345,841.10. The time set for the completion of the work is July 2, 1915.

The progress of the work under this contract has been as follows:

Condition of the work on June 30, 1913: 6 test piles had been driven; 18 shed piles had been driven. No payments had been made to the contractors.

Condition of the work on June 30, 1914:

Piling.—6 test piles were driven; 78 shed piles were driven; 277 foundation piles were coated and on hand; 594 foundation piles were driven in 83 buttresses; 277 sheet piles were cast and on hand; 506 sheet piles were driven in 665 lineal feet of bulkhead.

Concrete.—562.6 cubic yards of "B" concrete was placed in 75 buttresses; 94.2 cubic yards of "A" concrete was placed in 168 linear feet of deck.

Steel.—202,511 pounds of steel beams were placed in 672 linear feet of bulkhead.

Riprap.—1,312.8 cubic yards of riprap was placed in 285 linear feet of bulkhead.

Filling.—9,949 cubic yards of filling was placed back of the "A" section of bulkhead.

Cast-iron moorings.—1,888 pounds of cast-iron was placed, comprising 2 cleats and 2 mooring posts.

Extra work.—\$1,637.03 of extra work was done.

The total amount paid to the contractors was \$75,163.05, and a retained percentage amounting to \$7,731.26 was withheld.

Condition of the work on June 30, 1915:

Piling (made, but not driven).—55 Reinforced concrete foundation piles; 24 concrete sheet piles, 25 feet; 14 concrete sheet piles, 30 feet; 105 concrete sheet piles, 35 feet; 7 concrete sheet piles, 39 feet.

Piling (driven).—24 test piles; 1,016 concrete-coated foundation piles; 173 reinforced concrete foundation piles; 831 concrete sheet piles, 25 feet; 149 concrete sheet piles, 30 feet; 220 concrete sheet piles, 35 feet; 193 concrete sheet piles, 39 feet; 136 creosoted fender piles; 136 plain shed piles.

Concrete (placed).—995.7 cubic yards "A" concrete; 2,035.6 cubic yards "B" concrete.

Steel (placed).—549,919.1 pounds structural and railroad steel and bolts.

Riprap (deposited).—10,241 cubic yards riprapping to bent 158.

Fill (deposited).—44,499 cubic yards filling to bent 156.

Paving (in place).—1,983 square yards, 3-inch asphalt-block paving; 3,907 square yards, 2-inch asphalt-block paving.

Drains (in place).—9 storm-water outlets.

Moorings (in place).—16,636 pounds cast-iron moorings.

Extra work.—\$5,427.05 has been paid for extra work.

Allowances.—\$7,989.81 has been allowed under supplemental agreement signed February 11, 1915.

The total amount paid to the contractors was \$244,701.06 and a retained percentage amounting to \$26,599.26 was withheld.

Bulkhead progress.—977 linear feet, entirely completed, including bulkhead wall, retaining wall, filling, paving, and grading; 756 linear feet bulkhead wall and fill; 168 linear feet buttresses, beams, sheet piles, and some fill; 60 linear feet buttresses only; 12 linear feet foundation piles only. Making a total of about 75 per cent of the work contracted for.

The progress map appended hereto shows that the progress of the contractors during the past fiscal year has been much better than that for the year 1913-14. However, they have been so handicapped by their delay in providing an adequate plant and organization that it would be impossible for them to complete the work in less than four or five months beyond the stipulated time for the completion of the contract.

A supplemental agreement was made between the board and the bulkhead contractors on February 11, 1915. This agreement provided for the use of reinforced concrete piles in the place of the concrete-coated piles specified, for an increased price for additional fender piles, for the return of moneys deducted for short-length piling, and for the payment of the contract bond premium by the government.

Injunction proceedings brought by the Insular Dock Co. of San Juan, on May 3, 1915, have stopped all work west of a point 75 feet east of Pier No. 2. It is probable that a year will elapse before the final decision will be rendered on this injunction and, under these circumstances, it is advisable to stop all bulkhead construction westward of the point at which the injunction is effective.

The future operations will be governed largely by the decision of the harbor board on the question of stopping all bulkhead construction or continuing the bulkhead from its present eastern end. About three months will be required to entirely complete the bulkhead up to a point 75 feet east of Pier No. 2, but the delay in the completion of the bulkhead will in no way prevent the harbor board from commencing the other improvements, as soon as it is definitely decided on the limits of bulkhead construction, so that an accurate estimate can be made of the funds available for other improvements.

The marginal street drainage and paving is one of the most important of the additional improvements to be made and should be started as soon as possible. The area

over which most of this pavement is to be built has just been reclaimed and is certain to settle considerably during the next two or three years. For this reason a macadam pavement is recommended, although the traffic would probably justify the construction of a more durable pavement. The plans for this work are completed.

The marginal street railways are very important to the development of the port and it is proposed to double track the entire length of the new marginal street and connect with the American Railway tracks.

These railways must be under full control of the port authorities if they are to exercise any real authority in the management of port affairs.

To this end the tracks should either be constructed at government expense and leased for short terms to the railroad company or else built by the railroad company under a limited franchise permitting government control and providing for its purchase at any time by the government at cost, less depreciation.

The plans for this work are completed.

The dredging along the bulkhead east of Pier No. 5 should be commenced as soon as the plant now working east of San Antonio Dock is available. This will probably be about the 1st of September.

At the time that the estimates for the bulkhead and other improvements were made it was expected that the Federal Government would provide for this dredging, and no provision was made for it in the estimates. It is therefore recommended that the Legislative Assembly be asked to make an appropriation reimbursing the harbor improvement fund for the cost of this dredging at its next session.

Plans and specifications for this work are completed.

A bulkhead shed should be constructed over the bulkhead east of Pier No. 5 as soon as possible, so as to fully develop the new water front and encourage the construction of storage warehouses on the lands controlled by the harbor board.

Plans and specifications for this work are completed.

Mechanical cargo handling has long been in use at European ports and is being adopted in all of the latest American port developments. Provision has been made in the design of the bulkhead sheds for a traveling transporter to run along the roof of the shed and handle cargo from inside the shed to or from the ship's hold. The transportation of cargo along the bulkhead to warehouses across the marginal street will be accomplished by means of a monorail crane system, and the roof trusses have been designed with a view to installing such a system whenever the warehouses are built.

Tentative estimates of the cost of these mechanical appliances have been obtained from the manufacturers, and the purchase of at least one traveling transporter to facilitate the handling of schooner cargoes is recommended.

A terminal freight yard has been under consideration by the American Railway Co. for some time and would be of great benefit to the port of San Juan. The present land holdings of the railway company are too restricted to develop a modern freight yard, and the company will need a large block of public property adjoining their present property. This land should be sold to them on liberal terms because of the public benefit accruing from the proposed improvement.

Street extensions are necessary to properly develop the new water front and can be provided for by funds derived from the sale or lease of adjacent public lands.

The right of way connecting the new water front with Covadonga Boulevard has already been acquired, and the remaining important extensions are widening Ezquiaga Street and building a 6-meter roadway along the water front south of the railroad tracks to San Antonio Dock.

The public land adjacent to the new bulkhead will be greatly increased in value by the completion of the proposed improvements, but owing to the present commercial conditions and the low storage rates prevailing at present it is doubtful if this land could be sold at this time for anywhere near its real value.

It is believed that the saving in the cost of handling cargoes from warehouses adjacent to the new water front would justify a higher storage rate, but to start a building movement in this direction it will be necessary to lease some of this land at very low rates.

It is recommended that warehouse sites along the new marginal street, with the privilege of connecting with the monorail crane system of the new bulkhead, be leased at nominal rentals for 10 years, with the privilege of a 10-year extension subject to cancellation on one year's notice and at an increased rental. In event of cancellation by the government the buildings to be removed by the owner.

Additional harbor dredging has been recommended by the Federal engineers, but so far no appropriation has been made by Congress.

It is proposed to reclaim a large portion of the swamp surrounding San Juan with dredged material and to reimburse the Federal Government for a part of the cost of

dredging by the sale of the reclaimed land. This is in line with the present Federal policy in all harbor improvements and will materially aid in the development of the port.

It is very important to the local control of the port that the title to all land in the rear of the established bulkhead lines be vested in the insular government, as in the case of the various States. At present the land under water lying between low-water line and the established bulkhead is claimed by the Federal authorities, and the bill providing for the dredging and the reclamation of these lands should also vest the title to such land in the insular government so that it may always own its water front.

PROPERTY AND ACCOUNTS.

The division of property and accounts accounts for all expenditures and receipts, acts as special disbursing officer for the payment of all laborers, makes all requisitions for material and supplies, issues motor-vehicle and chauffeur licenses, and has charge of all the property of the department of the interior.

During the fiscal year 6,312 accounts were prepared, recorded, and transmitted to the auditor of Porto Rico for settlement, aggregating the sum of \$591,104.29.

The sum of \$145,118.31 in cash was paid by the special disbursing officer, representing 32,613 individual payments, on 3,128 pay rolls.

Eighty-five main accounts with 129 subsidiary or subaccounts were handled, with a total credit of \$1,798,047.70.

There were placed with the bureau of supplies, printing, and transportation 1,577 requisitions for materials and supplies and 6 department orders for direct purchases were issued.

There were made, in accordance with the civil-service act and rules approved by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico March 14, 1907, 91 permanent and 41 temporary appointments, 188 separations, 5 transfers, 13 reinstatements, 26 promotions, and 50 demotions.

During the fiscal year 932 motor vehicles were inscribed and licenses issued therefor, 659 of which were automobiles for private use, 144 automobiles for public service, 25 motor trucks, and 104 motorcycles, 740 automobile and 78 motorcycle licenses renewed, 608 automobile and 69 motorcycle transfers registered, 435 automobile and 109 motorcycle licenses canceled, 14 temporary automobile licenses issued, and 45 automobiles licensed for private use were, upon payment of the additional fee required by law, authorized to be used as public carriers.

On June 30, 1915, there were 1,518 automobile, 61 motor truck, and 182 motorcycle licenses in force, and 4,258 chauffeurs' licenses, of which 1,091 were issued during the fiscal year 1914-15.

The sum of \$7,289.99 was received and deposited to the credit of the treasurer of Porto Rico, on account of trust funds, miscellaneous receipts, and repayments.

The regulating of automobile traffic is becoming a problem deserving careful consideration. The number of automobile accidents has greatly increased, this increase being caused very frequently by careless or reckless driving, or by the use of old and improperly kept up machines by their owners or by the companies operating as public carriers. The law providing for the granting of chauffeur licenses should contain more stringent requirements than it does at present. The damage done the insular roads by auto vehicles and especially by trucks and public passenger machines would seem to indicate the justice of requiring automobiles to in some degree contribute to the upkeep of the roads. Automobile licenses should be rated according to the power of the machine and not according to their use as provided by the law at present.

IRRIGATION.

The work of the system of irrigation of part of the lands on the south side of the island is nearing completion. The functioning of the provisional irrigation district began on September 1, 1914, and the results thus far obtained have been highly beneficial to the cane growers and the community in general.

CONSTRUCTION.

A description of the various features of the irrigation system was given in the report for the year ended June 30, 1914, and may be found on pages 323-327 of the governor's report for that year.

The following features were completed during the year, the detailed items of work accomplished being shown in Appendix No. I, Exhibit No. 39, consolidated financial exhibits.

CANALS AND LATERALS.

The main canals and practically all laterals, excepting those under the west Guamani Canal, were ready for the delivery of water September 1, although subsequently work was done on laterals such as lining, and the construction of additional bridges, drops, etc.

The extension of the west Guamani Canal was begun in August and completed December 15. Delivery of water began in October. The construction of this canal, commanding about 2,400 acres of cane land north of Salinas, completed the work required for the delivery of water to all lands included in the temporary irrigation district.]

East Guamani Canal was completed in September, 1914; water was being delivered, however, in August.

Melania Dam.—This dam was completed and put in service in October. A bridge was built across the channel leading from the dam to the Patillas Canal and five concrete drops placed in the channel to control the grade and prevent erosion.

Coamo Dam.—The first concrete in this dam was placed January 5, 1914, and the dam proper was completed December 30, 1914, when the flood openings were closed and storage commenced. The bridge, apron, and concrete conduit connecting the dam with the Juana Diaz Canal were completed between that date and February 7, 1915.

Two roads were built around the reservoir to replace the submerged sections of the old roads. The west road, 2.3 miles in length, begins at the river below the dam, follows along the western edge of the reservoir and joins the old road from Santa Isabel to Coamo. The east road begins at a point near the junction of the Jauca road and the Santa Isabel-Coamo road, runs in a northerly direction for 2.6 miles and joins the Jueyes road. This latter road was repaired from this point to its junction with the Coamo Springs carretera about 1.5 kilometers above the hotel. The total length of the east road including the repaired portion of the Jauca road is 3.22 miles.

Carile water power.—All construction work pertaining to the power plant and the Guayama substation, including the installation of machinery, was completed, the machinery dried out and the plant made ready for operation. The principal work done during the year consisted in repairing the penstock. The pipe was originally laid in a trench, unsupported by concrete pillars except at a few anchorages, and upon being filled with water was found to leak badly at flanged joints and at riveted seams. An examination showed that rubber gaskets had deteriorated badly, that the pipe was not satisfactorily calked on the inside and that unequal settlement had opened up many joints.

Concrete saddles were built under the pipe, reinforced concrete anchorages were placed as required, and the pipe was thoroughly calked inside and out. Circular lead packing was used in the flanges, some of which were riveted and calked. The pipe was given two coats of black graphite paint. This work was completed in May and the pipe tested out satisfactorily under a full head. The plant was then placed in operation to dry out the generators and transformers.

The only item of the original project remaining uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year is the construction of the proposed Aguirre-Salinas substation. In view of the fact that practically all cane land in the neighborhood of Salinas has been included in the district and is now irrigated by gravity, it was deemed advisable to extend the transmission line and locate the substation at Santa Isabel, which is nearer the center of the present pumping district and is a more convenient point from which to distribute power to the municipalities of Santa Isabel, Juana Diaz, and Coamo. The proposed changes have been authorized and material for the construction is now being assembled.

A frame office building was constructed at Juana Diaz and three houses from the construction camp at Coamo Dam were moved to Juana Diaz and rebuilt for residences for the watermaster and two ditch riders.

WEATHER.

The rainfall for the year was below normal and temperatures ranged high in the irrigation district. There were no severe wind or rain storms, hence no damage to crops or to irrigation structures, until about the middle of June, when heavy general rains caused all irrigators to request that their water be shut off. Numerous small landslides occurred along the canals and two flumes on the Guamani high-line canal were damaged. Repairs had been made by the time irrigation was again needed, so there was no inconvenience to planters.

A tabulation of rainfall data is given in Appendix II, Exhibit No. 41, consolidated financial exhibits.

OPERATION.

Sale of water.—Previous to the formation of the temporary irrigation district water was sold to the planters under contracts made with the commissioner of the interior. These sales from July 1, 1914, to August 31, 1914, amounted to 18,186.11 acre-feet. On September 1, 1914, the irrigation service began the delivery of water to included lands at the standard rate of 4 acre-feet per acre per year. Owing to the exceptional dry weather there were many requests from the owners of lands within and without the district for the purchase of additional water. Under date of September 22 the executive council authorized the sale of surplus water to those planters who had contracts for the purchase of water prior to the formation of the temporary irrigation district and under the same general conditions of those contracts. The sale of surplus water from September 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, amounted to 8,435.86 acre-feet and would have been greater had there been water available for sale in the western division.

THE TEMPORARY IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The irrigation commission completed the investigations required by law for the formation of a temporary irrigation district and filed with the treasurer of Porto Rico the lists of included lands, the maps, and the report of the value of relinquished concessions, thereby creating the temporary irrigation district September 1, 1914.

The area included in the eastern division is 14,754.20 acres, of which 407.33 were allowed as credits on relinquished water concessions, leaving a taxable area of 14,346.87 acres. The area included in the western division is 8,865.10 acres, of which 2,440 were allowed as credits, leaving 6,425.10 taxable, making the total included area 23,619.30 acres, the total credits allowed 2,847.33 acres, and the total taxable area 20,771.97 acres.

The irrigation commission determined the values of the unrelinquished concessions on the Guamani and Patillas Rivers to be 7,978.63 acre-feet per annum, and the commissioner of the interior, in agreements made in August, 1914, with the owners of the unrelinquished concessions on the Jacaguas River, valued these concessions at 19,302.1 acre-feet per annum, or a total of 27,280.73 acre-feet of water, which the irrigation service is required to deliver at a uniform rate of flow to lands not included in the district. This value is equivalent to 6,820.18 acres.

Summary.

	Acres.	Per cent.
Area equivalent to delivery of water to unrelinquished concessions.....	6,820.18	22.4
Area allowed as credits on relinquished concessions.....	2,847.33	9.4
Net taxable area.....	20,771.97	68.2
Total.....	30,439.48	100.0

In determining the area of included lands, the irrigation commission deducted 8 per cent from the gross area of the included tract to allow for callejones, buildings, etc. Concessions whose sources of supply were not interfered with and which could not be advantageously utilized in the irrigation system, such as the Descalabrado, Lapa, Majada, and Rio Seco, were not valued by the commission and their status remain unchanged.

When the irrigation commission filed its report showing lands included in the temporary district, plans were at once made to begin the delivery of water for the "free year" as of September 1, 1914. All reputed owners were notified of the date of formation of the district and were given particulars of the land lots, areas, amount of water due them, and the outlets from which the water would be delivered. Water was offered for delivery as of September 1, 1914, to all included lands except those under the west Guamani Canal extension. Work on this extension was pushed and water was delivered to lot 122-G October 1, 1914; to lot 121-G November 1, 1914; and to the remaining lands under this lateral as of December 1, 1914.

Fourteen owners of included lands were not prepared to use the water for irrigation, and accordingly sold their appurtenant water under contracts approved by the commissioner of the interior. The area of these tracts is 1,213.8 acres and the appurtenant water 4,855.2 acre-feet. This water has been used to increase the supply of lands included in the district for the most part, but a portion has also been used on non-included lands. The irrigation service has made one contract for sale of surplus water to land outside the irrigation district.

The measurement of water delivered to the various tracts of land is made by means of rectangular orifices, having full contraction and a free fall in most cases, though a few submerged and partly suppressed orifices are in use, and also a few weirs. Records of deliveries are made twice daily by ditch riders, who report each day to the office, where all computations are made and the records kept up to date. Monthly statements are mailed to each water user showing the amount of water delivered to each tract of land, the amount appurtenant, and the excess or deficit, if any. Bills for surplus water accompany the statements and collections are turned into the treasury for credit to the irrigation fund each month.

Only a little data has been secured as to duty of water. Few of the planters take much interest in the subject or keep close records of the water actually used by them. On such lots as have no other supply and are so situated that the water is not used on adjoining lands our records give a fair index of the duty of water, but there are very few lots that meet these conditions. Possibly in the course of a few years sufficient data will be available to begin a study of this subject.

As mentioned under the head of "Maintenance," some short sections of canal have been lined to prevent seepage, and more will be necessary in the future. Lining has also another advantage in that the expense of removing grass, weeds, moss, etc., is much reduced.

Seepage losses from the canals have not been as heavy as might have been expected in a new system. There has been sufficient overirrigation, however, in certain localities to raise the ground-water plane much higher than it was a year ago. This shows in the form of increased flow in many stream channels throughout the district. This filtration water is to be sold and proceeds turned into the irrigation fund, as provided in section 4 of act 74, but no contracts have been made to date. It may prove desirable to install pumps and pump this water into the canals or directly to the land, thus using surplus power from the Carite power plant.

The operation of reservoirs is tabulated in Appendix III, and the operation of canals in Appendix IV, which are exhibits 41 and 42, respectively, of the consolidated financial exhibits.

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

The general average of cane yield in the irrigation district was good, probably better than any year since 1912, but accurate statistics are not available except in a few instances. The sucrose was somewhat low, owing partly to the fact that some cane was irrigated until too near harvest time, but also partly due to some widespread climatic or other condition not well understood.

The dry weather throughout the grinding season was very favorable for cutting and hauling cane, and the conditions throughout the year favored a successful demonstration of the benefits to be derived from irrigation. The rainfall in the district, while only 9 per cent below the normal, was very unevenly distributed, and there were two well-defined drought periods which would have resulted disastrously to the cane crop had it not been that the irrigation service was in a position to deliver water to the lands. Crops on nonirrigated lands were of slight value, and numbers of cattle died for lack of pasturage. The greater part of the lands in the district received irrigation water throughout the year, with the result that notwithstanding the deficiency in rainfall and the fact that water was not available during the entire growing period the cane crop was the largest on record.

A number of the more economical pumps were kept going in the Aguirre, Salinas, and Santa Isabel districts to furnish additional water to these thirsty lands. No records are available to show the amount of water pumped.

A considerable amount of new land was planted to cane during the fall and spring and the prospect for a still larger crop next season is excellent.

MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance work consisted of raising low places in canal banks, tamping in clay to reduce seepage, lining sections with concrete, repairing fences, and removing grass, moss, and other vegetable growth from the canals and laterals. The growth of malojillo grass and moss has been the greatest obstacle to contend with in delivering water. The grass growing from the canal banks and in the edge of the water produces eddies in which silt is deposited and the continued growth sometimes almost meets across the canal. The moss growing under water produces the same effect on the bottom and sides of the canal and the combination has at times reduced the carrying capacity of certain sections of the canal by more than 50 per cent. Practically continuous cleaning is required to keep the canals in serviceable condition. It has been necessary to go over the whole length of the main canals about once every six months and to clean out laterals once in every three or four months.

It has been found that by dragging a heavy chain along the bottom of the canals the greater part of the moss can be dislodged and passes out of the canal with the water. The silt is also removed at the same time. A light road grader has been ordered for use in cleaning laterals. It is hoped by using these mechanical means to reduce the amount of hand labor and the time required to clean out a given section of canal.

The larger items of betterment and repairs during the year were:

Eastern division:

Lining 665 feet of Patillas Canal, near Carlota Tunnel.....	\$1,041.48
Lining 180 feet of canal near Arroyo flume.....	179.00
Repairing break at Arroyo flume.....	747.05
Building new wasteway, station No. 448, 7 cubic meters.....	77.84
Replacing flumes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on Guamani high-line canal with size 72 instead of size 60 and duplicating flumes Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 with size 60 flume and repairs to flume No. 13.....	2,371.58

Western division:

Reinforced concrete at inlet of flume No. 9, 110 cubic meters.....	1,205.72
Lining at outlet of flume No. 9, 30 linear feet.....	44.42
Repairs to footings flume No. 9.....	58.93
Lining canal at station No. 178, 50 linear feet.....	88.60
Lining in Potala lateral, 428 linear feet.....	252.13
Repairs to canal at outlet flume No. 6 (stone back fill, 60 cubic meters; rubble wall, 12 cubic meters; concrete, 13.75 cubic meters; total, 85.75 cubic meters).....	360.66

The total cost of maintenance and repairs since the formation of the temporary irrigation district, September 1, 1914, amounted to \$76,653.88.

The indications are that the metal flumes will have to be replaced earlier than expected. All of the flumes are made of Ton-Can metal, which is supposed to be highly rust-resisting, but there is considerable corrosion after only one year's service. A test is being made to determine whether the life of the metal can be prolonged by coating it with a waterproof paint.

Similar difficulty has been experienced with the spiral riveted steel pipe line, about 540 feet long, which is used at Patillas Dam to carry water from the canal forebay across the old river channel to the Felicita Canal. This is so badly rusted that immediate replacement will be necessary, and cast-iron pipe has been ordered for the purpose. This pipe had been used in the construction of the dam, and has therefore seen between three and four years' service. The same kind of pipe was used in the siphons on Doña Juana Canal, but this was in good condition when last inspected, in March, 1915.

The principal work contemplated for the ensuing year, in addition to cleaning canals and laterals, is the replacement of such portions of flumes as may be necessary and lining certain parts of the canals where seepage has not been decreased by silting. Eleven thousand dollars has been estimated as the probable expenditure for this class of work during the year.

It is also planned to install automatic flashboards, similar to those at Coamo Dam, on the spillways of Guayabal and Patillas Dams. The estimated cost is \$25,000 and \$12,500, respectively. The increased storage capacity will be 1,200 acre-feet at Guayabal and 1,400 acre-feet at Patillas. There are sufficient construction funds still available to do this work and to build four or five ditch rider's houses.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Owing to the completion of construction work and the consequent change to an operation basis, there has been a large reduction in both field and office forces. The various changes on account of new appointments, separations, and reduction of forces are shown in Appendix No. V, Exhibit No. 43, consolidated financial exhibits. Appendix No. VI, Exhibit No. 44, consolidated financial exhibits, shows the number of employees at the end of the fiscal year, exclusive of employees located in the San Juan office of the commissioner of the interior and of the auditor.

The only serious accident during the year occurred at Coamo Dam on December 18, and was due entirely to the employee's carelessness. Clotilde Quiñones, a carpenter employed on form work, seized an ascending guide rope attached to the cable-way carriage and was carried into the air above the deck to a height of about 15 feet, when the rope broke and he fell to the deck and from there to the forms placed for closing the flood openings. His left thigh was fractured and he was badly cut and bruised about the head and body. Medical assistance was given at once and preparations were made to remove the injured man to the hospital at Santa Isabel, but his father insisted on removing him to his home in Coamo. On January 13 his left leg was amputated and he died of shock a few hours later.

LEGAL DIVISION.

The work of this department consists in securing right-of-way easements for telephone and transmission lines, purchasing right of way for reservoirs and canals, making settlement for crop damages and accidents, preparing contracts, and other miscellaneous legal matters connected with the work of the irrigation service.

A considerable portion of the time employed and expenses incurred has been in securing abstracts of title and perfecting titles, a large portion being clouded or encumbered and the owners indifferent or unwilling to perfect their titles. The attorney general has consented to omit the abstract of title heretofore required for each parcel of land purchased, substituting for the abstract of title a certificate by the registrar of property that all parcels included in the deed of conveyance and sale are clear and free of all encumbrances.

All easements required for telephone and transmission lines have been secured and conveyances executed for 89.74 per cent of the right of way required for other purposes.

A summary of the work done by this division in securing right of way and making settlements for damages is given in Appendix No. VII, Exhibit No. 45, consolidated financial exhibits.

MAIN OFFICE.

The division of property and accounts handled during the fiscal year—

1,023 debit vouchers.....	\$676,352.77
432 credit vouchers.....	100,062.07
768 journal vouchers.....	1,740,926.37

and also 161 requisitions, 801 purchase orders, and 96 service orders.

The paymaster disbursed on laborers' pay rolls, labor contracts, and minor disbursements \$13,028.58 during the past quarter and \$131,213.21 during the fiscal year.

The sale of property has been continued actively, sales for the fiscal year amounting to \$28,411.19, or a total of \$34,538.55 to date.

A statement of net charges for features, financial statement, and general balance sheet, are shown in Appendixes Nos. 8, 9, and 10, which are Exhibits 46, 47, and 48 of the consolidated financial exhibits.

The final statement, Appendix No. 8, shows the total expenditures to date to be \$5,138,991.98, of which \$15,825.66 is chargeable to operation and maintenance, during construction, and \$76,653.88 is the total amount expended on operation and maintenance since the formation of the temporary irrigation district.

SUMMARY.

The irrigation system has been able to furnish the full standard supply of 4-acre feet per annum to all the included lands and to sell a large amount of surplus water in the eastern division. The western division has had but little surplus water available for sale at such times as irrigators wished to buy, but about 1,000 acres more could have been irrigated in that division during the past season if that area had been included.

Every possible source of additional supply for the western division should be carefully studied with a view to increasing the acreage irrigated, should any available means be found. The most favorable proposition is the diversion of a small stream known as Matrulla River into the headwaters of Jacaguas River. While this would give only a slight increase, the cost would probably be relatively low.

Seepage losses have been lower than was expected and may grow even less after several years of operation, but it is believed that there should be a definite policy of lining additional sections of canal each year, not only to prevent seepage, but to reduce maintenance costs also.

It may be desirable, if filtration waters are not sold and if the market for electric power does not develop rapidly, to install pumps to deliver filtration water into the canals or in some cases directly to the lands, thus making use of the water and power which would otherwise be wasted.

It is recommended that the foregoing questions be studied during the coming year and that such definite plans as may seem desirable be submitted for consideration.

The formulating of rates for the sale of energy developed by the Carite hydroelectric plant has received careful consideration. It is proposed to sell power to municipalities for lighting purposes at the rate of 4½ cents per kilowatt, and there is every reason to

believe that several towns on the south side, including Guayama and Salinas, will soon modernize their public and private lighting by the introduction of electricity. Power for pumping and agricultural purposes will be sold on a sliding scale of rates at 3, 2½, and 2 cents per kilowatt, depending on the amount of annual consumption. In addition to this rate the consumer will have to pay an additional fixed charge per month, depending on the connected load. Such system of rates would be lower than those of any public-service corporation doing electric lighting business in Porto Rico. It is believed that these rates will make possible the development of a consumption of electrical power as large as the total output of the Carite plant.

THE INSULAR TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

There was at the end of the fiscal year 1913-14 a system of insular telegraph and telephone which operated throughout Porto Rico, furnishing connections between 72 municipalities in the island and the neighboring island of Vieques by means of a heliograph. The telegraph service was extended to the municipality of Las Piedras by means of the telephone during the last fiscal year. This addition to the system has increased to 73 the total number of municipalities now provided with telegraph facilities.

A telegraph office was opened in Ciales in place of the telephone station which had been in operation at that place. A telegraph office has also been installed in Isabela. Previous to this, all telegraph business to or from Isabela was handled by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on 25 per cent commission basis, in accordance with a franchise granted to that corporation.

The metallic circuit telephone line between San Juan and Aibonito was extended to Coamo and it is intended to continue the line to Ponce, as soon as practicable, to accommodate the volume of business being handled between San Juan and Ponce.

A short stretch of line of 5 kilometers was built from kilometer 8 of the Manati-Ciales road to Ciales, in order to extend the Morovis telephone line to Ciales. Previous to this, all telegraph business from Morovis was sent to Manati.

All the insular telegraph and telephone lines between San Juan and Rio Piedras have been rebuilt, substituting for the old wire new No. 10 galvanized-iron wire on the telegraph lines, and with hard-drawn No. 10 pure copper wire on the telephone lines. These wires are placed on a new joint-pole line of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. upon which are also strung the insular telegraph and the American Railroad Co.'s wires between San Juan and Martin Peña; and on another joint-pole line of the Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co. are placed the wires of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. and the insular telegraph, from Martin Peña to Rio Piedras.

The San Lorenzo office has been equipped with a 10-line telephone switchboard, having connected to it five subscribers.

The telephone plant in Caguas is being rebuilt and the open-wire circuits will be replaced by lead-covered cables around the plaza and along the principal streets of the city.

During the year several offices have been moved to better situated locations for the convenience of the public. The following offices have been rewired and supplied with new instruments and furniture, greatly improving their appearance: Carolina, Rio Grande, Fajardo, Yabucoa, Arroyo, San German, Añasco, San Sebastian, Lares, Arecibo, Manati, Vega Baja, Caguas, Comerio, and San Lorenzo.

The telephone monthly rental rates were increased from \$2 to \$3 for commercial houses and from \$1 to \$2 for party lines. By this change the earnings for rental of telephones have increased about 25 per cent.

In accordance with a franchise granted Mr. Hernand Behn, the officials of the Porto Rico Telephone Co. extended their lines from Manati to Ciales and from Aguadilla to Lares and intermediate towns, which action served to reduce the receipts of the insular telegraph offices in these towns.

On account of another franchise granted to the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques, a telegraph line was built by the said company between San Juan and Mayaguez to handle the cable company's business between the said points. This business had previously been handled by the insular telegraph and had been a source of profit to the government. The competition of the new lines has tended to reduce the receipts of the San Juan and Mayaguez offices by \$250 per month.

The insulation in the following sections has been greatly improved and the lines strengthened by removing unserviceable poles and substituting therefor new ones, as stated below:

Lines.	Number of poles.	Dimensions.
San Juan-Ponce.....	5	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Do.....	67	6 by 6 inches by 24 feet.
Caguas-Pumacac.....	14	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Caguas-Aguas Buenas.....	3	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Ponce-Playa de Ponce.....	2	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Ponce-Adjuntas.....	3	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Naguabo.....	3	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Aguadilla-Lares.....	200	5 by 5 inches by 25 feet.
Manati-Ciales.....	20	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.
Mayaguez-Plaza de Mayaguez.....	15	5 by 5 inches by 22 feet.

The following statement shows the financial operations of the insular telegraph and telephone during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915:

Earnings:

Cash income.....	\$74, 956. 56	
Value of half-rate messages.....	3, 523. 48	
Value of free messages.....	4, 949. 82	
		<u>\$83, 429. 86</u>

Expenditures:

Operation of system.....	56, 379. 27	
Repairs and maintenance of lines.....	8, 446. 66	
Reconstruction and extension.....	7, 674. 28	
		<u>72, 500. 21</u>

Difference.....	<u>10, 929. 65</u>
-----------------	--------------------

Distribution of expenditures:

Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1914-15.....	69, 670. 50
Special appropriation of \$25,000 approved Mar. 9, 1911, for general repair, operation, and extension of the insular telegraph.....	1, 063. 11
Regular appropriation for fiscal year 1913-14, for purchases made prior to June 30, and paid after the close of business for that year..	1, 766. 60
Total.....	<u>72, 500. 21</u>

The details of the preceding summary of revenues and expenditures may be found in Exhibits Nos. 37 and 38 of the consolidated financial exhibits. The foregoing figures show that there is a balance of \$10,929.65 of income over expenditures. If the value of half-rate and free messages is disregarded there still remains a balance of \$2,456.35 of income over the total expenditures. If the betterments and extensions are disregarded there is an excess of \$10,130.63 of income over the expenditures for operation and maintenance.

The value of the telegraph and telephone system has been fixed at \$129,070.21, according to the report of the auditor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1913-14. Assuming that this cost should be refunded in 15 years, a corresponding annual depreciation of one-fifteenth should be written off at the end of each fiscal year. In this case the amount of depreciation would be \$8,604.70, which, subtracted from the sum of \$10,929.56, which is the excess of income over total expenditures, would leave a balance of \$2,324.95 net profit to the government, equivalent to 2 per cent on the investment.

Of the 73 offices operated during the fiscal year 40 were operated at a profit on cash receipts only. Of the latter, 18 are operated by the Porto Rico Telephone Co. on a percentage basis. Thirty-three offices were operated at a loss, counting cash receipts only, but taking credit for free and half-rate messages only 32 offices were operated at a loss. This year's operation shows an increase of business over last year's cash receipts of \$6,310.86 and a decrease on total business transacted, taking credit for free and half-rate business, of \$2,246.89.

The total number of messages transmitted or handled by the insular telegraph and telephone system was 207,521.

The annual appropriation for contingent expenses of the telegraph and telephone lines does not allow of any extension or betterment to be paid therefrom. Such extensions and improvements have been paid out of the annual appropriation for such purposes by an act of the legislature approved March 9, 1911, entitled "An act authorizing the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars by the commissioner of the interior for the general repair, operation, extension, and maintenance of the insular telegraph and telephone system of Porto Rico, and for other purposes." This appropriation is now exhausted and the following statement shows the manner and purposes for which these funds have been disbursed:

Distribution of special appropriation of \$25,000 as of June 30, 1915.

AlLOTment:	Amount.
Caguas-Humacao line.....	\$1,800.00
Mayaguez-Las Marias-Maricao line.....	1,100.00
Manati-Ciales-Morovis line.....	1,200.00
Ponce-Adjuntas line.....	800.00
Transferring railroad line poles.....	800.00
Jajome Alto-Guayama line.....	1,700.00
Transferring Rio Piedras-Humacao line poles.....	1,000.00
Repairing telephone system at Caguas.....	1,000.00
Installing switchboard at Cayey.....	1,300.00
Installing switchboard at San Juan.....	2,750.00
Transferring line between Humacao and Arroyo.....	500.00
Bayamon-Comerio line.....	750.00
Martin Peña-Rio Piedras and Cayey-Jajome.....	500.00
San Juan-Ponce line.....	9,720.00
Total amount allotted.....	24,920.00
Repayment, San Juan-Ponce line.....	1.00
Difference.....	24,919.00
Balance (repayment included).....	81.00
Total.....	25,000.00
Expended up to June 30, 1914.....	23,355.89
Difference.....	1,644.11
Expended during the year 1914-15:	
Jajome Alto-Guayama line.....	\$9.37
Rio Piedras-Humacao line.....	53.74
Caguas telephone system.....	1,000.00
	1,063.11
Unexpended balances:	
Martin Peña-Rio Piedras and Cayey-Jajome lines.....	500.00
Not appropriated.....	81.00
	581.00
Total.....	1,644.11

IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

It does not seem necessary to make any comment on the work and duties performed by the irrigation commission, as this body has made direct report of its transactions to the governor.

A great many matters have been referred by the undersigned to this commission for report and advice, and it is pleasing to record that such report and advice have always been given freely and willingly. The commission is already beginning to consider all matters concerning the organization of and the additional lands to be included in the permanent irrigation district. It is very probable that almost 2,000 more acres of land will be included in the permanent irrigation district than are contained in the temporary district.

FRANCHISES, PRIVILEGES, AND CONCESSIONS.

The commissioner of the interior is by the organic act a member of the Executive Council, and the present incumbent is, by appointment of the presiding officer of the Executive Council, chairman of the committee on franchises and public-service corporations.

With the aid of the secretary of the committee this important legislative work is attended to. The engineers of the bureau of public works investigate and report upon the physical and engineering features of applications for franchises, while the attorney general advises upon the legal questions involved.

Tables Nos. 5 and 6 show the ordinances enacted by the Executive Council granting franchises, privileges, and concessions during the fiscal year. From this statement it will be seen that the general financial depression has not been favorable to the development of important business undertakings.

RÉSUMÉ.

In making a résumé of the work done by the department of the interior during the fiscal year just terminated, the one salient point is the inadequacy of the results obtained in connection with two of the most important services of the insular government, to wit, the repair and maintenance of public buildings and of the insular roads and bridges.

Although one of the important activities of the office of the commissioner of the interior is the public buildings, most of the work of this nature carried on is for the municipalities and school boards. However, the public buildings properly belonging to The People of Porto Rico are worth, according to the report of the auditor of Porto Rico for the year 1913-14, the sum of \$1,773,240.11. These buildings, while of old construction, are solid, spacious, and comfortable, and it is believed could not be duplicated for that money at the present time. They represent one of the important assets of The People of Porto Rico, are used for all public purposes, and it seems as though the policy of allowing them to go to ruin is wrong from all points of view. Little less does the method of not appropriating funds enough for their proper upkeep amount to.

For the repair and maintenance during the fiscal year 1914-15 of these buildings, worth over a million and a quarter dollars, the amount of \$20,000 only was appropriated, while for the next fiscal year this amount was reduced to \$15,000. The \$20,000 of this fiscal year were spent on 35 different buildings, and the work was usually of a very light character, consisting of painting, changes in offices, stopping leaky roofs, and the like. It is believed that after a general overhauling of all buildings, in order to place them in good condition, an annual amount equal to not less than 5 per cent of their total value should be appropriated, that they be properly conserved and kept up. Such per cent would be \$87,867. The estimated cost of the repairs urgently needed at the present time reaches \$100,000. One of the buildings requiring such repairs is the old post-office building, where the roof over the hall of the house of delegates is in danger of falling in at any moment.

The condition of affairs as regards the maintenance of roads and bridges is still more worthy of attention. The roads are the very arteries of the island and the principal factor in its rapid commercial development, exception made of the right to freely trade with the United States. While the policy of generously appropriating for the construction of new roads has been indorsed by everyone, little thought seems to have been given to the need of being just as generous in making provisions for the upkeep of that system of roads which causes admiration in everyone. The appropriation for maintenance of the insular roads during the year 1914-15 was \$290,000 and the total length of roads was 1,107.2 kilometers. The total amount spent and the distribution of the expenditures are shown in the accompanying tables, designated as Exhibits 33, 34, and 35 of the consolidated financial exhibits. Exhibits 33 and 34 show the detail of the expenditures under different aspects, which explains the slight discrepancies in figures given in one from those given in the other. These discrepancies will be done away with in the future by consolidating office work which has been duplicated heretofore. Exhibit No. 10 shows the detailed cost of completing the system of insular roads and bridges already built. This table gives the total cost up to June 30, 1915, to have reached the sum of \$7,736,304.91. Table No. 1 of this report shows the length of road finished at the end of each fiscal year, the total being 1,150.3. From this figure there should be deducted 14 kilometers of the section of road between Guayanilla and Ponce, which is maintained jointly by the two municipalities, and 9.4 kilometers of reconstructed road, which for purposes of maintenance should be counted only once. Subtracting, then, these 23.4 kilometers from the preceding total of 1,150.3 kilometers, the total length of 1,126.9 kilometers of road under maintenance on June 30, 1915, is

arrived at, as shown on Table No. 2 of this report. This same result is obtained by adding 1,098.8 kilometers, number of kilometers under maintenance on June 30, 1914, to 28.1 kilometers, the amount of roads completed during the fiscal year.

Although Table No. 1 is labeled "Graphic showing annual amount of road construction in Porto Rico," it really shows not the amount of construction actually done during any one fiscal year but the amount of macadamized road completed at the end of each fiscal year. The last fiscal year has been the one of least amount of road construction since the inauguration of the civil government, for although Table No. 1, referred to, indicates that there were only 4.9 kilometers of road construction during the fiscal year 1909-10 and 7.7 kilometers during the fiscal year 1912-13, in both cases the figures given represent the amount of macadamized road which was actually completed on June 30 and not the amount of construction actually done during the year which, as a matter of fact, was greater in each case than that done during the fiscal year 1914-15.

The amount of total expenditures for road maintenance during the fiscal year is shown in the table given in Exhibit No. 34. It was \$289,989.09. In this total there is included the amount of \$5,014.34 of new construction, which was necessary to be done in order to finish the section of road around the San Juan Bay, usually known as the Martin Peña-Bayamon Road. This could properly be done, as the annual appropriation for road maintenance is entitled "For construction, maintenance, and repair, etc." The money available for the Martin Peña-Bayamon road, which work has since the beginning been done by day labor or administration, was exhausted, and it became necessary to use funds which should not be applied for anything except actual work of maintenance or else leave the road unfinished. The undersigned was unwilling to allow it to remain uncompleted until such further time as the legislature should make additional appropriation. This contingency brought about a deficiency in the road maintenance appropriation, which will have to be met either by the transfer of unexpended balances or by a deficiency appropriation to be obtained from the legislature at its next session. These pending obligations are divided as follows:

For new construction purposes.....	\$2, 923. 33
For maintenance purposes.....	3, 858. 62
Total.....	6, 781. 95
Recapitulating the preceding figures, the following would be the result:	
Total expenditures for maintenance as per Exhibit No. 34.....	\$289, 989. 09
Amount of pending obligations.....	6, 781. 95
Total.....	296, 771. 04
Less spent for new construction from budgetary appropriation.....	\$5, 014. 34
Pending obligations.....	2, 923. 32
	7, 937. 66
Spent for maintenance proper.....	288, 833. 38

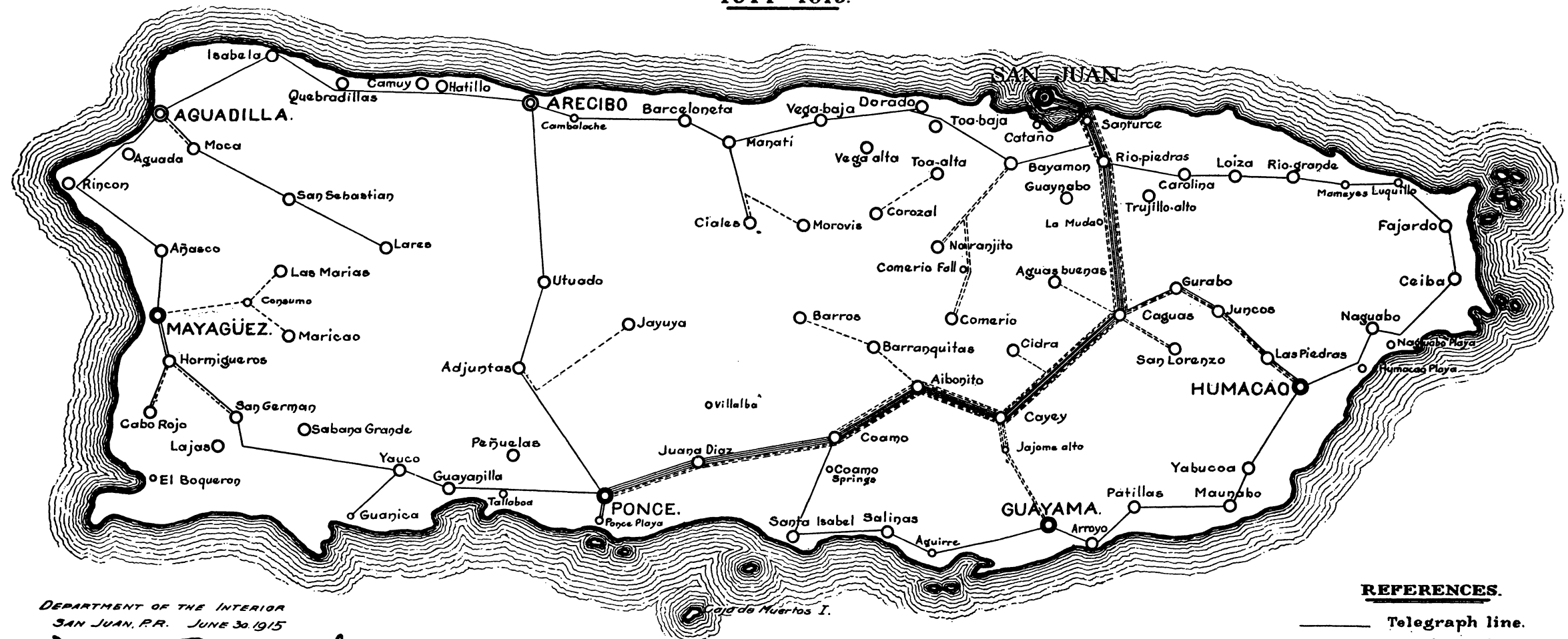
which, divided by the 1,098.8 kilometers of road under maintenance during the fiscal year, gives an average of \$262.86.

The graphic contained in Table No. 2 of this report shows three curves, one of the annual road construction, another of annual appropriations, and the third of average amount per kilometer of road of money appropriated for maintenance on both the latter cases.

A study of these curves shows various interesting things. The rapid development of the insular roads by continuing appropriations for their construction, so that from 275 kilometers built previous to the American occupation the total length of road had reached 1,126.9 kilometers on June 30, 1915. The curve of annual appropriations is of an erratic character and seems to follow no fixed principle. These appropriations have decreased and increased in an irregular way until the fiscal year 1908-9, when the amount of \$300,000 was voted. From that time on this amount has practically remained stationary and finally been reduced to \$290,000, with the exception of the fiscal year 1913-14, when an additional amount of \$50,000 was appropriated for the reconstruction of the Aguadilla-Lares road, which had gone to ruin because of neglect on account of inadequate funds for its upkeep.

The average amount appropriated for maintenance per kilometer has varied from \$625 for the fiscal year 1901-2 to \$257.41 for the coming fiscal year. In other words, the government devotes to road maintenance at the present time an amount equal to about 40 per cent of what it used to devote 15 years ago.

MAP
SHOWING TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES IN OPERATION
BY INSULAR GOVERNMENT
TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL REPORT.
1914-1915.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 SAN JUAN, P.R. JUNE 30, 1915

Manuel A. Domenech

COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR.

REFERENCES.

—— Telegraph line.
 - - - - Telephone line.

Oversized Foldout

The curve of road construction shows a well-defined policy of development of the island through the development of a system of insular roads. This policy is believed in by everybody, and at the last session the lower house of the legislature passed bills appropriating over \$750,000 for additional road improvements. The curve of road maintenance appropriations shows the absolute lack of a policy, and it seems to indicate, if it indicates anything at all, the belief that while it is desirable to have more roads it is unnecessary to supply more money to keep them in good condition and to conserve them. The appropriation for maintenance of about \$290,000 made since the fiscal year 1908-9 and continued with practically no variation until the present, warrants the statement that it is believed that it is possible to maintain 1,127 kilometers of road with exactly the same amount of money with which 900 kilometers were maintained. No one would claim that 1,127 schools could be run with the same money as 900 schools; however, a principle perfectly applicable to the schools would not seem to apply in the case of the roads.

While Porto Rico is trying to maintain its roads at an annual expenditure of a little over \$260 per kilometer, New York State, where roads are finely built and have about 55,000 square yards of road surface per kilometer, spent, during the year 1910, \$631.80 per kilometer and reduced this expense to \$578.50 during the year 1912 by perfecting its organization, the average expenditure during a period of the last six years having been \$605 per kilometer. During this same period of time England has spent for maintenance of its roads at the rate of \$681 per kilometer and France at the rate of \$460 per kilometer.

Experience has shown that the amount of money to be annually expended for the proper maintenance of macadam roads similar to those of Porto Rico, the majority of which have not a water-bound crowning nor are covered with bitumen, should not be less than one-fourteenth of the original cost. This means an appropriation of \$552,600 for Porto Rico at the present time, to be gradually increased as more kilometers of road are built.

The public roads are, as a general rule, in bad condition, and there does not seem to be any possibility of improvement under present circumstances. The reasons are those already explained in the preceding paragraphs, and it appears needless to further analyze the problem at this time.

While other States and countries are augmenting their road expenditures to meet new conditions of increased and changed traffic, we are doing the opposite; that is, decreasing our expenditures with the logical result that our roads are going to pieces.

The people must be made to understand that if the original investment on roads is not to be lost adequate provision must be made for the maintenance of the roads and the money secured from some source.

Remember that while—

“The knights are dust, their swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust,”

the bonds will be presented on resurrection day.

Respectfully,

MANUEL V. DOMENECH,
Commissioner of the Interior.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE NO. 1.—Graphic showing annual amount of road construction in Porto Rico.

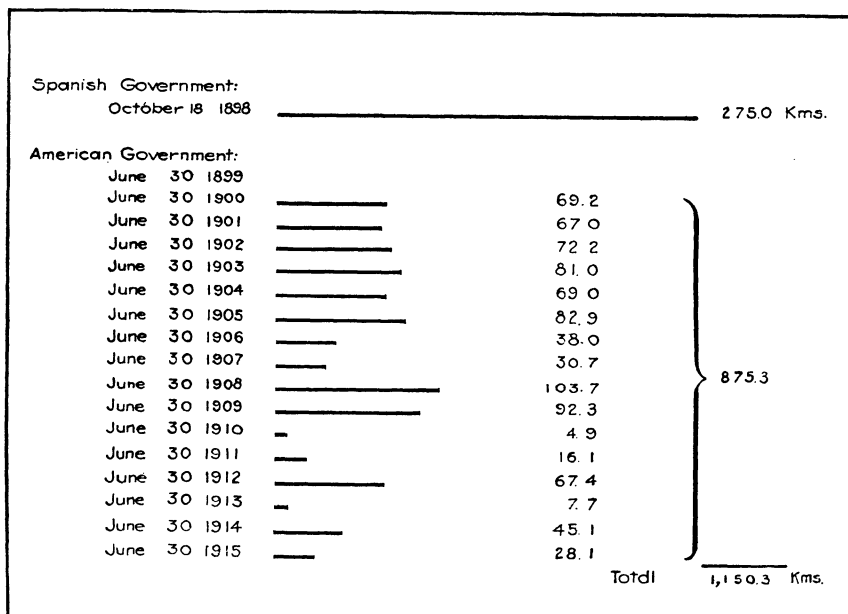


TABLE NO. 3.—Number of vessels and tonnage entering ports of Porto Rico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

Vessels.	San Juan.		Ponce.		Mayaguez.		Guanica.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.
American steamers.....	277	1,001,285	175	607,954	211	693,508	58	211,387
American sailing.....	73	66,177	23	18,322	16	8,431	4	3,119
Foreign steamers.....	122	376,720	59	186,269	55	100,252	125	167,117
Foreign sailing.....	42	4,815	27	3,304	19	1,158	1	42
Total.....	514	1,448,997	284	815,849	301	803,349	188	381,665

Vessels.	Arroyo.		Humacao.		Fajardo.		Aguadilla.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.
American steamers.....	125	368,602	91	257,064	52	141,920	119	364,309
American sailing.....	8	7,010	5	4,528	2	2,327	4	3,728
Foreign steamers.....	1	3,898	.....	.....	3	9,948	110	17,558
Foreign sailing.....	1	125	5	553	1	73	.....	.....
Total.....	135	379,635	101	262,145	58	154,268	233	385,595

Vessels.	Arecibo.		Guayanilla.		Total steam and sailing vessels.	
	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Num-ber.	Gross tonnage.	Total.	Tonnage.
American steamers.....	88	275,045	7	18,446	1,203	3,939,520
American sailing.....	2	1,061	2	2,264	139	116,967
Foreign steamers.....	2	5,321	.....	.....	477	867,083
Foreign sailing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	10,070
Total.....	92	281,427	9	20,710	1,915	4,933,640

Graphic showing annual kilometerage of roads under maintenance, appropriations, and average cost per kilometer from 1901 to 1915.

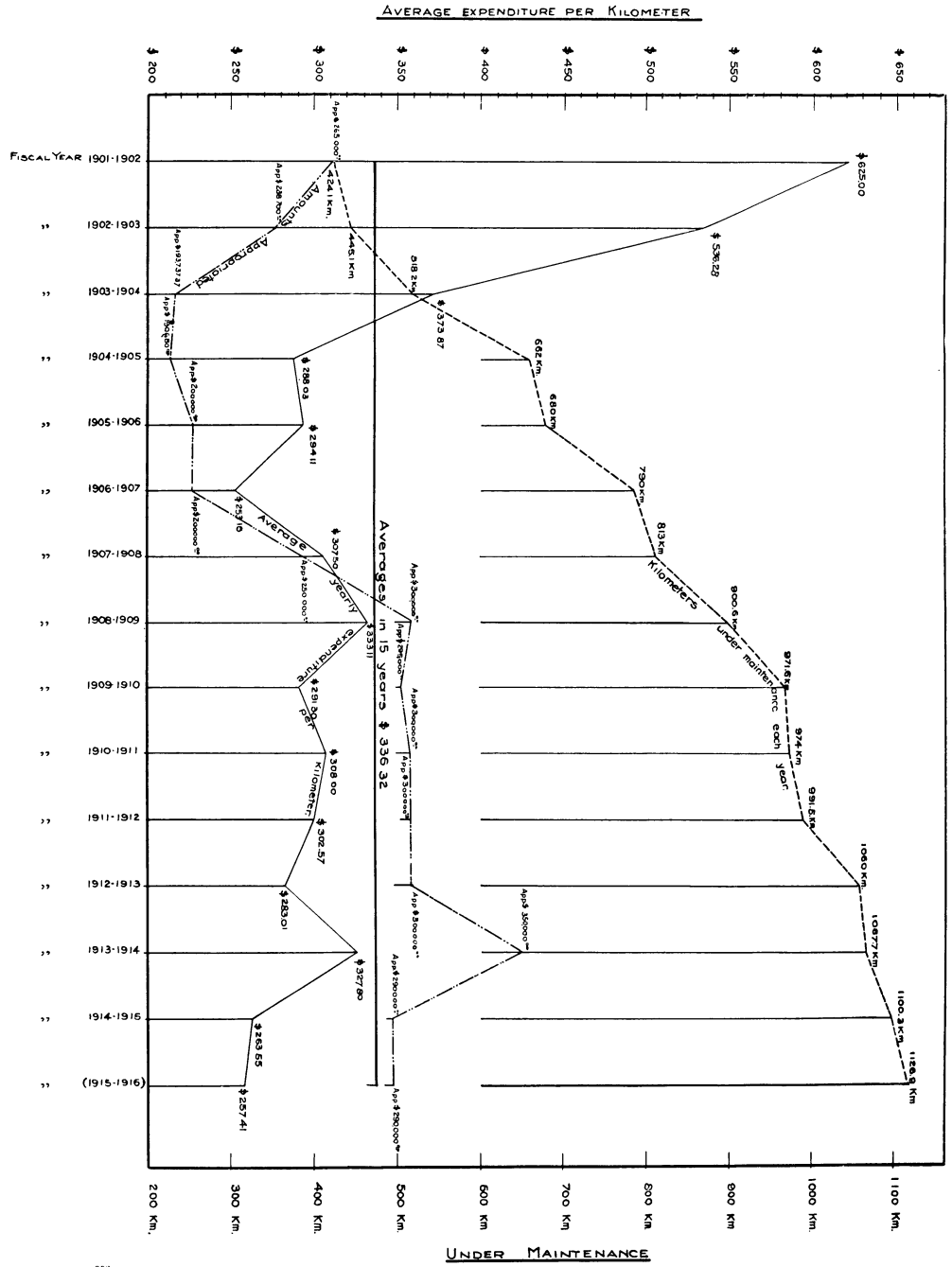


TABLE No. 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the Executive Council.*

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
			Municipality.	Ward.				
May 11, 1911.	Ramón Irizarry Velez.	26 cuerdas and 3 houses.	Adjuntas.	Capaces and Pellejas.	Years.	\$575.00	\$340.00	6.96
June 19, 1911.	Ponfiaco Quiñones.	28.41 cuerdas.	do.	Pellejas y Vegas Abajo.	5	290.00	20.00	10
Feb. 2, 1912.	Celino Fábó.	19 cuerdas.	do.	Pellejas.	5	300.00	18.00	20
Feb. 3, 1915.	Damián Falcó.	19.08 cuerdas.	do.	Garzas.	5	310.00	18.00	6
May 4, 1915.	José L. Sola.	78.40 square meters.	do.	Torón.	5	15.00	1.50	10
June 5, 1910.	Joaquín Sánchez.	15 cuerdas.	Aguas Buenas.	San Juan.	5	130.00	30.23	23
Oct. 17, 1910.	Manuel Encarnación Falcón.	30 cuerdas.	do.	San Juan.	5	240.00	20.00	8
Dec. 15, 1914.	Esteban Morán y Ríos.	20 cuerdas.	do.	Sonador.	5	800.00	48.50	6.06
May 18, 1915.	Manuel Morales.	40 cuerdas.	do.	Bayamoncillo.	5	400.00	30.00	7.50
Sept. 15, 1907.	Wenceslao Borda.	25 cuerdas.	Aibonito.	Paso.	5	750.00	45.00	6
Sept. 11, 1910.	José N. Gimenez.	4,200 cuerdas.	Arecibo.	Isleta-Garracholes Cambalache and Factor.	40	No rent.	No rent.	16
Mar. 20, 1915.	Various lease contracts.	750 cuerdas.	do.	Isleta.	6	375.00	60.00	16
July 17, 1910.	Suc. de C. & J. Funtauzzi.	161 small lots.	do.	Cambalache, Jareales.	5	168.50	10.00	10
Apr. 25, 1911.	Isabel Rodríguez.	336 square meters.	Arroyo.	Playa.	10	13.00	13.00	6.23
May 25, 1915.	Eladio Rivera.	15 cuerdas.	Barranguitas.	Barrañas.	5	337.00	21.00	12
Nov. 14, 1910.	J. Baldomero Morales.	20 cuerdas.	do.	Honduras.	5	50.00	6.00	10.18
Sept. 15, 1910.	José Rojas Cortés.	35 cuerdas.	do.	Quebradillas.	5	570.00	58.00	7.91
Do.	José I. Latorre.	8.08 cuerdas.	do.	Bermúdez.	5	322.00	25.50	6.55
Dec. 15, 1910.	C. B. Battle.	27.05 cuerdas.	do.	Bautá Abajo.	5	244.00	16.00	6.38
Feb. 13, 1911.	Antonio Monserrate Ortízola.	121.20 cuerdas.	do.	Cacao.	5	1,416.00	90.00	6.15
Jan. 1, 1915.	Antonio Santi.	89.46 cuerdas, 1 house, and 3 shacks.	do.	Bautá Abajo.	5	1,190.00	71.40	6
May 12, 1915.	Balseiro & Gorgettí.	102 cuerdas.	Barcelona.	Del Pueblo.	15	20,400.00	1,224.00	6
Oct. 28, 1913.	Sandalio Hernandez.	50 cuerdas.	Cayey.	Farallón.	5	500.00	40.00	8
Nov. 5, 1913.	Juan L. Aponte.	do.	Chiles.	Hato-Viejo.	5	780.00	46.80	6
July 1, 1914.	Antonio Rodríguez.	100 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	500.00	60.00	12
Oct. 25, 1911.	Antonio Pacheco Aguayo.	155.96 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	1,050.00	80.00	7.62
May 29, 1911.	Manuel Ríos.	25 cuerdas.	Cidra.	Monte Llano.	5	150.00	15.00	12
Feb. 19, 1912.	Cesarío Rivera.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Sud.	5	150.00	15.37	10.25
Do.	Francisco I. Nuñez.	do.	do.	Bayamon.	5	150.00	12.00	8
Mar. 10, 1913.	Cesarío Rivera.	12.50 cuerdas.	do.	Monte Llano.	5	125.00	8.75	7
Nov. 19, 1913.	Celino Hernandez.	20.50 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	123.00	12.30	10
	Juan Ayala Ramos.	46 cuerdas and 2 shacks.	do.	Bayamon.	5	318.00	31.80	10

1 First year.

TABLE No. 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the Executive Council*—Continued.

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
			Municipality.	Ward.				
July 20, 1914.	Cesarío Rivera.	55 cuerdas.	Cidra.	Bayamon.	Years.	\$275.00	\$35.06	12.75
Dec. 7, 1914.	Clelio Hernandez.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Monte Llano.	5	90.00	10.80	12
Feb. 17, 1915.	Vicente Velasquez.	40 cuerdas.	do.	Bayamon.	5	400.00	26.00	6.50
June 15, 1915.	Joaquin A. Inena Iro.	20 cuerdas.	Caguas.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	120.00	7.20	9
May 4, 1915.	Inocencio Sanchez.	14.97 cuerdas.	Corado.	Rio Nuevo.	5	1,200.00	108.00	9
May 3, 1915.	Domingo Cerro.	96.45 cuerdas.	Fajardo.	Quebrada Fajardo.	5	7,712.00	485.00	6.29
Feb. 23, 1915.	Bernal Estate.	453.99 cuerdas.	Guanta.	Guanta.	5	2,723.84	164.00	6
May 18, 1915.	Valerio Gutierrez.	519.11 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	519.10	40.00	7.705
July 1, 1912.	Ponce-Guayama R. R. Co., right of way	96.50 cuerdas.	Guayama.	Jobo.	15	.....	10.00	.11
Dec. 20, 1906.	Carla Aguirre.	Carla Islands.	do.	do.	10	.....	50.00	.....
Mar. 27, 1912.	Cozme De Lopez.	1 house and lot.	Guayama.	Jagua.	15	70.00	4.20	6
Dec. 17, 1904.	Enrique Chavaler.	524.30 cuerdas.	do.	Punta Barraco.	5	1,310.70	65.54	5
Sept. 10, 1913.	Francisco Rodriguez Ponce.	2.50 cuerdas.	do.	Jagua Pasto.	5	128.00	7.68	6
Do.	do.	5 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	40.00	2.40	6
Sept. 16, 1913.	Pedro A. Santiago.	3 cuerdas.	do.	Llanos.	5	100.00	6.00	6
Dec. 21, 1911.	Ramon Gonzalez Vadillo.	287.75 cuerdas.	Isabela.	Arenales Altos.	5	1,488.75	148.87	10
Dec. 16, 1912.	Florencio Cimron.	121 cuerdas.	Juana Diaz.	Guayabal.	5	1,210.00	73.00	6
Feb. 9, 1911.	Jose Dolores Santiago.	76.14 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	904.56	40.50	13.30
July 12, 1911.	Miguel Angel Ortiz.	House and lot.	do.	Town.	5	100.00	35.00	35
July 28, 1914.	Delfin Lugo Izziary.	58.81 cuerdas.	Lajas.	Paris.	5	1,500.00	150.00	9.43
Oct. 8, 1912.	Antonio Tirado.	Guayama Island.	do.	Parguera.	5	410.00	37.00	9.02
Oct. 23, 1912.	do.	Maguayes Island.	do.	do.	5	230.00	15.00	7.89
Nov. 1, 1912.	do.	Cueva Ayalá Island.	do.	do.	5	570.00	45.00	6
Dec. 22, 1908.	Alberto Bravo.	1,384 square meters.	Mayaguez.	Playa.	35	1,400.00	84.00	6
July 28, 1910.	Agricultural experiment station.	200 cuerdas.	do.	Juan Alonzo.	(1)	No rent.	No rent.	.....
Aug. 26, 1910.	Ramon Lopez Garcia.	891 square meters.	do.	Playa.	5	891.00	54.00	6
Nov. 14, 1910.	Gustavo St. Laurent.	686 square meters.	do.	do.	5	686.00	40.00	6.353
Dec. 12, 1910.	Alejandro Bravo.	787 square meters.	do.	do.	5	787.00	50.00	6
June 1, 1911.	Jose R. Arroyo.	212.20 square meters.	do.	do.	5	212.00	12.72	6
Mar. 15, 1912.	Florencio Malaret.	80 square meters.	do.	do.	5	80.00	4.80	6
Nov. 3, 1914.	Luis Fernandez Muñoz.	90 square meters.	do.	do.	5	54.00	3.24	6
July 28, 1913.	Hermenegilda Blas.	64 square meters.	do.	do.	5	64.00	4.00	6
Do.	C. J. Cedi.	330 square meters.	do.	Guajalibo.	5	330.00	20.00	6
Nov. 19, 1913.	Ramon T. Quijano.	122 square meters.	do.	Playa.	5	122.00	8.00	6.55
Nov. 20, 1913.	Fernando Lloreda.	426.62 square meters.	do.	do.	5	426.62	40.00	9.38
May 19, 1914.	Benigno Rodriguez Campo-Amor.	519.25 square meters.	Mayaguez.	Guajalibo.	5	519.00	31.00	6
Dec. 27, 1914.	Dolores Reyes.	80.85 square meters.	do.	Playa.	5	80.90	5.00	6.18
July 30, 1914.	Alfonso Perdomo.	63 square meters.	do.	do.	5	63.00	4.00	8.35
Jan. 7, 1915.	do.	45.60 square meters.	do.	do.	5	45.60	3.00	6.58
May 4, 1915.	Miguel Gonzalez.	397 square meters.	do.	Salud.	5	100.00	6.25	6.25

Do.....	Juan Luciano Rodriguez.	1,305 square meters.	do.	Guanajibo.	200.00	12.00	6
Do.....	Ana Soria de Saliba.	700.70 square meters.	do.	do.	350.00	21.00	6
Oct. 19, 1912.	Alejandro Diaz Busquet.	4 cuerdas.	Naranjito	Anones	25.00	2.00	8
Do.....	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	50.00	3.00	10
Do.....	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	50.00	4.00	8
Nov. 1, 1912.	Juan Cosme.	6 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Abajo.	2.10	2.10	7
Jan. 24, 1913.	Pedro Rosario.	10 cuerdas.	do.	Anones	30.00	3.00	6
Apr. 23, 1913.	Isaac Rios.	6 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Arriba.	1.80	1.80	6
Apr. 24, 1913.	Juan José Berríos	4 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Abajo.	20.00	1.20	6
Aug. 12, 1913.	Gregorio Ortiz.	5 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Arriba.	30.00	1.80	6
Aug. 25, 1913.	Gregorio Rivera.	5 cuerdas.	do.	do.	30.00	3.00	6
Do.....	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	30.00	1.80	6
Jan. 11, 1915.	Gregorio Ortiz.	9 cuerdas.	do.	Anones	45.00	2.70	6
May 18, 1915.	Maximino Rivera.	10 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Arriba.	30.00	1.80	6
Do.....	do.	4 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Abajo.	20.00	1.20	6
Do.....	Eugenio Morales.	82 cuerdas.	Penuelas	Rusio.	900.00	33.00	5
Jan. 15, 1906.	do.	60 cuerdas.	do.	do.	924.00	46.20	5
Do.....	Pedro R. Acosta.	8 cuerdas and 2 houses.	Ponce	San Patricio.	306.00	18.00	6
July 16, 1910.	Francisco M. Gordis Acosta.	75 square meters.	do.	Quinto.	112.00	7.10	6.25
Nov. 21, 1912.	Emiliano Hernandez.	2,533 square meters.	do.	Cantera.	100.00	7.10	7.10
Oct. 11, 1913.	Josefa Medina.	225 square meters.	do.	do.	100.00	3.70	3.80
Aug. 21, 1913.	Eusebia Santiago.	1,502 square meters.	do.	do.	150.00	9.00	6
Feb. 21, 1911.	Pedro Perez Santiago.	120 cuerdas.	do.	Macuelo Arriba.	1,700.00	90.00	3.30
Aug. 30, 1913.	Eusebia Santiago.	338 square yards.	do.	Town.	86.00	5.20	6.95
Do.....	do.	228 square meters.	do.	do.	40.00	2.65	6.82
Do.....	do.	240 square meters.	do.	do.	40.00	2.65	6.82
June 9, 1911.	Domingo Guillani.	1,093.36 square meters.	do.	do.	286.00	18.00	6.30
Feb. 20, 1911.	Lies Orza Velez.	300 square meters.	do.	Quinto.	360.00	60.50	16.30
Aug. 20, 1913.	Francisco Romero.	225 square yards.	do.	Cantera.	100.00	7.50	3
Feb. 15, 1912.	Matilda Rangel.	120 square yards.	do.	Town.	100.00	12.00	7.50
May 8, 1912.	Amelia Caplan.	120 square yards.	do.	do.	90.00	12.00	13.33
June 19, 1913.	Ernesto Magliano.	Las Cajas Island.	do.	Harbor.	5.00	5.00	13.33
July 29, 1913.	José Maria Vazquez.	8 cuerdas.	do.	Maricao.	100.00	13.33	13.33
Do.....	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	150.00	13.33	13.33
Do.....	do.	22 cuerdas.	do.	do.	125.00	16.67	13.31
Do.....	do.	10 cuerdas.	do.	do.	150.00	18.00	13.31
June 17, 1914.	Dionisio Rodriguez.	3 cuerdas.	do.	Maraguez.	75.00	5.00	6.67
July 1, 1914.	Julia Mauri.	House and lot.	do.	Town.	210.00	16.00	7.62
Do.....	Carlos Tapia.	34 square meters.	do.	Playa.	68.00	10.00	14.70
Do.....	do.	78.53 square meters.	do.	do.	78.71	8.00	10.16
Do.....	do.	60.28 square meters.	do.	do.	60.28	6.00	9.86
Oct. 31, 1914.	Ratones Island.	do.	do.	do.	60.00	10.00	6
Nov. 10, 1914.	Peter Merry.	420 square yards.	do.	Harbor.	100.00	7.10	7.10
Nov. 17, 1914.	Isabel Henna.	225 square yards.	do.	Cantera.	100.00	12.00	11
Feb. 15, 1913.	Diosa Gutierrez.	111 square yards.	do.	do.	54.11	6.00	11.11
Nov. 5, 1913.	José Aguado Boscan.	300 square yards.	do.	Town.	60.00	3.80	6
Nov. 5, 1914.	Maria Questell.	740 square yards.	do.	Quinto.	100.00	24.00	6
Apr. 5, 1915.	Juan Santos.	30 cuerdas.	do.	San Patricio.	100.00	24.00	24
Feb. 23, 1915.	Marcellina Rivera.	do.	do.	do.	100.00	24.00	24

1 No term.

TABLE No. 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the Executive Council*—Continued.

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.
			Municipality.	Ward.				
June 15, 1915.	Juan Torruella Cortada.	494.65 cuerdas.	Ponce.	Caja de Muerto Island.	Years 5	\$3,750.00	\$264.00	7.04
July 31, 1913.	Insular Fair Board.	27.85 cuerdas.	San Juan.	Puerta de Tierra.	2	No rent.	1.00	.....
Nov. 12, 1913.	Hernand Behn.	6,273 square meters.	do.	do.	30	1,390.00	130.00	.....
July 24, 1914.	Rafael Ojeda.	278 square meters.	do.	do.	15	2.42	2.52	10
Oct. 28, 1914.	Redemptorist Fathers.	55.82 square meters.	do.	do.	15	285.18	17.71	6
Apr. 22, 1915.	Jose A. Rexach.	1,180.72 square meters.	do.	do.	15	No rent.	No rent.	.....
June 15, 1915.	Manuel Vilaseca.	1 small lot.	Sancti Spiritus.	Cabra Island Leper Colony.	5	276.00	18.00	6.53
Do.	Victor Millin.	276 square meters.	do.	do.	5	2,428.00	145.08	6
Oct. 16, 1909.	Ricardo Casals.	1,214 square meters.	do.	do.	15	2,488.00	500.00	14.34
Aug. 24, 1909.	Paul L. Hagen.	1,744 square meters.	do.	do.	14	3,340.00	238.53	7.75
Dec. 24, 1909.	Jose P. Miranda.	1,670 square meters.	do.	do.	15	2,328.00	301.00	.....
Apr. 30, 1909.	Jose A. Rexach.	Ceboruco del Medio Island.	do.	do.	15	2,206.00	222.00	10.06
Dec. 21, 1909.	E. Rodriguez & Co.	1,164 square meters.	San Juan.	Puerta de Tierra.	15	100.00	100.00	.....
Do.	F. Rodriguez & Co.	1,103 square meters.	do.	do.	15	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 18, 1908.	San Antonio Docking Co.	3,980 square meters, more or less.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. —, 1854.	Municipality of San Juan.	Market.	do.	Town.	(1)	897.10	128.52	.....
Apr. 24, 1913.	Modesta Gambaro.	448.55 square meters.	do.	Puerta de Tierra.	5	53.76	53.76	6
June 10, 1913.	Catholic Church.	1,043 square meters.	do.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	5.00	5.00	.....
Jan. 1, 1902.	Porto Rico R. R. Co.	10,163.47 square meters.	do.	Carbonera.	50	(*)	(*)	.....
May 31, 1915.	Juana Orfila.	A house.	San Sebastian.	Town.	5	300.00	40.00	13.33
Apr. 3, 1911.	Juan R. Toledo.	80 cuerdas.	do.	Robles.	5	800.00	50.00	6.25
Mar. 15, 1912.	Francisco Perez Echavarria.	16 cuerdas.	do.	do.	5	204.00	12.24	6
Mar. 27, 1912.	Manuel Perez Perez.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Alfonso.	5	150.00	9.00	6
May 19, 1914.	Eusebio Esteves y Perez.	18 cuerdas.	do.	Robles.	5	280.00	15.60	6.66
Dec. 23, 1910.	Jose A. Busigo.	26 cuerdas.	do.	Machuchal.	5	450.00	30.00	6
June 1, 1914.	Demetrio Ortiz.	5 cuerdas.	do.	Tabonucos.	5	50.00	3.00	6
Nov. 4, 1911.	Eleuterio Ortiz.	15 cuerdas and 1 shack.	do.	La Torre.	5	100.00	6.00	6
May 20, 1914.	Faustino Ruiz.	12 cuerdas.	do.	Machuchal.	5	75.00	5.00	6.67
Do.	Juan Vazquez Ramos.	15 cuerdas.	do.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	350.00	35.00	7
Do.	Nicanor Ramirez.	7 cuerdas.	do.	Machuchal.	5	50.00	3.50	7
May 26, 1914.	Jose Ortiz Ortiz.	30 cuerdas.	do.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	50.00	3.50	12
June 8, 1914.	Pedro Nazario.	4 cuerdas and 1 shack.	do.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	30.00	1.80	6
Aug. 2, 1914.	Juan B. Capriles.	50 cuerdas.	do.	Machuchal.	5	100.00	30.00	7
Oct. 8, 1912.	Pedro Parisi.	25 cuerdas.	do.	Sancti Spiritus.	5	200.00	30.00	15
Do.	do.	25 cuerdas.	do.	Cabuzos.	5	200.00	30.00	15
July 31, 1913.	Rafael Napoleonis.	50 cuerdas.	do.	Machuchal.	5	500.00	75.00	15
Apr. 18, 1913.	Guillermo Gonzalez.	16 cuerdas.	do.	Berberia Island.	4	160.00	25.00	15.625
Dec. 4, 1913.	Luis Colon Delfi.	61.98 cuerdas.	do.	Quebrada Yeguas.	5	460.00	50.00	10.87

May 25, 1911.	José Juan Rivera.	10.00 cuerdas	do.	Palmas.	60.00	4.00	6.67
May 29, 1911.	Benito Rios.	53.49 cuerdas	Utahdo.	Santa Rosa.	460.00	27.60	6
Do.	Felipe Camacho.	18.88 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	118.00	7.08	6
Do.	Antonio Rios Gonzalez.	22.75 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	130.00	7.80	6
Do.	Antonio Rios.	79.41 cuerdas	do.	do.	450.00	27.00	6
Do.	Euladio Valentin Torres.	54.64 cuerdas	do.	do.	459.00	27.54	6
Do.	Jacinto Santiago.	18.30 cuerdas	do.	do.	178.00	10.68	6
Do.	Juan A. Cortes.	20.17 cuerdas	do.	do.	205.00	12.30	6
Do.	José Martinez.	31.36 cuerdas	do.	do.	230.00	13.80	6
Do.	Juan Jimenez.	33.37 cuerdas	do.	do.	220.00	13.20	6
Do.	Juan Felix.	15.49 cuerdas	do.	do.	150.00	9.00	6
Do.	Francisco Quiles.	17.96 cuerdas	do.	do.	199.00	11.94	6
Do.	José Maldonado.	6.06 cuerdas	do.	do.	70.00	4.20	6
Do.	Antonio Rios Cuevas.	20.82 cuerdas	do.	do.	147.00	8.82	6
June 20, 1911.	Sinforiano Irizarry.	14.80 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	96.00	5.70	6
June 23, 1911.	Bautista Rosado.	18.80 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	225.00	13.50	6
Do.	do.	15.50 cuerdas	do.	do.	108.00	6.48	6
June 29, 1911.	Margaro Jimenez.	29.41 cuerdas	do.	do.	415.00	24.90	6
Do.	Juan Cuevas.	54.00 cuerdas	do.	do.	347.00	20.82	6
Do.	Dolores Garcia.	46.52 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	375.00	22.50	6
July 1, 1911.	Felix Cuevas.	45.45 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	270.00	16.20	6
Do.	Ramon Roman.	10.63 cuerdas	do.	do.	115.00	6.90	6
Do.	Jorge Mendez.	17.16 cuerdas	do.	do.	94.00	5.64	6
June 29, 1911.	Maximino Perez & M. J. Cuevas.	62.02 cuerdas	do.	do.	400.00	24.00	6
July 1, 1911.	Nicolas Gonzalez Acevedo.	26.13 cuerdas	do.	do.	180.00	10.80	6
July 6, 1911.	Bernardino Colon.	19.93 cuerdas	do.	do.	115.00	6.90	6
July 7, 1911.	Francisco Rivera.	37.99 cuerdas	do.	do.	270.00	16.20	6
July 8, 1911.	Juana Galare.	18.05 cuerdas	do.	do.	181.00	10.86	6
June 4, 1912.	Rafael Rivera.	76.47 cuerdas	do.	do.	320.00	19.20	6
July 14, 1911.	Hilario Mendez.	7.61 cuerdas	do.	do.	53.00	3.18	6
July 18, 1911.	Juan José Rosado.	42.55 cuerdas	do.	do.	301.00	18.06	6
Do.	Francisco Santiago.	32.19 cuerdas	do.	do.	280.00	16.80	6
Do.	Vicente Mendez.	15.73 cuerdas	do.	do.	137.00	8.22	6
July 11, 1911.	Manuel Santiago.	14.42 cuerdas	do.	do.	77.00	4.62	6
July 19, 1911.	Ulpiano Velazquez.	41.74 cuerdas	do.	do.	236.00	14.16	6
July 27, 1911.	Luisa Velazo.	16.90 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	126.00	7.56	6
July 31, 1911.	Domingo Maldonado.	28.84 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	233.00	13.98	6
Aug. 2, 1911.	Bautista de Jesus.	23.47 cuerdas	do.	do.	147.00	8.82	6
Aug. 23, 1911.	Esteban Montalvo.	40.65 cuerdas	do.	do.	350.00	21.00	6
Aug. 10, 1911.	Manuel Cuevas.	37.93 cuerdas	do.	do.	265.00	15.90	6
Do.	Esteban Mestre.	19.85 cuerdas	do.	do.	87.17	5.23	6
Aug. 23, 1911.	Suen. Francisco Cuevas.	8.53 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	81.00	4.86	6
Sept. 8, 1911.	José Martinez.	13.59 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	139.00	8.34	6
Sept. 16, 1911.	José Gonzalez.	43.79 cuerdas	do.	do.	190.00	11.40	6
Do.	Simeon F. Perez.	24.41 cuerdas	do.	do.	259.00	15.54	6
Do.	Alejandro Cuevas.	34.86 cuerdas	do.	do.	270.00	16.20	6
Do.	Bautista Rosado.	16.70 cuerdas	do.	Caguana.	156.00	9.36	6
Sept. 26, 1911.	Manuel Gonzalez.	22.16 cuerdas	do.	Santa Rosa.	170.00	10.20	6
Oct. 17, 1911.	do.	10.83 cuerdas	do.	do.	82.00	4.92	6
Do.	Salomon Cortes.	10.71 cuerdas	do.	do.	104.00	6.24	6

First 10 years, \$1; balance, \$750.

1 No term.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing land belonging to The People of Porto Rico leased by the commissioner of the interior with the approval of the Executive Council—Continued.*

Date of lease.	Name of lessee.	Area.	Location.		Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percent- age.
			Municipality.	Ward.				
Nov. 15, 1911.....	José Maria Luciano.....	6.38 cuerdas.....	Utinado.....	Santa Rosa.....	Years.....	\$40.00.....	\$2.40.....	6.....
Jan. 8, 1912.....	Manuel Jesus Cortes.....	75.48 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	531.83.....	19.91.....	6.....
Feb. 24, 1912.....	Manuel Guzman Velez.....	11.83 cuerdas.....	do.....	Caguama.....	5.....	107.00.....	6.42.....	6.....
May 20, 1912.....	Ramon Maldonado.....	38.02 cuerdas.....	do.....	Santa Rosa.....	5.....	230.00.....	13.80.....	6.....
Jan. 3, 1912.....	Rafael Rivera.....	76.47 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	320.00.....	19.20.....	6.....
Dec. 24, 1912.....	José Lopez Cedeño.....	25.67 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	261.00.....	15.06.....	6.....
May 20, 1914.....	Juan Bta. Cuevas.....	147.18 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	1,260.00.....	75.60.....	6.....
July 2, 1914.....	Silverio Rivera.....	10.00 cuerdas.....	do.....	Roncador.....	5.....	159.00.....	15.00.....	9.43.....
July 29, 1914.....	José Lafontaine.....	81.07 cuerdas.....	do.....	Santa Rosa.....	5.....	492.00.....	29.52.....	6.....
Aug. 1, 1914.....	Juan Felix.....	12.06 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	70.00.....	4.20.....	6.....
Do.....	Salomon Cortes.....	15.17 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	142.00.....	8.52.....	6.....
Nov. 9, 1914.....	Jacinto Santiago.....	8.42 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	80.00.....	4.80.....	6.....
Dec. 2, 1910.....	Gustavo Murrall.....	53.86 cuerdas.....	Vieques.....	4 small islands.....	5.....	323.16.....	30.00.....	9.28.....
Aug. 28, 1913.....	Alejandro Franceschi.....	50.17 cuerdas.....	Yauco.....	5 small islands.....	5.....	250.00.....	65.00.....	26.....
May 28, 1914.....	Domingo Vivaldi Pacheco.....	10.00 cuerdas.....	do.....	Almacigo Alto.....	5.....	250.00.....	16.00.....	6.40.....
Dec. 29, 1914.....	Llueras Hnos.....	482.64 cuerdas.....	do.....	Boca.....	5.....	2,895.84.....	174.00.....	6.....
May 4, 1915.....	Catalina Ayala.....	109.13 cuerdas.....	do.....	Boca and Barina.....	5.....	873.04.....	78.57.....	9.....
Do.....	do.....	103.05 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	515.25.....	46.37.....	9.....
Do.....	do.....	99.34 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5.....	496.70.....	44.70.....	9.....
Do.....	Calixto Vargas.....	15.23 cuerdas.....	do.....	Barinas Bajas.....	5.....	91.38.....	6.00.....	6.56.....
May 25, 1915.....	Ramon Lopez.....	241.58 cuerdas.....	do.....	Barinas.....	5.....	1,449.48.....	100.00.....	6.90.....
Do.....	Venancio Luchetti.....	100.77 cuerdas.....	do.....	Bocas and Barina.....	5.....	1,209.24.....	90.69.....	7.50.....
Apr. 17, 1913.....	Victor Millin.....	Luis Peña Island.....	Culebra.....	do.....	15.....	50.00.....	50.00.....	.....
Feb. 8, 1915.....	W. A. Griffith.....	291.93 cuerdas.....	Vega Baja.....	Puñado Afuera.....	5.....	1,000.00.....	1,000.00.....	9.88.....
						10,929.87.....		

TABLE No. 4a.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of The People of Porto Rico.

Date.	Lessee, buyer or grantee.	Description of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percent- age.	Remarks.
1914.					Years.				
Oct. 22	Angel Rivera Velez.....	9.47 cuerdas.....	Utuaño.....	Santa Rosa y Caguana.....	5	\$127.00	\$7.62	6.00	Rejected.
22	Celrino Hernandez.....	15 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	Montellano.....	5	90.00	10.80	12.00	
22	Belisario C. Boscaná.....	20 cuerdas.....	Agua Buenas.....	Sumidero.....	5	120.00	7.20	6.00	Do.
22	Estanislao Coto.....	40 cuerdas.....	do.....	Bayamoncito.....	5	400.00	30.00	7.50	Do.
22	Belisario C. Boscaná.....	12 cuerdas.....	do.....	Caguitas.....	5	101.00	6.06	6.00	Do.
22	Isabel Henna.....	420 square yards.....	Ponce.....	La cantera.....	5	100.00	7.10	7.10	Do.
22	Carmen Ortiz.....	200 square yards.....	do.....	Barrio 5°.....	5	106.00	7.00	7.00	Do.
22	Jacinto Santiago.....	8.47 cuerdas.....	Utuaño.....	Caguana & Santa Rosa.....	5	80.00	4.80	6.00	
22	Maria Questell.....	300 square yards.....	Ponce.....	Playa.....	5	60.00	3.60	6.00	
22	Diosa Gutierrez.....	225 square yards.....	do.....	Cantera.....	5	100.00	12.00	12.00	
22	Peter Merry.....	Small Islari, Ratones.....	do.....	Salsipuedes.....	5	10.00	10.00		
22	Redemptorist Fathers.....	56 square meters.....	Puerta de Tierra.....	Playa.....	15	2.32	3.24		Replaced.
22	Luis Fernandez Mufiz.....	90 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	Sonadora.....	5	800.00	48.50	6.00	
Nov. 3	P. Monzon Nievez & Bros.....	20 cuerdas.....	Agua Buenas.....	Coto Street.....	5	100.00	6.00	6.00	
Dec. 17	Juan Santos.....	740 square yards.....	Ponce.....	Concordia Street.....	5	63.00	4.00	6.00	
17	Alfonzo Perdomo.....	63 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	do.....	5	46.60	3.00	6.38	
17	Trinidad Cruz.....	45.60 square meters.....	do.....	Carretera.....	5	30.00	3.00	6.00	Rejected.
17	Rafaela Miranda.....	625 square meters.....	Varanlito.....	Pedro Arriba.....	5	30.00	1.60	6.00	
17	Gregorio Ortiz.....	5 cuerdas.....	Vega Baja.....	Caguana Afuera.....	5	10,121.40	1,000.00	6.88	
17	W. A. Griffith.....	291.93 cuerdas.....	Yauco.....	Boca.....	5	2,338.84	174.00	6.00	Transferred to Ber- nal estate.
17	Luberas Hermanos.....	482.64 cuerdas.....	Guanica.....	do.....	5	2,723.94	164.00	6.00	
1915.									
Jan. 15	Victoriano Velazquez.....	40 cuerdas.....	Cidra.....	Bayamon.....	5	400.00	26.00	6.50	
15	Sebastian Lopez.....	23 cuerdas.....	do.....	Ceiba.....	5	250.00	20.00	8.00	Rejected.
15	José A. Boscaná.....	108 square yards.....	Ponce.....	Callejon de las Flores.....	5	54.00	6.00	11.11	
15	Damian Rich.....	19.08 cuerdas.....	Admias.....	Gaitas.....	5	310.00	18.60	6.00	
15	Bautista Tos.....	9 cuerdas.....	do.....	Saltito.....	5	50.00	4.00	8.00	Do.
Feb. 23	Bernal estate.....	45.69 cuerdas.....	Guanica.....	Barinas.....	5	2,723.94	164.00	6.00	
Mar. 2	Calvo Vargas.....	13.23 cuerdas.....	Yauco.....	Playa (Puntas Santiago).....	5	91.38	6.00	6.56	Transferred.
2	José Carrion.....	11.38 square meters.....	Humacao.....	Jacales (Cambalache ward).....	5	111.33	25.00	22.40	
2	Various occupants.....	177 parcels of land.....	Arecibo.....	do.....	5	185.00			
May 4	Marcelino Rivera.....	30 cuerdas.....	Ponce.....	San Patricio.....	5	24.00			Previously leased.
4	José L. Soba.....	78.40 square meters.....	Adjuntas.....	Santa Ana Street.....	5	1.50	10.00		
4	Miguel Gonzalez.....	Parcel of land.....	Mayaguez.....	City Nuevo.....	5	100.00	6.25	6.25	
4	Incencio Sanchez.....	14.97 cuerdas.....	Dorado.....	Rio Nuevo.....	5	1,200.00	108.00	9.00	
4	Catalina Ayala.....	99.34 cuerdas.....	Yauco.....	Boca and Barinas.....	5	44.70	48.77		
4	do.....	109.13 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	78.57	46.37		
4	do.....	103.05 cuerdas.....	do.....	do.....	5	46.37	21.00		
4	Ana Soria de Saliva.....	700.70 square meters.....	Mayaguez.....	Guanajibo.....	5	350.00	21.00	6.00	
4	Juan Luciano Rodriguez.....	1,305 square meters.....	do.....	do.....	5	200.00	12.00	6.00	

TABLE NO. 4a.—Statement showing action taken by the commissioner of the interior under authority of the Executive Council for the leasing, selling, or granting of lands and other property of The People of Porto Rico—Continued.

Date.	Lessee, buyer or grantee.	Description of plot.	Municipality.	Barrio or street.	Period of lease.	Estimated value.	Annual rent.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1915.					Year.				
May 18	Valerio Gujerez.	51.91 cuerdas.	Guanica.	Guanica.	5	\$519.10	\$40.00	7.70	
18	Maximino Rivera.	10 cuerdas.	Naranjito.	Cedro Arriba.	5		1.80		
18	do.	9 cuerdas.	do.	Anones.	5		2.70		
18	do.	4 cuerdas.	do.	Cedro Abajo.	5		1.20		
18	Manuel Morales.	25 cuerdas.	Albionito.	Pasto.	5	750.00	45.00	6.00	
25	Venancio Lucchetti.	100.77 cuerdas.	Yauco.	Boca y Barinas.	5		90.89	7.50	
25	Ramon Lopez.	241.58 cuerdas.	do.		5		100.00	6.90	
25	J. Baldomero Morales.	20 cuerdas.	Barranquitas.		5	50.00	6.00	12.00	
June 15	Domingo Serra.	98.45 cuerdas.	Fajardo.	Quebrada Fajardo.	5		485.00		
15	Victor Millin.	276 square meters.	San Juan.	Santurce.	5		18.00		
15	Ramon Hernandez Rios.	7 cuerdas.	Barranquitas.	Quebradillas.	5		13.14		
15	Juan Torruella Cortada.	404.65 cuerdas.	Ponce.	Caja de Muertos Island.	5		284.00		
15	C. Gerardo Alvarez.	40 cuerdas.	Utado.	Caguana.	5		20.00		
15	Sandalio Hernandez.	50 cuerdas.	Cayey.	Farallon.	5		40.00		
15	Municipality of San Juan.	Estables.	San Juan.	Marina.	5		660.00		
15	Joaquin Almendra 1°.	20 cuerdas.	Aguas Buenas.	Cumidero.	5		7.20		
15	Manuel Vilaseca.	Parcel of land.	San Juan.	Cabra Island (leper colony).	15				
22	Juana Orfila.	A house.	San Sebastian.	Manuel Joaquin Street.	5		40.00		

NOTE.—“Rejected” means that though the lease was approved it was not finally consummated. “Transferred” means that the lease was ceded by original lessee to some other person. “Replaced” means that lease was changed from one piece of land to another.

TABLE NO. 5.—*Ordinances enacted by the Executive Council granting and repealing water privileges.*

Grantee.	Date of approval.	Municipality.	River from which taken.	Amount.	Use to be made of.
				<i>Liters per second.</i>	
Francisco R. de Goenaga..	July 2, 1914	Carolina.....	Brook San Anton.	17	Domestic.
Frau & Lopategui Hermanos.	.....do.....	Jayuya.....	Caricaboa.....	25	Industrial.
Henry D. Sayre.....	Aug. 6, 1914	Corozal.....	Creek Mabilla...	(²)	Mining.
José Ramón Figueroa.....	Oct. 13, 1914	Aibonito.....	Spring El Chorro	1	Domestic.
Padrón Hermanos.....	Jan. 21, 1915	Sabana Grande	Cañas.....	25	Industrial.
Central Cambalache and José Matienzo.	Apr. 6, 1915	Arecibo.....	Caño de Plantaje	175	Irrigation.
Municipality of Lares....	May 18, 1915	Lares.....	Guajataca.....	15	Water supply for town.
Municipality of Aguadilla.	May 11, 1915	Aguadilla.....	Cañas.....	25	Do.
Vicente Usera y Seda.....	Nov. 13, 1914	Santa Isabel.....	Jueyes.....	40	Irrigation.
Camuy Sugar Co. ⁴	Feb. 9, 1914	Camuy.....	Camuy.....	190	Industrial.
José Guerrero.....	.....do.....	Morovis.....	Morovis.....	60	Do.
Robert A. Miller.....	May 18, 1915	Peñuelas.....	Brook Quebrada del Agua.	(⁵)	Domestic.

¹ Liters per minute.² Total volume of creek.³ And temporarily 175 additional liters per second.⁴ Grant repealed.⁵ A portion of total volume.TABLE NO. 6.—*Statement showing all ordinances enacted by the Executive Council granting franchises, privileges, and concessions.*

Ordinance No.	Grantee.	Nature of grant.	Date of enactment.
318	Francisco R. de Goenaga.....	To take 7 liters of water from San Anton Brook, Carolina, for domestic purposes.	July 2, 1914
319	Frau y Lopategui Hermanos	To take 25 liters of water per second from the Caricaboa River, Jayuya, for industrial purposes.	Do.
320	Compagnie Francaise des Cables Télégraphiques.	To land submarine cable in Mayaguez, and construct land line from Mayaguez to San Juan.	July 27, 1914
321	Henry D. Sayre.....	To use water of Mabilla River for mining purposes..	Aug. 6, 1914
322	Hernand Behn.....	Franchise for local and long distance telephone system, and to take over systems of Porto Rico General Telephone Co. and South Porto Rico Telephone Co.	Aug. 25, 1914
323	American Railroad Co. of Porto Rico.	Franchise to construct a wharf in Guayanilla Bay...	Do.
324	José Ramón Figueroa.....	To take 1 liter of water per second from spring El Chorro, Aibonito.	Oct. 13, 1914
325	Carmelo Rodriguez.....	Franchise to construct a pier at Cataño.....	Nov. 23, 1914
326	Vicente Usera y Seda.....	Repeal of water ordinance, 40 liters per second, Jueyes River, Santa Isabel.	Nov. 13, 1914
327	Padrón Hermanos.....	To take 25 liters of water per second from the Cañas River, Yauco, for irrigation.	Jan. 21, 1915
328	Camuy Sugar Co.....	Repeal of water ordinance, 190 liters per second, Camuy River, Camuy.	Feb. 9, 1915
329	José Guerrero.....	Repeal of water ordinance, 60 liters per second, Morovis River.	Do.
330	Guayama, municipality of...	Franchise to do an electric lighting business in Guayama.	Apr. 6, 1915
331	Central Cambalache and José Matienzo.	To take 175 liters of water per second from Caño de Plantaje, Arecibo, for irrigation of 1,414 cuerdas of land.	Do.
332	Robert A. Miller.....	Repeal of water ordinance, domestic purposes, brook Del Agua, Peñuelas.	May 18, 1915
333	Jorge Silva.....	Franchise to operate an electric plant in Aguadilla...	Do.
334	Lares, municipality of.....	Franchise for waterworks system, 15 liters of water per second, Guajataca River.	Do.
335	Aguadilla, municipality of...	Franchise for waterworks system, 25 liters of water per second, Cañas River.	May 11, 1915
336	Graham & Granger Fruit Co.	Repeal ordinance for pier Pueblo Viejo Bay, San Juan Harbor.	June 1, 1915
337	City of Ponce Gas Co.....	Amendment to ordinance for gas system in Ponce...	June 8, 1915
338	Ponce Railway & Light Co..	Amendment to ordinance for street railroad.....	June 1, 1915
339	Clauzell & Verges.....	Repeal water ordinance, 60 liters per second, Brook Greo, Guayama.	June 15, 1915

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
San Juan, P. R., August 10, 1915.

SIR: In accordance with section 25 of the organic act providing for civil government for Porto Rico, I have the honor to transmit herewith the fifteenth annual report of the department of education covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. The report herewith submitted is composed of two parts—narrative and statistical. In the narrative report an effort has been made to place before the readers sufficient information regarding the school system as a whole and its intimately related parts, to enable them to understand the organization and at the same time get an insight into the different phases of the work. The statistical tables have been inserted mainly for those who wish to make a closer study of the school system, either as a whole or for any separate municipality.

The commissioner of education left the island April 28, and his resignation took effect May 15. Since the former date I have been discharging the duties of the office as provided by law.

The commissioner completed nearly three years of his term of office of four years. During these three years the school system of Porto Rico has made gratifying progress along all lines, and especially in industrial education.

The introduction of manual training and agriculture for boys and home economics for girls in the graded schools and the extension of these subjects in the continuation and high school curricula, together with the introduction of music, drawing, and handicrafts, the muscular system of writing, and calisthenics as required subjects in all graded schools have molded the school system on the lines approved for the most progressive school systems in the United States. The Porto Rican boy or girl who enjoys these privileges is also fortunate in being brought up in a bilingual system, for which he should be extremely thankful.

During the three years provision has been made for the erection of five modern high-school buildings, two of which have been finished, equipped, and occupied; one will be ready for occupancy in September and another will be constructed at an early date. The fifth, in San Juan, is being delayed for various reasons. Many new buildings have also been erected for graded and rural schools.

The number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools, reached a grand total of 207,010 for the school year 1913-14. It is to be regretted that the necessity for economy forced a considerable reduction in the expenditures for 1914-15, which necessarily brought about a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils accommodated in the schools.

The future, however, is bright, and in closing this letter of transmittal I wish to express my sincerest appreciation of the services rendered by the members of the office force of the department, all of whom have placed their personal interests second to the cause of education, as well as for the faithful services of the supervisors and teachers and the sympathetic support of the school boards, without which this progress would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. BARLOW,
Acting Commissioner of Education.

The GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

ORGANIZATION.

The island of Porto Rico is divided for administrative purposes into 74 political units known as municipalities. These municipalities consist generally of an urban center and outlying rural territory subdivided into barrios or wards. Every four years the qualified voters of each municipality elect a school board composed of three members, who elect from their number a president and a secretary and appoint a treasurer to disburse their funds. The school district is thus coterminous with the municipality and the jurisdiction of the school board extends equally over the urban and the rural territory. The school boards have charge of all school buildings located within their

districts; they have power to erect, repair, remodel, and improve school property, and may, within certain limitations, contract indebtedness, borrow money, or issue bonds for this purpose; they provide suitable furniture and equipment for all the schools in their respective districts except high schools; appoint janitors, suspend pupils from the schools, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education; may suspend teachers pending the action of this officer; and elect all rural, graded, and principal teachers subject to the approval of the commissioner.

The school boards have two ordinary sources of revenue—25 per cent of 90 per cent of the municipal property tax and a special tax known as "the school tax" consisting of one-tenth of 1 per cent on all real and personal property within the municipality. While this school tax is purely optional, its maximum is generally imposed by the municipalities. These two taxes produce yearly about half a million dollars.

Previous to the beginning of each fiscal year, school boards submit to the commissioner of education a detailed statement of their projected expenditures for that year, and the approval of such a budget by the commissioner is the warrant for the expenditure of the school funds as thus set forth. Subsequent transfers of funds from one subhead to another within the budget necessitate separate approval. By virtue of the powers conferred on him in the organic act the commissioner of education is the controller and auditor of all expenditures incurred for education on the island, and consequently he may reject any expenditure illegally incurred.

The schools of the island are divided into five classes: Rural, graded, continuation, high, and special, the latter class comprising night, music, drawing, agriculture, industrial and all other schools not otherwise classified. These shall be described in detail further on.

For the purpose of supervision, the island is divided at present into 41 districts, classified as follows: First, municipalities having 100 schools or more; second, municipalities having between 50 and 99 schools; third, municipalities or groups of municipalities containing less than 50 schools. There are 2 first, 3 second, and 36 third class districts. Although the law provides for an automatic increase in the number of districts, since no district of the third class may contain more than 50 schools, the number has remained stationary in recent years because the insular legislature has made no provision for the increase of supervising principals in the annual budget. In charge of each district there is a supervising official known as supervising principal, appointed by the commissioner of education and acting as his immediate representative. In districts of the first class this officer receives \$1,500, with an allowance of \$240 for house and office rent, and, in those of the second \$1,300, with the same allowance. In districts of the third class the salary is \$1,100, with the same allowance for rent and an extra allowance of \$200 for traveling expenses in districts of more than one municipality.

The supervising principal is ex officio a member of the school board and entitled to participate in its discussions, to receive notice of its meetings, to examine its minutes, records, and accounts in like manner as a duly elected member of the board, but he is not entitled to vote. He shares with the school board the right to assign the teachers to their respective grades and schools. In addition, he performs any duties prescribed for him by the commissioner, and he is required by law to submit an annual report covering the work of his district. He has an office equipped in accordance with the importance and dignity of his position and he keeps regular office hours, but the greater part of his time is spent visiting the schools and advising the teachers.

At the head of the educational system of the island stands the commissioner of education, appointed for a term of four years or at the pleasure of the President of the United States, with full power of appointment over all subordinates except certain classes of teachers. He is empowered to determine the course of study, the length of the school year within limitations prescribed by law and the length of the school day. He is in charge of the examination and certification of teachers, and no expenditure of public moneys for school purposes, on the part of either of the school boards or any of his subordinates in the department, can be made without his approval. He is a member of the executive council (the upper house of the insular legislature), ex officio president of the board of trustees of the university and of the insular library.

The commissioner is assisted in his administrative functions by a personnel, organized as follows: An assistant commissioner, a secretary of the department and a division of records, of which the secretary is the chief, a division of property and accounts with chief, a division of school board accounts with chief, three general superintendents, a special supervisor of Spanish, a special supervisor of athletics and playgrounds, a special supervisor of manual training, a special supervisor of home economics, a special supervisor of agriculture, a special supervisor of music, a special supervisor of drawing, and clerical help to the number of 20.

The assistant commissioner is the head of the division of supervision, composed of the three general superintendents, the special supervisors, and the supervising principals; as such, he directs their activities. Due to the numerous duties devolving upon the commissioner by virtue of his position as member of the executive council, the assistant has to relieve him of much detail work. In the absence of the commissioner from the island he assumes the responsibilities of the office except legislative duties and as president of the board of trustees of the university.

The chief duties of the general superintendents are the organization and supervision of the school system as a whole, the preparation of questions for teachers' examinations, the holding of oral examinations for the authorization to teach in English, and the inspection and condemnation of unserviceable school property. In addition to these, they represent the commissioner at teachers' conferences, where they speak, examine books and manuscripts submitted for use in the schools, and advise the commissioner regarding the preparation of courses of study. The duties of the special supervisors are indicated by their titles. The special supervisors of manual training, home economics, agriculture, music, and drawing are connected with the University of Porto Rico.

The division of records handles all the details which arise from the examination and certification of teachers; keeps all documents and official records; files all official correspondence; prepares all statistics in connection with the work of the school system and, in general, aids the commissioner in all matters not pertaining strictly to the other organized divisions.

The division of property and accounts handles all the work in connection with the purchase, distribution and custody of books, supplies, and all office and school property bought and furnished by the department; it prepares and certifies the pay rolls of all teachers and employees paid by the department and keeps a record of their absences as well as the civil service records.

The division of school board accounts handles all the work in connection with the approval of school board budgets and the examination and audit of all school board accounts; prepares all data relative to the financial standing of school boards, required to pass upon the advisability of granting them authorization to contract indebtedness, borrow money or issue bonds; handles all details arising from the selection and purchase of sites by school boards for the construction and repair of buildings submitted by school boards, or when these are referred to the department of the interior for expert advice, it is done through this division.

The revenues of the department of education originate in yearly appropriations from the insular legislature; its largest items go to pay the salaries of all the teachers in the service, supervising officials and members of the central office and for textbooks and supplies.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

The rural schools are located in the barrios or rural subdivisions of the municipalities. Of the 1,200,000 inhabitants which comprise the total population of the island, about 79 per cent live in this rural area and about 70 per cent of them are illiterate.¹ At the present time there are approximately 331,233 children of school age (between 5 and 18 years) living in the barrios. Of these only 91,966, or 27 per cent were enrolled in the rural schools at any time during the past year. This shows a decrease from the figures reported last year, but the fact is accounted for by an order issued from the central office prohibiting rural teachers from enrolling more than 80 pupils. In some of the populous barrios the teachers were enrolling 150 pupils and sometimes more. Inasmuch as neither the material conditions of the school buildings nor the professional equipment of the teachers justified such a burden, it was deemed wise, even in the face of an overwhelming school population for which no provision is made, to limit the enrollment to a size compatible with a semblance of efficiency. The average number of pupils belonging during the year to the rural schools was 76,341. The average number of teachers at work in these schools was 1,243. This figure includes a number of teachers whose salary was paid by the school boards from their surplus funds. The corps of teachers for the entire island is fixed by the legislature each year when the appropriations to pay their salaries are made, the commissioner being charged with its distribution among the various municipalities, but the school boards may, within certain limitations, increase the number allotted to them provided they pay their salaries from any surplus funds at their disposal. The average number of pupils taught by each teacher was about 63. The average daily attendance was 69,786, or 89.7 per cent, which gives an average of about 58 pupils receiving instruction daily

¹ The Federal Census Bureau classifies as illiterate any person 10 years of age or over who is unable to write, regardless of his ability to read.

from each teacher. About 59 per cent of the pupils were boys and 41 per cent girls. The average age of all pupils in the rural schools was 10.1

The above figures show, in a way, the magnitude of the problem to be solved before the people of Porto Rico can assume in full the duties and privileges of self-government. That enormous mass of illiterates, in its primitive, uncured condition, is not safe timber to build the good ship of state. We realize that there are serious social and economic problems to be solved before the people of Porto Rico reach the desired goal. But the pioneer work must be done by the rural school. Those people must be brought to a realization of their condition and to wish to improve it. The rural school, adapted more and more to actual conditions, is the one agency that can bring this about. At present, we are making provision for less than one-third of the rural school population. It is as if we had an enormous debt and our resources did not permit us to pay the interest on it. The problem calls for heroic measures.

The following table shows, in outline, the course of study in operation in the rural schools:

Outline of course of study, rural school system of Porto Rico.

Grade.	English.	Spanish.	Arithmetic.	Nature study, geography.	Agriculture.	Physics and hy- giene.	History.	Penman- ship.	Music.	Drawing, mechanic art.
1	.....	Cartilla de Arnold.	Elementos Milne I.	Nature study; no text.	Vegetable garden- ing. ²	Oral lessons in connection with nature study.	.....	Zaner Mus- cular Sys- tem. .....do.....	Songs. .....do.....	(3)
2	Spanish American Primer.	Libro Primero S. B. C.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	(3)
3	Reimold's First Language Book.	Libro Segundo S. B. C.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	(3)
4	Reimold's Second Language Book.	Rudimentos de Historia Mont- gomery.	.....do.....	Geografia Ele- mental de Frye.	.....do.....	Cartilla de Sani- dad Ritchie- Purcell. .....do.....	Rudimentos de Historia de Montgomery. McMasters' Pri- mary History.	.....do.....	.....do.....	(3)
5	Flounder's Lan- guage and Gram- mar.	Libro Tercero S. B. C. or Heath Primeros Pasos.	S o u t h w o r t h Stone, II.	Dodge's Elemen- tary Geog.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	(3)
6	Manly Book I.	Libro Cuarto S. B. C. Gram. Cast. Hernandez	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Elementary phy- siology and hy- giene, Coun.	Gordy's American Leaders and Heroes.	.....do.....	.....do.....	(3)

In the hands of the teacher only.

Required of all boys old enough to work in the school garden.

³ Wherever condition permit, special instruction is given in manual work.

Of the 1,243 teachers in charge of the rural schools during the past year, 1,127, or 91 per cent, had double enrollment, i. e., one group of 40 pupils or less in the morning for three hours and another similar group in the afternoon for the same period. The distribution of time among the various subjects of the curriculum depends, of course, on whether the school has double enrollment or not, as well as on the number of grades grouped in any one session. The following typical programs show the time distribution:

Suggestive program for a four-grade rural school.

MORNING SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	First "A."	First "B."
9.00-9.10	10 minutes.	OPENING EXERCISES.	
9.10-9.25	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
9.25-9.40	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Lectura.
9.40-9.55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.
9.55-10.10	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Seat work.
10.10-10.15	5 minutes.	PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
10.15-10.30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Arithmetic.
10.30-10.45	15 minutes.	RECESS.	
10.45-11.00	15 minutes.	Language.	Language.
11.00-11.15	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
11.15-11.30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Lectura.
11.30-11.45	15 minutes.	Writing or manual work.	Writing or manual work.
11.45-12.00	15 minutes.	Nature study.	Nature study.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1.00-1.10	10 minutes.		OPENING EXERCISES.	
1.10-1.25	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Writing.	Writing Problems.
1.25-1.40	15 minutes.	Written arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	
1.40-1.55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1.55-2.10	15 minutes.	Spanish.	Study Spanish.	Study Spanish.
2.10-2.15	5 minutes.		PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
2.15-2.30	15 minutes.	Written Spanish.	Spanish.	Study Spanish.
2.30-2.45	15 minutes.		RECESS.	
2.45-3.00	15 minutes.	Agriculture or nature study.		
3.00-3.15	15 minutes.	Study of English.	Written Spanish.	Spanish or hygiene.
3.15-3.30	15 minutes.	English.	Study English.	Written work.
3.30-3.45	15 minutes.	Study.	English.	Study.
3.45-4.00	15 minutes.	Study.	Study.	English 3. (Geography 2.

MORNING SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	First.	Fourth.
9.00-9.10	10 minutes.	OPENING EXERCISES.	
9.10-9.25	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Arithmetic.
9.25-9.40	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
9.40-9.55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.
9.55-10.10	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Spanish.
10.10-10.15	5 minutes.	PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
10.15-10.30	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Seat work.
10.30-10.45	15 minutes.	RECESS.	
10.45-11.00	15 minutes.	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
11.00-11.15	15 minutes.	Seat work.	English.
11.15-11.30	15 minutes.	Language (3).	Seat work.
		Nature study (2).	
11.30-11.45	15 minutes.	Seat work.	(Hygiene (2).
11.45-12.00	15 minutes.	Lectura.	(Geography (3).
			Seat work.

Suggestive program for a four-grade rural school—Continued.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	Second.	Third.
1. 00-1. 10	10 minutes.	OPENING EXERCISES.	
1. 10-1. 25	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Seat work.
1. 25-1. 40	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Arithmetic.
1. 40-1. 55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.
1. 55-2. 10	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
2. 10-2. 15	5 minutes.	PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
2. 15-2. 30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Spanish.
2. 30-2. 45	15 minutes.	RECESS.	
2. 45-3. 00	15 minutes.	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
3. 00-3. 15	15 minutes.	English.	Seat work.
3. 15-3. 30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	English.
3. 30-3. 45	15 minutes.	{Language (3).	Seat work.
		{Nature study (2).	
3. 45-4. 00	15 minutes.	Seat work.	{Language (3).
			{Nature study (2).

Suggestive program for a three-grade rural school.

MORNING SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	First "A."	First "B."
9. 00- 9. 10	10 minutes.	OPENING EXERCISES.	
9. 10- 9. 25	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
9. 25- 9. 40	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Lectura.
9. 40- 9. 55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.
9. 55-10. 10	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Seat work.
10. 10-10. 15	5 minutes.	PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
10. 15-10. 30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Arithmetic.
10. 30-10. 45	15 minutes.	RECESS.	
10. 45-11. 00	15 minutes.	Language.	Seat work.
11. 00-11. 15	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Language.
11. 15-11. 30	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
11. 30-11. 45	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Lectura.
11. 45-12. 00	15 minutes.	Nature study.	Nature study.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Time.	Duration.	Second.	Third.
1. 00-1. 10	10 minutes.	OPENING EXERCISES.	
1. 10-1. 25	15 minutes.	Arithmetic.	Seat work.
1. 25-1. 40	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Arithmetic.
1. 40-1. 55	15 minutes.	Writing.	Writing.
1. 55-2. 10	15 minutes.	Lectura.	Seat work.
2. 10-2. 15	5 minutes.	PHYSICAL EXERCISES.	
2. 15-2. 30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	Spanish.
2. 30-2. 45	15 minutes.	RECESS.	
2. 45-3. 00	15 minutes.	Agriculture.	Agriculture.
3. 00-3. 15	15 minutes.	English.	Seat work.
3. 15-3. 30	15 minutes.	Seat work.	English.
3. 30-3. 45	15 minutes.	Language (3).	Seat work.
3. 45-4. 00	15 minutes.	{Nature study (2).	Language (3).
		{Seat work.	Nature study (2).

As shown in the outline, the course of study of the rural schools extends over a period of six years. Of the 91,966 different pupils enrolled in the rural schools during the year, 49.1 per cent were found in the first grade, 25.7 per cent in the second, 15.9 per cent in the third, 8.4 per cent in the fourth, and the remaining 0.9 per cent in the fifth and sixth grades. Of the total enrollment 93.2 per cent were on half time, the remaining 6.8 per cent receiving instruction six hours daily.

Any enrichment of the rural course of study has been necessarily conditioned by the meager professional equipment of the rural teaching force, many of whom entered the service with nothing more than a common-school education and a few scraps of information about school management gotten together for the examination. Up to the present the academic requirements for admission to the examinations for the rural

license have been limited to the eighth-grade diploma or its equivalent, and the examinations for the obtention of the license have covered the following subjects: English, Spanish, arithmetic, history of the United States and of Porto Rico, geography, elementary physiology and hygiene, nature study, and methods of teaching. It has been announced already that in all probability candidates for the rural license will have to present four high-school credits for admission to the examinations. The excess of teachers now obtaining and the increasing output of the normal school will afford opportunity for selection and will raise the standard of efficiency of the force. At its last quarterly meeting the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico voted to raise the entrance requirements of the normal department from four high-school credits to eight. In view of this, the department of education will probably increase the requirements for admission to the examinations for the rural license sufficiently to bring them up to the standard established by the board of trustees for admission to the normal department of the university.

The rural teachers are elected by the school boards, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education, who pays their salary from an insular appropriation. The teachers are divided into three salary classes, as follows: Third class, \$40; second, \$45; third, \$50. All rural teachers begin at the \$40 salary, and after three years of experience pass to the \$45 class and after five years to the \$50 class. Last year all rural teachers received a salary of \$38 only, due to financial embarrassment.

The rural schools were housed in 1,193 separate buildings, containing a total of 1,250 classrooms.¹ Of these 1,193 rural buildings 320 are owned by the school boards and were especially constructed for school purposes from plans approved by the department of education and the sanitary officials. Most of the rural school buildings contain but one room, although not a few have two, three, and even four, the tendency toward the centralized school growing steadily. In all, 24 new rural school buildings have been erected during the year. Most of these are frame structures, but some are built of reinforced concrete and have a very pleasing appearance.

All equipment, except textbooks and supplies, is furnished by the school boards. The department recommends the following minimum equipment for every rural school:

(1) Pupils' desks—(a) 50 single desks, or (b) 30 double desks of size 3, 4, and 5, equipped with inkwells, or (c) 10 tables and benches of sizes equivalent to Nos. 3, 4, and 5, equipped with inkwells and receptacle for books and papers. Each table should have ample capacity for five pupils.

(2) Teacher's desk, with drawer, lock, and key.

(3) A bookcase 10 inches by 4 by 6 feet.

(4) Not less than 25 linear feet of blackboard, placed 30 inches from the floor.

(5) A large filter—5 or 6 gallons capacity—and brush.

(6) Individual drinking cups and cases to contain them.

(7) Wash basin, stand for basin, towel rack, 2 towels, 2 pails, and brooms.

(8) A clock.

(9) A hand bell.

(10) A wastebasket.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There is a graded system of schools organized in every urban center, and practically all comprise the eight elementary grades. These schools are taught by the following classes of teachers: English graded teachers, principal teachers, and teachers of English. Whenever budgetary provision is made, the force is augmented by special teachers of music, drawing, manual training, home economics, Spanish, etc.

The English graded teachers are native Porto Ricans. They receive a license to teach in the graded systems upon the basis of an elementary certificate from the insular normal school or, with certain limitations, from any other accredited normal school, college, or university in the United States; upon a first-class teacher's license from any State or county in the United States; or upon the basis of an examination in the following subjects: English, Spanish, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and of Porto Rico, pedagogy, nature study, elementary physiology and hygiene, and civil government of the United States and of Porto Rico. Candidates for admission to these examinations must have had at least one year's experience as teachers. Their authorization to teach in English is granted upon the basis of a special oral examination, conducted by one of the general superintendents or some other official from the central office. Generally, these teachers are in charge of all the work in grades one to six, both inclusive, as well as the Spanish of the two upper grades.

¹ This includes urban rural schools.

The principal teachers receive a license to teach as such upon the presentation of a diploma from the insular normal school, or, with certain limitations, from any other accredited normal school, college, or university in the United States; upon a first-class teacher's license from any State or county in the United States; or upon the basis of an examination in the subjects required for the graded license and, in addition thereto, elementary physics, Spanish literature, English literature, algebra, and geometry. Candidates for the examinations for this license must have had at least two years' experience as teachers. The principals are in charge of buildings containing eight or more separate classrooms, and while they do not teach any grade they are expected to do some teaching and to substitute for absent teachers whenever circumstances so demand it. They are responsible to the commissioner of education, or his representatives, for the organization, discipline, and distribution of work in their schools, and to the school boards for the care of the buildings and other school property. Due to lack of funds, the number of principal teachers contracted as such is very limited, seldom exceeding 10 for the entire island. The duties belonging to them are performed by acting principals, who are contracted as grade teachers and who devote to the duties of the position the time not taken up by their grade teaching. Provision was made for 100 of these officers for the past year. They received an additional compensation of \$5 a month. Acting principals may be placed in charge of buildings containing four separate classrooms.

The teachers of English are nearly all Americans, generally graduates of colleges or normal schools in the United States. In the early years of the American occupation they were, as the name of the class implies, teachers of English assigned to the various graded school systems, giving instruction from room to room in the English language. By this plan the pupils received an hour or two of special instruction in English each day, but since all the other subjects of the curriculum were taught in Spanish unsatisfactory progress was made in English. In view of this, the plan was abandoned and the teachers of English are now placed in charge of one or more of the upper grades and give instruction in all the subjects of the curriculum except Spanish. The law requires that at least one teacher of English be assigned to each municipality maintaining a graded system, which, under present conditions, means the 74 organized municipalities. The total number of teachers of this class provided by the budget for last year was 110, the large municipalities receiving allotments varying from 2 to 12.

The salaries of the English graded teachers are fixed by law at \$65, \$70, and \$75 per school month. All English graded teachers, with the exception of those who graduate from the insular normal school, begin at the \$65 salary, and after having taught for three years pass to the \$70 salary, and after five years to the \$75 salary. Graduates of the normal school are placed in the \$70 class immediately upon beginning work. The principal teachers are divided into three salary classes on the same basis as the English graded teachers, as follows: \$80, \$85, and \$90 per school month. Teachers of English are paid salaries ranging from \$80 to \$90 per school month, according to their qualifications. Due to financial embarrassment and budgetary provisions, all English graded teachers received last year a monthly salary of \$65, the principals \$75, and the teachers of English \$75. All English graded and principal teachers are appointed by the school boards, subject to the approval of the commissioner of education. The teachers of English, as well as all the special teachers, are appointed directly by the commissioner of education. The salary of all these classes of teachers is paid by the department of education from an insular appropriation.

Approximately 21 per cent of the total population of the island live within urban limits, and among these there is a school population of about 88,000. The total number of pupils enrolled in the graded schools at any time during the year was 65,428, or 74 per cent of the population of school age, and the average number belonging was 55,378, or 63 per cent. These figures also show a decrease due to an order from the central office limiting the enrollment of all classrooms to a maximum of 50 and advising all teachers with double enrollment not to take more than 40 pupils per session unless it should be necessary to do so to accommodate pupils who had been in school the previous year. The graded schools were taught by an average of 1,070 teachers, which means an average enrollment of 56 pupils per teacher. The average daily attendance was 52,417, or 94.2 per cent, which gives an average of about 54 pupils receiving instruction daily from each teacher. About 52 per cent of the pupils were boys and 48 per cent girls.

The following table gives in outline the course of study of the graded schools:

Outline of the course of study of graded schools.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2 de.	1 de.
English.....	Manley & Bailey No. 2 S. B. C. Fifth Reader; 60 minutes.	Manley & Bailey No. 2 S. B. C. Fifth Reader; 60 minutes.	Manley & Bailey Primary His- tory as reader; 60 minutes.	Manley & Bailey S. B. C. Third Reader; 60 minutes.	Flounders S. B. C. Second; 80 minutes.	Reimold 2, S. B. C. First; 80 minutes.	Reimold 1, Aldine 1; 30 minutes.	Aldine Primer, 30 minutes.
Spanish.....	Gram. Hernandez. Antologia, Lec- turas, Hispanas, Enigmas de la Naturaleza; 60 minutes.	Gram. Hernandez. Comp. de Moral Antologia; 60 minutes.	Gram. Hernandez. Lib. Cuarto S. B. C. Corazon; 60 minutes.	Primeros Pasos. Lib. Tercero S. B. C. Amigos y auxiliares del Hombre; 80 min- utes.	Primeros Pasos. Lib. Tercero S. B. C. Amigos y auxiliares del Hombre; 80 min- utes.	Lib. Seg. S. B. C. Lib. Seg. Heath; 80 minutes.	Lib. Pri. S. B. C. Lib. Pri. m., Heath; 30 min- utes.	Aldine Primer and Nueva Cartilla; 30 minutes.
Arithmetic.....	Smith Advanced; 30 minutes.	Smith Advanced; 30 minutes.	South & Stone 2; 30 minutes.	South & Stone 2; 30 minutes.	South & Stone 2; 30 minutes.	Milnes Metric; 40 minutes.	Work and Play, Milnes; 30 min- utes.	Busy Builders, Milnes; 30 minutes.
History.....	Leading Facts; 50 minutes.	Leading Facts; 50 minutes.	Dodge's Elemen- tary; 40 minutes.	Dodge's Elemen- tary; 50 minutes.	Fry Elemental; 40 minutes.	Nature study, Spanish; 15 minutes.	Nature study, Spanish; 15 minutes.	Nature study, Spanish; 15 minutes.
Geography.....	Civics (3); writing (2); 20 minutes.	Handbook of Porto Rico (2); writing (3); 20 minutes.	Conn's Second Book. Physiol- ogy (3); writing (2); 25 minutes.	Conn's First Book Hygiene (Span- ish); 25 minutes; writing, 25 min- utes.	Writing, 25 min- utes.	General class, 15 minutes; writ- ing, 20 minutes.	Writing, 15 min- utes.	Writing, 15 minutes.
Civics, writing, hy- gene.	Music (2); draw- ing (3); 25 min- utes.	Music (2); draw- ing (3); 25 min- utes.	Music (2); draw- ing (3); 30 min- utes.	Music, 20 minutes; drawing, 25 min- utes; 45 minutes.	Music, 20 minutes; drawing, 30 min- utes; 50 minutes.	Music, 20 minutes; drawing, 20 min- utes; 40 minutes.	Music, 15 min- utes; draw- ing, 15 min- utes; 30 min- utes.	Music, 15 min- utes; draw- ing, 15 min- utes; 30 min- utes.
Manual training, home economics, and agriculture.	Cooking (3); man- ual training (3); sewing (2); agri- culture (2); 50 minutes.	Cooking (3); man- ual training (3); sewing (2); agri- culture (2); 50 minutes.	Cooking (3); man- ual training (3); sewing (2); agri- culture (2); 50 minutes.	Cooking (3); man- ual training (3); sewing (2); agri- culture (2); 50 minutes.	Cooking (3); man- ual training (3); sewing (2); agri- culture (2); 50 minutes.	Music, 15 minutes; drawing, 15 min- utes; 30 min- utes.	Music, 15 minutes; drawing, 15 min- utes; 30 min- utes.	Music, 15 min- utes; draw- ing, 15 min- utes; 30 min- utes.
Physical exercises	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	A. m., 5 minutes; P. m., 5 minutes. 35 minutes.	10 minutes. 20 minutes.	10 minutes. 20 minutes.
Recess and opening.	360 minutes.	360 minutes.	360 minutes.	360 minutes.	360 minutes.	360 minutes.	180 minutes.	180 minutes.

NOTE 1.—Where vocational work is not offered in any grade above the fifth, the vacant period may be used as the supervising principal deems advisable.

NOTE 2.—If no satisfactory arrangement is made to offer agriculture in the graded system, manual training should be given 5 days a week.

NOTE 3.—Although given separate time elements, nature study and drawing may often be combined into one class of 30 minutes, as per outlined course.

NOTE 4.—The figures in each square show the number of minutes devoted daily to the subject. The figures in parenthesis show the number of days per week that the sub- jects are given.

The graded schools were housed in 301 separate buildings, containing 1,199 rooms. Of the 301 urban buildings, 129 belong to the school boards and were constructed especially for school purposes. The majority of these buildings are made of reinforced concrete and are comfortable, substantial structures of a type of architecture adapted to tropical climates. They contain from 1 to 22 separate classrooms. The larger buildings are unsatisfactory. They make it necessary to group in them children of all grades both elementary and secondary and they seldom or never have adequate space for playground facilities in keeping with the needs of such a diversified enrollment. The 12-room building should be the maximum; the 8-room building seems to be the ideal. During the past year nine new buildings were erected for the graded schools. All these schools are equipped with modern and sanitary furniture as good as the best.

The average number of urban schools functioning each term of the year was 1,333. Of the 1,070 teachers at work in the urban system, 311 had double enrollment and 48 were engaged in special work and were not in charge of rooms. The force was composed of 347 male teachers and 723 female. Practically all the pupils enrolled in the first and second grades were on double enrollment. Of the 65,428 enrolled at any time during the year in the urban system, 27.3 per cent were found in the first grade, 20.7 per cent in the second, 15.5 per cent in the third, 11.9 per cent in the fourth, 8.9 per cent in the fifth, 6.5 per cent in the sixth, 5.1 per cent in the seventh, and 4.1 per cent in the eighth. Of the total enrollment, 53 per cent of the pupils were on full time and the remaining 47 per cent on half time. The average age of all the pupils was 10.9.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

The continuation schools are maintained in the larger urban centers where no complete high schools have been established. They offer a course in secondary instruction extending generally over two years and based chiefly upon manual training for the boys and home economics for the girls. In addition to these vocational branches, instruction is given in the following academic subjects: English, Spanish, algebra, plane geometry, commercial and industrial geography, general history, bookkeeping, and commercial arithmetic. Due to limited personnel the last two subjects are given only where conditions permit. The following table shows in outline the course of study of the continuation schools:

Outline of the course of study of the continuation schools.

Subject.	Ninth grade.	Tenth grade.	Recitations per week.	Minutes daily.
English ¹	Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, Ivanhoe, Sketch Book, Julius Caesar.	Emerson's Composition and Rhetoric, Deserted Village, Gray's Elegy, Franklin's Autobiography, Ancient Mariner.	5	50
Spanish ¹	Gram. Real Academia Mariana, Lecturas Escogidas, Lecturas Hispanas.	Gram. Real Academia, Novelas Cortas, Ayúdate, ¿Quién es ella?	5	50
Bookkeeping.....	Moore-Miner Bookkeeping and Business Practice.	Moore-Miner Bookkeeping and Business Practice.	5	50
Commercial arithmetic ²	Moore's Commercial Arithmetic.	Moore's Commercial Arithmetic.	.....	.....
Manual training ³	Woodwork for boys.....	Advanced woodwork for boys.	5	50
Home economics ³	Cooking and sewing for girls.	Advanced cooking and sewing for girls.	5	50
Algebra ⁴	Hawkes-Luby-Toutons or Wells' Essentials.	.....	5	50
Industrial and commercial geography.	Keller & Bishop's Industrial and Commercial Geography.	.....	5	50
Plane geometry.....	.....	Wentworth's Plane Geometry.	.....	.....
General history.....	.....	Myers' General History.....	5	50

¹ One classic read in class each semester.

² Bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic are elective with algebra and plane geometry.

³ No textbook.

⁴ As far as quadratics.

The continuation-school teachers are selected principally upon their ability to give instruction in either manual training or home economics, but preference is given to those who have had sufficient preparation to enable them to teach the academic subjects offered in the continuation schools, except Spanish. In the majority of the towns, however, the continuation-school teachers teach their vocational specialty to the seventh and eighth grades, the regular grade teachers relieving them from the duty of teaching an equal number of academic classes in the continuation grades. Ordinarily, two continuation teachers are assigned to each system maintaining a continuation school, one of them competent to take charge of the manual-training work and the other of the home economics. These teachers are appointed directly by the commissioner of education and receive a monthly salary of \$80. The equipment furnished for manual training and home economics usually provides accommodation for from 12 to 24 boys or girls.

During the past year continuation schools were maintained in 30 urban centers. These schools were in charge of 51 teachers, one of whom was paid by a school board. The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools during the year was 1,287—294 in the tenth and 993 in the ninth. There were 636 boys and 651 girls. The average number of pupils belonging was 1,058 and the average daily attendance 990.

There is a demand for secondary instruction which the department of education is beginning to be unable to meet. The steady increase in school facilities ceased a year ago, when the record enrollment of 207,010 pupils in the public-school system was established. We have actually less teachers than we had last year. The large numbers of pupils enrolled in the lower grades are moving up into the upper grades and seeking admission into the secondary schools. Last year a good many applicants had to be refused admission in the continuation schools for lack of accommodation. The problem will become more acute every day, and before long the department will face the necessity of curtailing the number of secondary schools. It is very doubtful whether the insular government can make provision without limitation for the pupils now enrolled in the elementary schools who wish to continue their education. It seems at this time that the financial burden for the support of secondary education will have to be borne partly by the municipalities and partly by the parents who enroll their children in those schools. The insular government in all probability will not be able to continue to increase the primary schools and also take care of and pay all the expenses of pupils wishing a secondary education. Next year the pupils will be required to pay for their books and supplies. Before long it will be necessary, perhaps, to require the municipalities to provide all the general equipment and pay part of the salaries. This may necessitate, in some cases, the charging of a small tuition fee. At any rate, it seems impossible that the insular government can continue very long to meet the educational demand at the two ends; that is, the demand for an extension of elementary schools and of secondary schools and to pay, at the same time, all the expenses incurred.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

In addition to the continuation schools, complete high schools are established at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao, and Fajardo. These schools offer four-year courses of instruction in English, Spanish, Latin, science, mathematics, home economics, and manual training. Two-year courses are offered in history and French. Commercial subjects are also taught, the following subjects being given: Commercial law, one-half year; commercial arithmetic, one year; commercial correspondence in both English and Spanish, one year each; bookkeeping, two and one-half years; shorthand, three years; and typewriting, four years. Two years of work is required in either home economics or manual training of all students, except those electing commercial subjects.

The basis of admission to these high schools is the common-school diploma received by all students that satisfactorily complete the work of the eighth grade, but admission may also be obtained by examination or by certificate from schools of acknowledged standing. The work done compares favorably with that of the secondary schools of the United States, and students graduated from these high schools find ready entrance to the leading colleges and universities of the United States. Graduation in the past has been based upon the presentation of 32 points, a point being a semester's work in a subject with 5 recitations a week, but the introduction of industrial subjects for full credit having made the acquisition of the number of required points much more easy than hitherto, the number of points required for graduation in 1916 will be 34 and the number of points required for graduation in 1917 and subsequent years will be 36. To secure a diploma in the general course in 1917 and subsequent years the following points are required in each subject: English, 8; Spanish, 6; mathematics

(algebra and geometry), 4; home economics or manual training, 4; and history, 2. All other points are elective. To secure the diploma from the general course in 1916 the points specifically required are the same, with the exception that points in industrial subjects will not be required. To secure a diploma from the commercial course a full four-year course has been definitely outlined embracing, in addition to the commonly recognized commercial subjects, a thorough drill in both English and Spanish for the entire period. The short course leading to a commercial certificate having been abolished, no more commercial certificates will be issued.

The number enrolled in the high schools included in this report was 1,673, of which number 902 were boys and 771 were girls. The average daily enrollment was 1,415 and the average daily attendance was 1,331, or 94 per cent. Of those enrolled 52.2 per cent was in the ninth grade, 27 per cent in the tenth grade, 13.3 per cent in the eleventh grade, and 7.5 per cent in the twelfth grade. If to this number enrolled in the established high schools be added that of the continuation schools, which was 993 in the ninth grade and 294 in the tenth grade, the aggregate enrollment of the secondary schools was 2,960, not including those pursuing secondary school work in the high-school department of the University of Porto Rico, which is a substantial increase in enrollment over that of preceding years.

The total number of diplomas issued by the department to graduates of these high schools in June, 1915, was 94, a decrease from the number issued the preceding year. This decrease was due to two reasons: First, a large number of fourth-year students were included in the students that withdrew from the central high school at San Juan; secondly, a considerable number of fourth-year students from the various high schools enrolled in the University of Porto Rico, as by so doing they were able to complete their secondary work in the university high school and at the same time could complete subjects in other departments of the university.

Great advance was made during the year in the erection of suitable high-school buildings. Hitherto all of these schools had been located in rented buildings or in school buildings not at all adapted for high-school work; but the opening of the school year saw the high school at Humacao occupying a modern high-school building, while at Ponce and Arecibo the high-school buildings were nearing completion. The Ponce High School was transferred to its permanent quarters in the middle of the year; the Arecibo High School, because of delays in the construction of the building, was not able to move during the year, but will occupy its new building the coming school year; at Mayaguez all arrangements have been made for a new high-school building to be completed before the close of the coming school year; at San Juan alone no progress has been made and the central high school must continue to occupy a structure in no way suitable for high-school work. The expenditure for these buildings was as follows: Humacao, \$33,160; Arecibo, \$50,000; Ponce, \$125,000. The building at Ponce is not as yet finished and it will take considerably more money to complete it, so that its total cost will approximate \$150,000. The building at Mayaguez is to cost \$50,000. In addition to this expenditure for construction, the department has fully equipped these new buildings with the necessary furniture and laboratory apparatus, so that from a material standpoint the secondary schools are in exceptionally good condition.

The curtailment of the teaching force, however, coupled with the fact that the teaching corps was largely new and inexperienced, necessarily impaired the work of these schools. Because of the reduction of the salaries of some teachers and the inability to raise the salaries of others, many teachers did not return to Porto Rico. As a consequence, the corps of teachers in these high schools was largely new and some of them were inexperienced. The total number of teachers assigned to high schools had to be reduced from 67 to 58. This reduction of the teaching force had the following results: First, in two high schools it became necessary to refuse enrollment to many first-year students; secondly, in some of the high schools it became impossible to offer electives in the higher grades; and thirdly, in all of the high schools, particularly in first-year subjects, classes were often too large for effective teaching.

The usual high-school activities were carried on. The lack of unity of purpose necessarily resulting from the inability to hold high-school assemblies was in part remedied by the completion of the new high-school buildings, all of which satisfy this need. A much closer control was exercised over all student activities and much good was obtained from them. School orchestras were maintained in most of the high schools, and in two of them these orchestras supplied music during commencement week; literary societies were organized and carried on successfully; athletics were given attention with varying results; and school organizations rather than class organizations were given prominence. The general spirit of the high schools was excellent and the discipline was, as a whole, extremely satisfactory. The only

glaring exception to this general spirit and discipline was a strike of students in the central high school at San Juan, which was precipitated by the suspension of a high-school student for notorious misconduct. A large part of the striking students soon returned to class, but others, encouraged and incited by outside influence, persisted in remaining away from school for the remainder of the year. The students of the other high schools of the island, although urged to go on strike by telegram, by letter, and by personal appeal in some instances, refused to listen to such appeals and the normal discipline was maintained. The maintenance of discipline under such a trying condition reflects great credit both upon the teachers and students of these schools. The immediate results in the central high school were good, the reduction of the number enrolled in classes made the teaching work more effective, and the withdrawal from the school of those whose conduct had been least satisfactory made discipline an easy matter.

While the work of the secondary schools was satisfactory—as good as possible with the reduced teaching corps—the work done by the industrial classes merits special mention. In manual training interest was much bettered, largely due to the introduction of mechanical drawing as a necessary part of the course; in home economics keen interest resulted from the added emphasis placed upon the practical application of both sewing and cooking to immediate domestic needs. In both phases of this industrial work a deepened interest resulted, which in some instances became enthusiasm.

But while the housing of the high schools has reached a very satisfactory stage of completion and the general work done for the past year with a reduced teaching force was good, yet the fact remains that only a small measure of progress can be achieved without an increased teaching force and better salaries for the faithful teachers in secondary schools. The number of teachers assigned to these schools for the coming year makes it absolutely imperative to restrict the enrollment as follows: First, fourth-year students; secondly, third-year students; thirdly, second-year students; and lastly, first-year students. This restriction of enrollment necessarily bars the way to higher learning for many worthy students of the common schools, but it is the only means of securing teaching efficiency. A higher schedule of salaries is the only way to secure that permanency of tenure needed for the most effective work, and an increase of the number of teachers for secondary schools becomes imperative if these schools are to fulfill their mission properly.

General outline of the course of study for the high schools of Porto Rico.

Subject.	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
English.....	Composition, rhetoric, classics.	Composition, rhetoric, classics.	Composition, English literature, classics.	Composition, American literature, classics.
Spanish.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Composition, Spanish literature, classics.	Composition, Spanish literature, classics.
Mathematics.....	Algebra, commercial arithmetic.	Geometry.....	Solid geometry, advanced algebra.	Trigonometry, higher algebra.
Science.....	Industrial and commercial geography.	Biology.....	Physics.....	Chemistry.
History.....		General history ..		American and Porto Rican history.
Foreign language..	Beginning latin...	Cæsar and composition.	Cicero and composition, French.	Vergil and prosody, French.
Commercial subjects.	Typewriting.....	Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting.	Bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, commercial correspondence.	Advanced bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, commercial law.
Industrial subjects.	Home economics, manual training.	Home economics, manual training.	Home economics, manual training.	Home economics, manual training.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(1) A unit is a year's work, five recitations weekly. A point is a semester's work, five recitations weekly for one-half of a year; two points equal one unit.

(2) Subjects are to be designated by the year and the semester in which the subject occurs in the outlined course, e. g., Spanish 2¹ means Spanish of the first semester of the second year; Spanish 2² means Spanish of the second semester of the second year. Credits for high-school students will be so recorded.

(3) For graduation from the scientific or general course all students must present in 1917 and subsequent years at least 36 points, and for graduation in 1916 34 points will be required. The following prescribed points will be required for 1917 and subsequent years: In English, 8; in Spanish, 6; in science, 4; in mathematics (algebra and geometry), 4; in history, 2; and in either home economics or manual training, 4. For 1916 the requirements are the same as those given above only that industrial credits are not required, although they may be offered.

(4) For graduation from the commercial course in 1917 and subsequent years 36 points will be required, as follows: In English, 8; in Spanish, 8; in bookkeeping, 5; in shorthand, 6; in commercial arithmetic, 2; in commercial geography, 2; in typewriting, 4; in commercial law, 1. Two points in typewriting will be credited after the successful completion of the first year and two points will be credited after the successful completion of the advanced shorthand and typewriting of the fourth year. The last two points shall be entered upon the records as Typewriting 4¹ and Typewriting 4². It is advised that the English and Spanish of the third year be courses in business English and business Spanish if the number of students wishing to take this work is sufficient to justify it and teachers are available to teach either or both. In the event that this be done students of the commercial course will be enrolled in Spanish 3 and English 3 during their fourth year. Detailed outlines for the teaching of these alternative courses are included in the outline of the course of study.

(5) At least six points each year must be chosen from the subjects outlined for the year in which the student is enrolled. The other points may be chosen subject to the approval of the principal, but it is advised that students do not be permitted to elect subjects more than one year removed from that year in which the student is enrolled.

(6) Students are expected to carry at least four academic subjects, and first-year students will not be permitted to carry more than this number. Students of the second and third years may carry more than four academic subjects only when they have shown exceptional ability in the work of the preceding term. All first and second year students, except students in the commercial course, are required to take either home economics or manual training. Fourth-year students are in the main to be governed by the same rules as to standard of work and subjects to be carried as have been prescribed for the other years. Principals should reduce the number of subjects carried by any students whose health or scholarship is endangered.

(7) In every instance when a student has been conditioned in a subject that subject should be assigned for completion the ensuing term. The department is opposed to students dropping subjects uncompleted.

(8) Beginning with the school year 1916-17 and subsequent years, students will be classified as follows: Not less than 8 points second year, not less than 16 points third year, not less than 26 points fourth year. For the school year 1915-16, the classification will be the same, except that it will require but 24 points to obtain fourth-year classification. No student, however, shall be enrolled in the fourth year whose deficiency in required points would make his graduation impossible.

(9) Half-unit or point credits in unit or two-point subjects will count for classification but not for graduation. For instance, geometry 2¹ will not count for graduation unless the student receive credit also in geometry 2². A semester credit in a subject which requires a full year for its completion has no value toward graduation.

(10) Report cards will be issued by the teachers every nine weeks. Each student upon graduation will be given a transcript of his high-school record.

(11) Admission to high school is based upon the common-school diploma. Students will be accepted by transfer from other schools of the island or from schools of good standing elsewhere upon the presentation of a certificate showing that they have completed at least the equivalent of the eighth grade. Students may also be admitted to the high school as special students with the approval of the supervising principal. An entrance examination will be given to such students as the supervising principal may approve the week preceding the opening of the school year.

(12) Students who expect to attend college or university should consult with the high-school principal early in their courses, so that they may complete the subjects required for entrance.

(13) Small classes should be discouraged and it is contrary to the regulations of the department to conduct a class in an elective subject in which the enrollment is less than 10. Excessive enrollment should also be discouraged and when the number becomes too great for proper teaching the enrollment should be closed; 25 should be the maximum in a laboratory subject and 35 in all other classes.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools are of inestimable value in reducing the per cent of illiteracy among the adults who have not enjoyed the opportunities of a day-school education, and they are particularly valuable to the voters.

The budget for 1914-15 carried with it a provision that as scholarships granted for the training of young men and young women from Porto Rico in the schools of the United States become vacant no new appointments thereto should be made, but the surplus funds resulting from such vacancies should be devoted to the maintenance of night schools. With these funds 196 night schools were opened for 18 weeks, or 85 days, exclusive of holidays; 128 of these were opened in the urban centers and 68 in the rural districts. A total of 7,965 different pupils were enrolled with an average nightly attendance of 3,852—2,619 in the urban and 1,233 in the rural. This shows a considerable decrease over the preceding year, when 565 night schools functioned during five months with a total enrollment of 24,244, an average nightly enrollment of 16,152 and an average nightly attendance of 13,358. The corresponding decrease from 527 night-school teachers to 196 accounts for these differences.

The instruction in these schools covered the following subjects: Reading, writing, arithmetic, language, history, geography, physiology, hygiene, and civics, all of which were given, using Spanish as a medium of instruction, and special classes in the English language. They were open two hours each night, five days a week, for four months and a half and were taught as a rule by day-school teachers, who received an additional compensation of \$10 a month for the work.

It is a source of regret that the necessity for economy has not permitted the allotment of any money in the budget for the school year 1915-16 for the purpose of opening night schools.

AGRICULTURE.

Without doubt, this subject comes closer to the actual needs of the masses than any other in the school curriculum. Porto Rico is an agricultural island and the teaching of agriculture in the schools seems to be an economic and sociological necessity if the masses are to live rather than exist.

The great majority of the laborers in Porto Rico are employed in the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and fruits. The 1910 census gives the following figures:

Farm laborers:

Sugar	75,814
Coffee.....	29,307
Tobacco.....	5,346
Fruit.....	3,668

There are also 4,721 sugar farmers, 2,314 coffee farmers, 180 tobacco farmers, 684 fruit farmers, 62,667 general farm laborers, and 16,176 general farmers, many of whom work, for part of their time at least, in one or more of these industries. The importance of these industries, is, therefore, very clearly defined.

The average daily wages of laborers in these four industries in 1914, according to the report of the Bureau of Labor, was as follows: Sugar cane, 54 cents; coffee, 35 cents; tobacco, 50 cents; fruits, 60 cents. The report further states that these are the average wages for days actually worked. The extent of unemployment in these agricultural industries is tremendous during the dull seasons. With the exception of the workmen engaged in fruit cultivation, the average annual earnings are from a third to a half less than they would be if such workmen received steady employment.

Families are large as a rule in Porto Rico and the problem of the unemployed is stupendous. Due to the nature of the work in these great industries and the inefficiency of labor, it is claimed that higher wages can not be paid at the present time. The limited number of small industries and other vocations where a living wage can be paid offer little hope to the masses of getting out of the rut of continually being in debt and of being able to save a few dollars for the purpose of buying a piece of land to cultivate for profit. The standards of living are gradually rising, but the struggle to keep pace with these standards on such wages is a burden. These people need help. No doubt education is the greatest need. Every person should be given the opportunity to acquire the rudiments of an education in order that he may think for himself, and it is generally conceded that practical education should go hand in hand with the "three R's" in order that the dignity of labor shall not be lost sight of and that the thinker may work and the worker think and both be gentlemen in the best sense.

The beginning of the school year 1913-14 saw agriculture made an obligatory subject for all boys enrolled in grades 6, 7, and 8 of the urban schools and for all boys in

the rural schools who were physically able. Ten thousand dollars was spent in buying over 1,000 sets of tools, each set composed of 16 hoes, 8 rakes, 6 hoe forks, 2 spades, 3 spading forks, 1 pick mattock, and 1 garden plow. These were distributed to the schools. Forty-one special teachers of agriculture were provided for by the legislature in the budget and these teachers were carefully chosen and trained during the summer under the direction of the general supervisor. These special teachers worked indefatigably, both in the urban centers and in the barrios. They had much to discourage them—a corps of teachers untrained in agriculture, lack of suitable ground belonging to the school, the distrust and at times open hostility of the patrons, and many other obstacles. The year closed with satisfactory results, however, considering the magnitude of the problem. A good start at least had been made.

The school year 1914-15 opened with the 41 special teachers of agriculture eliminated from the budget. This meant the elimination of agriculture as a required subject in the urban schools, except in those centers where a teacher of the graded courses took a special interest in the work and desired to do something after school hours. In 20 towns work in agriculture has been carried on spasmodically, and reports state that 807 pupils have been given some instruction. The average amount of land under cultivation in these 20 towns was seven-tenths of an acre, and the total value of produce raised was \$4.55. Reports state that 267 pupils in these 20 towns had home gardens. Some of these were good and others poor.

Agriculture in the rural schools is dependent as to success or failure on several factors: (1) Sufficient fertile land, well fenced and protected; (2) a trained, enthusiastic teacher; (3) supervision and direction. The first two are almost indispensable for success.

Of the 1,193 rural schools open last year only 320 were owned by the school boards, and some of these had very little land belonging to the school. The other rural schools were rented and land had to be rented or secured in other ways. The problem of fencing was serious. The owner did not wish to do it and the school boards could not see their way clear to spend money on rented property. In consequence, the pupils were obliged to construct temporary fences and very often the work of weeks would be destroyed overnight by animals or thieves, which, to say the least, is discouraging.

The large majority of the rural teachers have had very little training in agriculture, many of them being young girls with only an eighth-grade education. They are nearly all burdened with an enrollment of 60 or more pupils (on half time) distributed in several grades. They are willing and oftentimes enthusiastic, but they need help, training, and direction.

To meet this problem there should be a special agricultural teacher for each of the 74 municipalities, and they should be continued in the budget for a number of years until the problem is well on its feet and the rural teachers are able to do intelligent, consistent work without close supervision.

In spite of these obstacles, the reports state that agriculture was taught in 1,128 rural schools and that there was an average of 7.6 acres per municipality under cultivation, and that many of the pupils had home gardens of their own, one of the ultimate goals we are working toward.

The development of the home gardens, the daily object lessons of better produce, and the enthusiasm of the boys are gradually having an influence on the farmers, who are beginning to scoff less at school agriculture and to look to the school for assistance in the solution of their local problems. One supervising principal reports that the lesson on planting has deeply impressed the neighbors and that they have discontinued the practice of scatter sowing. One reports that the lesson on seed selection has been taken seriously by the farmers. Another striking instance of awakened interest in school agriculture is found in the following quoted extract from one supervising principal's report:

"Although agriculture has been optional with the girls, nearly all of them elected to take it and have worked out in the garden side by side with the boys with equally good results. The school board provided irrigation for the town garden, which has been an invaluable aid to the work in view of the fact that the district has suffered from a severe and protracted drought. In addition to truck growing, we have given considerable attention to experiments with forage crops, and the farmers of the community having lost thousands of dollars by the starvation of cattle are now turning to us for assistance in solving the greatest agricultural problem that confronts them. A day seldom passes when at least one does not come to ask advice in regard to forage plants, and their interest has reached the point where they are ready to cooperate with us in a practical way.

"They have offered to provide 10 acres of land near the school for experiments in growing fodders of various kinds, and plans are now under way for the opening of a school experiment station to meet the needs of this locality. In the coming week

we intend to plant about 20 different varieties of forage crops, including several legumes, sorghums, and grasses. We have this year demonstrated that hay can be made here successfully, and shall attempt on a fairly large scale to show that it can be made to keep the cattle through the dry period, when no pasturage can be found for them. In this way we hope to make the school a more vital factor in the activities of the community and to quicken the interest of the people in educational matters, and get their sympathy with the introduction of progressive ideas into the school system."

Individual plots with a demonstration plot in common have prevailed in general and the following have been grown with success: Radishes, turnips, lettuce, cabbage, endive, carrots, okra, eggplants, yuca, potatoes, gandules, celery, yautia, peanuts, llerenes, corn, beans, peas, cowpeas, tomatoes, peppers, onions, garlic, sweet potatoes, beets, pineapples, etc. In a number of cases the produce has been sold and the proceeds used to buy seeds, tools, and other necessities for a further development of the work.

On the whole, there are many hopeful signs for this line of work in the school curriculum.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Industrial education in Porto Rico has, besides the usual requirements for the training of the hand coupled to that of the mind, two great missions to fulfill, namely, the bringing about of better home conditions and the transformation of the viewpoint of the people on manual labor. They are both vitally important to the development of the island and to the advancement and prosperity of its people.

In order to meet these special conditions, the course of study in industrial arts was first made uniform, because the conditions to be met are pretty much the same in all parts of the island. The students can, therefore, without difficulty change from one locality to another, receive due credit for work already done, and go right on with the work without any loss of time.

Although the instruction does not aim to produce skilled craftsmen, it does aim to teach pupils to work in a skillful manner. Painstaking effort and accurate construction are demanded of every student on every piece of work done in the shop, whether it be an exercise, a classroom project, or an individual project assigned to extra hours. To many the instruction received will become simply a valuable part of their general equipment, to others it will be pre vocational, and as such the students should be able to use it as a basis upon which to build when entering on an apprenticeship.

The first year's projects are therefore mainly what may be termed "small work," that is, projects requiring only a small amount of material, so as to make the cost of "spoiling pieces" as low as possible. When some degree of skill has been reached through this work the student is allowed to make articles of furniture and equipment for the home and school. Due attention is at all times given to the design and working drawing of the project, so as to cultivate correct taste, artistic appreciation, and a love for good, honest workmanship. After the boys have received two or three years of training, they take up constructive work on a small scale, such as building sheds for agricultural tools, hencoops, smaller houses, concrete walks, stairs, culverts, etc.

Under the heading of small work, and with this course as a basis, we have made during the school year just closed such things as rulers, bread boards, T squares, drawing boards, pointers, stationery boxes, pen trays, etc. Of useful articles for the home, we have made tables, boxes, stools, tabourets, bookracks, screens, lounging chairs, beehives, etc. Moreover, a considerable amount of work for the shop and school has been done, such as workbenches, cabinets, and lockers, sawhorses, tool racks, blackboards, athletic apparatus, drinking-cup stands, book cases, picture frames, and general repair work around the school buildings. Of constructive work, concrete stairs and walks, fences, etc., have been made in several localities of the island, and in Rio Piedras the older boys in the Hawthorne School have built a new shop, which is a credit to both teacher and boys.

For next year our efforts will be to adjust the work better and better to actual needs, to encourage home work, to get in closer touch with the people, and to gain their interest and sympathy.

Manual training is popular with the boys. A few excerpts from the reports submitted by the supervising principals will show how the work is being received and the practicability of the courses.

(1) "Besides the regular course outlined, the boys made domestic science tables, shop benches, cabinets for drawing classes, T squares, cabinets for finished and unfinished work, sand tables, a shop balcony 24 by 9 feet to relieve congestion in the shop, and put up shelves and blackboards. Not only has the work improved this year

but the interest as well, for with a shop that is a shop there is a shedding of coats and collars and an application to work that is a delight to behold."

(2) "The shop was found to be in a miserable condition and now it has been changed to one of the best in the island. The boys have learned to turn out fine pieces of furniture and fancy work, and most of these have been put in use in our schools, thus saving money to the school board. In addition to the joints and pieces as required in the course of study, the following are some of the products made by our boys: 4 dozen aisle boards for drawing, 6 sand tables for use in the primary grades, 12 drawing boards for the tenth grade, 12 cabinets with five divisions each for the use of the manual training classes, 25 banner poles for the school parade on Mothers' Day, 6 bookcases for the rural schools, 1 tool cabinet, 1 nail box, 1 long carpenter bench with three vises, 6 teachers' tables, 1 partition in the manual-training shop, 1 shower bathroom, 2 file cases, 2 exhibition boards, and 1 medicine chest."

(3) "No other line of special work has aroused such interest in this town as manual training. The boys mounted the playground apparatus in the school grounds, thus getting practical instruction in concrete work. No money was spent for lumber this year, and the total shop expenses, amounting to only \$13.55 for the school year, was paid by the school board. As everything was made at the shop, the school board did not have to employ either carpenters or masons for work on the school buildings in the urban zone or immediate surroundings. Several young men in town have applied many times for the establishment of an industrial night school."

(4) "The shop is about a yard from the ground, and the first job done by the classes was the construction of two flights of stairs. After this all the classes worked on the blue-print projects sent out by the department, which were more interesting and practical than any sent out before, and while containing the same elements, were more desirable than the old and uninteresting exercises in joints. The bookrack was a special favorite with the boys, and many of them who might otherwise have little interest in books will start a small library if for no other reason than to see the rack filled. The home economics class needed a new worktable for 12 girls, and the job was given to the boys, who did it very well. In the Easter vacation the supervising principal, the teacher, and four boys painted the shop, giving it two coats. The quality of this work was favorably commented upon by the supervisor, and the school board paid the boys 50 cents per day. When we decided to make a basket-ball field behind the graded school, the boys made the goals. Among other articles made were joints, tree guards, pen trays, miter boxes, bread boards, rulers, blotter pads, tool racks, picture frames, T squares, keyboards, stationery boxes, work shelves, coat hangers, drawing boards, paper weights, bookracks, stain cabinet, blackboards, book ends, toothbrush holders, jumping standards, flower boxes, serving trays, and hatracks. The work was very carefully done and all articles well made. The boys are more interested in manual training than in any other subject in the course of study. Taking everything into consideration, the cost of maintenance was low. Of the total cost, \$156.22, \$32 was paid for rapid-acting vises and \$56.71 for new tools and parts of tools. The remainder, \$67.51, spent for lumber, oil, stains, cotton waste, etc., was not all spent for manual training. I value the home economics table at \$15, the cement steps at \$10, the basket-ball goals at \$8, and the tool rack at \$5; in all, a total of \$38, which the school board would have had to pay outside had the boys not done the work. That leaves the very small remainder of \$29.51 as the actual cost of supplies for the school year 1914-15, not counting the expense of rapid-acting vises and other tools."

(5) "Manual training has proved successful, and there is a unanimous demand that it be continued in this town. There has been an average of 37 boys enrolled in the classes this past year, receiving three and three-quarters hours instruction per week, but the boys for the most part did considerable work also outside of school hours and Saturdays. The value of the articles made for the schools of the town is \$115. The cost being only \$55, there is a direct benefit to the school board to the credit of the manual-training class. Deducting the cost of equipment, the cost of the course, \$49.98, shows an average of only \$1.35 spent for each boy. Among the articles made during the year are 25 pencil holders, 2 flower boxes, 6 pointers, 12 pencil sharpeners, 12 rulers, 12 tip cats and bats, sleeve boards, hammer handles, 12 tool racks, 12 blotter pads, 12 small shelves, 12 pencil boxes, 13 keyboards, 13 paper weights, 13 sitting boards, 13 pen trays, 13 stationery racks, 10 end lap joints, 10 flowerpot stands, tie racks, 10 waste-paper baskets, 5 small picture frames, 4 large picture frames, 3 workbenches 8 feet long, 1 stepladder, 1 teacher's desk, 2 small desks, lumber rack, tool cabinet, 3 chairs, washstand, 1 small cabinet, 3 tables, 2 card boxes, blackboard frames, frame for hanging sign, umbrella rack, serving tray, ash tray, matchbox, 1 large shelf, and 2 stands for home-economics class. Besides this, the boys laid out and painted basket-ball and tennis courts."

One supervising principal calls attention to work valued at over \$200 done in his district on an expenditure of only \$90, and another says that the boys in the manual-training classes in his district have saved the school board over \$200 for repairs on grounds and buildings.

Another reports as follows: "The work done by the pupils in manual training this year was of remarkably good quality. A number of pieces of furniture, such as roll-top desks, tables, bureaus, etc., made by the pupils would be a credit to the best equipped home or office. There was much interest in the classes and the pupils were always eager to work in the shop after school hours and during the holidays."

During the year 3,033 boys took the manual-training work, distributed as follows: High schools, 487; continuation schools, 518; eighth grade, 1,029; seventh grade, 694; sixth grade, 305. The total amount spent outside of the high-school course was \$3,849.39, an average of \$1.51 per boy. Of this amount \$2,707.46 was spent for lumber and \$1,141.93 for other materials.

Manual training seems to have gained a substantial footing in the school system and the future is bright.

HOME ECONOMICS.

The course in home economics is given in all the secondary schools and in as many of the three upper grades of the graded system as the teaching force available permits. Five 50-minute periods are allowed each week for this study on account of its importance to the home. Three of these are devoted to cooking, including the subjects of cleanliness, sanitation, dietetics, personal hygiene, etc., and two to sewing. The sizes of classes vary from 6 and 10 in the small towns to 25 and 30 in the large towns. Some towns have as many as 350 and 485 pupils taking the work.

For the past year the work in home economics has been most successful. The actual work turned out in both cooking and sewing compares very favorably with the work of the grade schools in the States. The sentiment of the public in regard to the work has changed noticeably. The opposition met with the first year has practically disappeared, and there have been no setbacks except in the decrease of salaries, which materially lowered the standard of the American teachers coming to Porto Rico.

In sewing each girl has completed an entire set of clothing for herself, including a dress, together with garments for small children and boys. She has learned the essentials of hand and machine sewing, the fundamentals in regard to plain clothing with good lines, durability, and beauty of materials, and elementary color harmonies.

She has had practice in handling patterns, which, previous to their introduction in the sewing classes, were not in use in the small towns and only slightly in the large ones.

In cooking the course has called for plain three-meal-a-day cooking as the essential, with a few fancy dishes for the sake of interest. Baking, as a process, has been introduced into the homes. The children have been taught to make ovens in school from 5-gallon kerosene cans and to take them to their homes to use. Recipes for baking, which have been lacking previously, have been furnished, and the use of baking powder, which was formerly unknown, has been widely introduced. This will help to do away with so much "frying," which has been the usual method of cooking. The use of baking powder should have a good effect on the health of the people.

The subjects of setting and serving a table, table manners, etc., have been dwelt upon. Ventilation during the night hours as a preventive of tuberculosis and fever, which are prevalent, is studied at some length. The care of babies and small children teaches the cleanliness of person and clothing, together with the necessity of proper feeding. Laundering as a process is studied. Cleanliness, personal hygiene, and sanitation in all its branches, as they affect not only the individual, but the well-being of the community, are taught in a simple, practical manner.

Fundamentals for the home are the necessity at the present time and the course is planned to be as practical in this respect as possible.

On parents' day exhibitions of both sewing and cooking were given in many of the schools. In the month of May dinners were served by the home-economics classes to the members of the school boards in the towns where the work is offered. Most of these men had never visited a home-economics class and were pleasantly surprised to find that the girls knew how to cook and serve a Porto Rican dinner. In several cases the dinner alone served as the means of keeping the work in the school for the coming year.

The pupils are showing a pleasing tendency to extend the school work to the home. Marked improvement can be noticed in the manner of dress of students taking sewing. Patterns are much in demand for home use, many of the older women of the towns

coming to the schools to obtain them, as well as the cooking recipes. Some of the women make up a complete book of these recipes and use them themselves or teach them to their servants.

Incidents like the following have been reported to the supervisor: A party of American men, four in number, had been looking at land in one of the outlying mountain districts. A sudden storm arising, they were rain bound in a small mountain hut at the noon hour. The daughter of the house invited them to dinner, but, the cabin being so unprepossessing, the men decided to go later to a small "cafetin" at the junction of the roads down the mountain. The young lady insisted, and the men finally yielded, to find to their surprise a very nice meal, well cooked, properly served, and the daughter acting as waitress in cap and apron. When questioned as to her ability she said she had studied cooking and sewing in one of the schools, and her cap and apron were those used in the classes.

Supervising principals report that this subject has brought the home more closely in touch with the school and its work than any other study and that this has been done by means of exhibitions, dinners, and by the heart interest which this work has for the home.

Following is an extract from a report made by a supervising principal, which is typical:

"This year girls were taught the proper care and treatment of babies and invalids, as well as the preparation of proper food for them. Trays were prepared as illustrations. Each girl was given to understand that the school kitchen was her own and she the little home-keeper. More cooking was done at home this year than last and girls formed groups to cook in different homes. Work which seemed at first to girls to be a drudgery now seems a pleasure. In all 75 recipes were cooked. As far as the interest of the parents is concerned, I would say that the prejudices they had in the past for this special line of work have been largely overcome."

The Porto Rican girl, with proper teaching, will prove more efficient as a teacher of home economics than the American. She is familiar with her own people, their living conditions, the financial status of the homes, and Porto Rican cooking. She expects to live her life in Porto Rico, and it is to her advantage to take an interest in her work and to progress. The American takes six months to become acclimated. Unless she is extremely adaptable and has great insight, she does not comprehend the difference in living conditions, racial characteristics, and the finances of the home and school, which are limited. Moreover, she is transient, and her interest is temporary.

At present the work of the home-economics teacher is hampered by her being compelled to teach several continuation subjects or a grade in connection with her home-economics work. The home-economics work covers a three-year course at the present time. This means three separate lessons each day in cooking and three in sewing, with orders, patterns, theory work, etc., to prepare each night, taking at least one to two hours. Add to this three continuation subjects or a grade with four or five, and a conscientious teacher has six subjects at least to prepare each night for the following day's work, with her lesson plans, etc., to make out. This condition is not conducive to the best work which might be obtained with the students, equipment, and funds now at hand. It will be necessary in the near future to make some change in this arrangement so that the teacher of home economics may teach that subject only. A textbook covering the first two years' work in both sewing and cooking has been printed and is ready to go into the hands of the students at the opening of the new school year. The third-year work will be sent out in monthly bulletins covering the lessons for each day.

The two years' work has laid a good foundation for the new lines to be introduced next year. These will consist of extension classes to mothers of students, the establishing of model houses in the different communities, and industrial work for the students of the eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. It is felt that this will supply a great need in furnishing to women a method of earning money aside from the teaching profession, which is limited. There are no large factories, department stores, etc., and no substitutes for employing numbers of women with some education. The earning of money will teach the spending of it and increase living facilities. A big step forward will result from this move.

During the year a total of 3,151 girls were given instruction in home economics, divided as follows: High schools, 565; continuation schools, 563; eighth grade, 1,026; seventh grade, 768; sixth grade, 229. The amount spent, exclusive of high-school work, for cooking was \$2,713.45 and for sewing \$611.31, an average of \$1.29 for each girl taking the work, a slight increase per capita cost over last year.

DRAWING AND HANDWORK.

This is the second year in which there has been on the island of Porto Rico organized teaching of drawing and handwork for all the pupils in all the graded schools.

The aims of this course are four: First, to stimulate careful observation of nature in its general appearance and in detail, such observation being essential to all progress along agricultural, industrial, and biological lines. Second, to induce interest in local crafts and industries, especially in clay modeling, palm weaving, basketry, and lace-work, these being the ordinary crafts of the island. Third, to teach accuracy in the use of the ruler, pencil, and other ordinary tools, such accuracy being essential to good work in the manual-training branches taught to the boys and girls of the upper grades. Fourth, to correlate with and strengthen the work of the other studies and to improve the ideas of housing and of dress throughout the island.

The following definite results can be pointed to at the end of this second year's work: Where the ordinary eighth-grade pupil at the beginning of this training could not read his ruler to one-quarter of an inch, the fourth-grade child can now read it to one-eighth inch. Where the normal pupils preparing for work as special drawing teachers could not distinguish between nor draw intelligently ordinary trees or flowers from memory the third-grade child can now do so. The pupils in all parts of the island have been induced to discover what crafts material is most commonly used in their section and to experiment with it. They have sent to the department fibers which they themselves have extracted from different plants, some of which have not as yet been developed for industrial use. They have experimented with local clays and have made many original designs for the local lace and drawn work. The question of harmony of color has been thoroughly studied in connection with housing and dress, and the results have been most encouraging. Four exhibitions have been sent to the States within the two years since the work was started, and these exhibitions have been honored by receiving prizes.

In order to stimulate the teachers and pupils, the supervising principal was requested to notify the graded teachers that they were to send in to the central office at the end of the first term one example of every project undertaken. These were received and carefully revised. Prizes were awarded to pupils and honorable mention made to teachers. Ten prizes were given in the first three grades; eight prizes each in the next three grades; and five each in the seventh and eighth grades. The closeness with which the course of study had been followed, the originality with which its principles had been applied, and the amount of intelligent study of nature indicated by the work were all considered in making the awards. In every grade three times the number of prizes might justly have been awarded. The list of names considered was from 10 to 20 times as long as the final list and the task of choosing was extremely difficult. The intelligence, ability, and interest shown throughout the island were worthy of all praise.

At the end of the second term another contest was conducted. Each teacher sent in six drawings, the work of one pupil only. Each drawing was labeled plainly with the name of the pupil, the name of the teacher, the name of the town, and the words "From nature," "Original design," "Dictated work," "Copy," "From memory," or other explanatory phrase of two or three words. The exhibitions sent in showed a very marked improvement over the work of the first term. The best drawings were kept and made up into small exhibitions and these were distributed on request to towns where the work seemed to be lagging, as an incentive and as good standards of work to be followed. Many of the poor drawings were returned to the teachers and pupils with constructive comments. These contests have been of incalculable value and well worth the time and energy spent on them.

The department has made an attempt this year to bring to the attention of the teachers the fact that the most important part of a child's education artistically comes from the pictures he sees daily, and that pictures in the school room, however cheap, should be well chosen and that the blackboard decorations should not offend the principles of good taste. Teachers were asked to remove from the walls at once all pictures they knew to be bad artistically and to hang all small pictures on the level of the child's eye or to remove them. Through the generosity of the publishers, several catalogues were distributed to the supervising principals and teachers were requested to select any new schoolroom pictures from the list thus placed at their disposal. Suggestions were given regarding the appropriateness of pictures found in these catalogues for different grades.

The Porto Rican teacher is awake to the importance of this line of education and the results obtained during the year have been very gratifying.

MUSIC.

The work in music has progressed very satisfactorily during this the second year of its life as a required subject in the graded school curriculum. Although no special teachers were provided by the budget the room teachers carried on the work and in many cases did remarkably well. Some of the supervising principals have realized the value of music in the school curriculum and have expressed themselves that they would part with any subject rather than music.

The course has given the children an entirely new supply of songs, songs full of melody, rhythm, and happiness. One of the objects was to get the island in a happy singing mood and this could not be accomplished by harping on the same old songs that have been sung year in and year out. The Porto Ricans love music and have been wonderfully responsive.

In the second place we have been working for tone quality. The children have good voices but they knew little about how to use them. Their ideas ran to tone quantity rather than tone quality.

The teaching of many new songs and the work with tone quality have gone hand in hand, but we have made a good beginning in technical work.

Note singing predominates in the first five grades and is gradually eliminated from the fifth to the eighth. In the first grade there is no technical work but the learning of the scale. In the second and third year interval study is emphasized, in the fourth year the time element is taken up and in the fifth a beginning is made with systematic sight reading, which is continued through the eighth grade.

Pupils look forward to the music period and the songs have been carried from the school to the homes. Music has justified its existence in the school curriculum of Porto Rico.

In addition to the purely academic work in music given in the graded schools, school bands composed of pupils enrolled in the upper grades have been maintained in 35 municipalities. A total of 1,262 pupils received instruction for an average of 10 hours a week; 11 of these bands were uniformed, the uniforms being bought either by the individual pupils or by funds raised from entertainments or public subscription. These 35 bands have 823 instruments, an average of 23 per band, and \$9,923 was paid to the instructors. The bands play at the opening and closing exercises each day, at all public-school entertainments and frequently give concerts on the public plaza. Each band is governed by a set of rules and regulations, a copy of which is herewith inserted:

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL BANDS.

1. Membership in the school band shall be limited to pupils enrolled in the public schools of Porto Rico and in good standing.

2. The appointment of the band instructor and his salary shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of education.

3. The duties of the band instructor shall be specified in the rules and regulations; provided, however, that said instructor shall be required to teach theoretical and instrumental music to a reasonable number of pupils devoting at least not less than 10 hours each week.

4. The concession to the school board of any pecuniary aid by the municipality or any other corporation or by private individuals for the maintenance of the school band shall not be construed as giving said corporations or private individuals any right to demand service from the school band or to intervene directly or indirectly in its management.

5. The school band may play at all school celebrations and at public festivals of a nonpartisan character, but under no consideration shall the school band be permitted to play at political or religious gatherings.

6. All public moneys appropriated in the school budget for the maintenance of the school band shall be used exclusively to pay the salary of the band instructor and to purchase indispensable supplies. For the purchase of supplies a sum not exceeding \$25 should be appropriated under item 14, subheading "G." of the additional budget.

7. All property acquired for the school band from public funds or by donation or in any other legal form shall be under the custody and control of the supervising principal of the district who shall receive it under inventory and assume all responsibility for its custody.

8. The property acquired by purchase or donation for the school band shall not be used for private ends and it shall be subject to all the rules and regulations governing public property.

9. The supervising principal shall be responsible for the faithful execution of all the provisions contained in the rules and regulations, and the failure to comply with any of them shall be considered sufficient cause to repeal any authorization granted for the use of public funds for the maintenance of the school band.

10. All amendments to these rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of education.

WRITING.

The second year of the introduction of arm-movement writing into the schools of the island closed with satisfactory progress.

One supervising principal reports that there are whole rooms in his district where it is the exception to find a pupil not using the Zaner system. In some of the rooms the work at the end of the year was a pleasure to examine. Another supervising principal says writing has shown great improvement since the introduction of the Zaner system. In that district the four upper grades of the graded school quite generally use arm-movement writing in all written work. Another states that he is in a position to say he is well pleased with the results obtained.

One supervising principal, however, says the results are not what he expected. He complains that most of the pupils in the first and second grades who ought to know no other system than the Zaner are writing with cramped fingers and paying no attention to the arm movement and he is not prepared to state just yet that the system is adapted to small children. He suggests, however, that it may be the fault of the teachers.

In summing up the work of the year, it is safe to say that satisfactory progress has been made and the system should be continued. Emphasis should be placed on position, form, and movement from the beginning and every written lesson made a writing lesson and represent the best effort of the pupil to be accepted.

PLAYGROUNDS AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The table inserted below shows the increase from year to year in the number of towns providing playground facilities for children; the amount of land utilized for the purpose; the amount of money expended for purchase of sites, equipment, etc., and the number of public-school children making use of the facilities furnished:

School year.	Towns with playgrounds.	Land set aside for playgrounds.	Total money spent for playgrounds, 1908-1915.	Children using urban playgrounds daily.
		<i>Acres.</i>		
1908-9.....	27	24	\$3,000	5,000
1909-10.....	45	50	8,250	15,000
1910-11.....	52	58	19,746	18,420
1911-12.....	58	59	30,737	23,902
1912-13.....	61	61½	43,209	26,564
1913-14.....	65	72½	54,538	29,008
1914-15.....	68	75½	59,982	34,015

The following table shows the number of organized teams in the different branches of athletics:

	Baseball.	Track.	Basket ball.	Total.
Prior to 1913.....	44	18	2	64
1913-14.....	55	28	27	110
1914-15.....	73	39	58	170

The above compilation of figures is indicative of the growth of the playground movement in its different phases, in so far as figures alone can express growth. The most encouraging and significant features of the past years' work are to be found in the improved health and carriage of our pupils; the inculcation of the real purposes of organized play; the dissemination of athletic knowledge as a means to physical betterment,

and enjoyment for the backward and deficient, as well as to those who are strong and fit; the increased observance of the principles of fair play, whether winning or losing; and the gradual acceptance of the proved doctrine that the happy and efficient individual is he who believes in the trained mind plus the body beautiful and strong. Another very encouraging phase of the work may be best illustrated by citing an instance (and there were many others) at one of the largest centers, viz, a baseball game was completed in 1 hour and a half. This is a strong exemplification of the general tendency to abide by the umpire or other official decisions without wrangling. Those in the small centers are beginning to realize that athletic competition means the exercise of courtesy, self-control, and the willing acceptance of authority, as well as the joy and benefit to be derived therefrom. In other words, "sport for sport's sake," and not victory first, last, and all the time only.

This has been brought about largely through the efforts of teachers who believe that education is not to be found within four walls solely, but by the modern application of the Grecian ideal, "Beauty and strength of mind, body, and character are best attained through and by the normal avenues of expression." A child can be neither happy nor healthy if no attention is given to his natural instincts for venting in some form other than books "the life that is in him." As is well known, the lack of knowledge or training in physical education, climatic conditions, and temperament have handicapped this work in the past. The results accomplished during 1914-15 should act as a lever for the future aims and attempts along this line of effort.

The aim of school boards and supervising principals to secure more durable and more modern playground apparatus has resulted in marked improvement in both the large and small centers. The pupils have also exhibited greater interest and satisfaction in the facilities offered.

The introduction of basket ball as a sport adaptive to small areas, and to boys as well as girls, has been the most noteworthy feature in the athletic life of the island during the past year. This game now holds its rightful place as a wholesome sport for large numbers. Its growing popularity is very gratifying in that it offers opportunities for a great many who heretofore belonged to the spectator class only. There are now 53 courts (exclusive of those at the university at Rio Piedras) in use on the island.

The sixth annual track and field meet of the I. A. A. was successful both from an athletic and a financial standpoint. The representation was unusually large (20 towns) and the list of 20 events (in two classes) was run off in three and one-half hours. The marks were creditable, considering the slow track.

In connection with the meet a basket ball tournament was held in the new Ponce gymnasium in the evening. Representative grammar, high school, university, and independent teams afforded an excellent opportunity of observing the game's possibilities and value as a competitive sport.

While it is fully realized that there is no complete substitute for actual competition "man to man," our problem of costly transportation may be partly solved by the use of the Universal Athletic Scoring System. By this method large groups (intergrade, interschool, or intertown) may compete in a great variety of events (72). These events not only include the conventional track and field events to be found on a meet program, but gymnastic numbers as well. Also by this system, every contestant is given credit for his effort and not the first three only. For example, a competitor may finish eighth in any event but receive credit according to the chart, which is arranged upon a point basis, 1 to 100 for all events. This chart (Universal Athletic Scoring Chart) has been recommended for use in the schools.

The calisthenic work in the rooms throughout the system has proved generally helpful. While the limited time and the lack of a thorough understanding of its purpose have been handicaps, consistent and increased benefits have resulted from its use. The simple group games emphasized as supplementary work for both the lower and upper grades have progressed very favorably, and from present indications they should grow in popularity and more general usage in the future.

Upon the whole, the work and results of the year presage continued growth and benefit in this branch of the island's educational system.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCES.

More school conferences have been reported by the supervising principals as being held during the last year than ever before. The elimination of the special teachers of music and drawing from the graded schools and the special teacher of agriculture from the district placed the responsibility for the success of these subjects largely in the hands of the supervising principal and the individual room teachers only one year after their introduction as required subjects in the school curriculum. A teach-

ers' conference or meeting presents an opportunity for teachers to get together for mutual benefit, and the teachers generally welcomed the opportunity to get assistance, especially in music, drawing, agriculture, and the free-arm system of writing.

The meetings held may be grouped under the following headings:

(1) General conferences for all the teachers of a district. The supervising principal of the district took charge of these conferences and very often was assisted by a general superintendent or special supervisor from the central office.

The 41 supervising principals of the island reported 229 general conferences, an average of 5.6 conferences per district, with an average attendance of 38.6 teachers. Programs were generally prepared three or four weeks in advance and submitted to the commissioner for approval. In cases where a special supervisor or general superintendent could be assigned to represent the commissioner at the conference he was given two or three days to visit the schools of the district, so that he was in a position to give constructive help to the teachers. He usually took an active part in the discussions and gave an address to the teachers on some pedagogical subject.

Model classes given by the stronger teachers for the benefit of the weaker formed an important part of nearly every program. Very often the conference had a morning and afternoon session, and the girls of the home economics class were given an opportunity to serve a lunch to the visiting teachers, and the boys from the manual training classes to show the visiting teachers the products of the shop. In the discussions teachers were usually at liberty to speak in either Spanish or English. Among the subjects discussed by the teachers may be mentioned the following:

Causes of waste in the schoolroom.

Methods of saving time.

Moral training in the school.

Practical methods of teaching agriculture in the rural schools.

The daily plan book.

Influence and use of school gardens.

Busy work for children.

Best methods of teaching English and Spanish in the rural and graded schools.

Practical application of manual training, home economics, and agriculture.

Adaptation of rural education to rural needs.

School hygiene and the control of disease.

School versus home.

The school as a social center.

Physical exercises and school games.

The evenings were usually devoted to social gatherings and were very valuable in promoting a unity of purpose, good fellowship, and good feeling among the teachers.

(2) Grade meetings, at which all the teachers of a given grade met to discuss the work of the grade. These meetings were generally conducted by the principal or supervising principal after school hours, and were more informal than the general conferences, but very valuable to the teachers because of their tendency to get down to the practical problems of the grade.

(3) Group meetings, at which the teachers of consecutive grades met to discuss the relations between grades. These meetings were especially valuable in promoting closer correlation and articulation.

(4) Rural meetings, at which rural teachers discussed problems pertaining to the rural school. These meetings were held usually on Saturday to accommodate the rural teachers who come to town to spend the week end. The problem of increasing the efficiency of the rural teacher to cope successfully with the perplexing problems of the average rural school in Porto Rico is well-nigh overwhelming, but these meetings have been instrumental in getting the cooperation of the teachers in a unity of purpose, and although a meeting of this kind entails the expenditure of considerable time and energy for the teachers to get together, many of them having to ride many miles over mountain trails to be present, still they are doing much for the rural teacher and the results are being reflected in increased efficiency in the rural schools.

SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

The celebration of school holidays has been found to be of immense value in Porto Rico in establishing relations of sympathy and understanding between the patrons of the school and the school authorities. The people generally are proud of the school system and are interested in the work of the schools, but the large majority of the parents have not been given the opportunities to secure the education that their children enjoy and in a large measure they can not appreciate the routine classroom work. The use of English as a medium of instruction also tends to discourage parental oversight of the child's progress in school. The school "fiesta" affords an opportunity

to bridge this chasm between the school and the home, and the parents generally welcome an opportunity to visit the school under these conditions. On these occasions Spanish is largely used for the benefit of the visitors. Exhibitions of work done in the classrooms are usually displayed to give the parents a clearer idea of the work that is being carried on. On many occasions these exhibitions have been the means of breaking down the prejudices of the people against vocational work.

Some of the legal holidays were observed by exercises held in the afternoon of the day previous to the holiday, at which time the importance and significance of the day was emphasized by the teachers. Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, Abolition Day, and Christmas of the legal holidays received consideration varying from practical talks by the teachers to an elaborately organized celebration with a parade, a well prepared program, including speeches, songs, recitations, displays of work, and a general good time. Washington is very popular with the Porto Rican children and his birthday is celebrated on a large scale every year by some districts. Christmas, with its traditional tree, is growing in popularity, but Three Kings' Day, the 6th of January, means more to the Porto Rican child than Christmas. Columbus Day and Abolition Day receive their share of recognition.

Among other days which are not legal holidays but which have won their way into the life of the schools may be mentioned Arbor Day (the day after Thanksgiving), Lincoln's Birthday, Parents' Day, and Mothers' Day. Arbor Day is the day set apart for the planting of trees every year. This year an attempt was made to emphasize the value of making it a conservation day. Pupils were requested to grow a tree from a seed or cutting and to watch over it and care for it, until it was well rooted, at least. Fewer trees were uprooted than ever before and many trees were planted. Not a few schools took advantage of the day to clean and beautify the school property and grounds.

Parents' Day started a few years ago as a visiting day for parents. It has almost become a custom for each town to set aside one day in the year for this purpose. It usually comes near the close of the year, and this year thousands of people visited the schools on this day. In many towns the exhibitions of work were displayed for several days with gratifying results. Lincoln is not forgotten on his birthday, and although the children do not get a holiday they enjoy devoting at least part of the afternoon session to his life and deeds.

The last legislature designated the second Sunday in May to be known as Mothers' Day, and many of the schools took advantage of the opportunity on the Friday preceding to pay homage to the mothers. Many of the children brought flowers to school to distribute to the living or to strew on the graves of those who have passed away. This new "fiesta" gives promise of being very popular in the future.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

In 1908, when the establishment of school libraries, their extension, and improvement was definitely adopted by the department of education as one of the essential features of its program, there were only 10 school libraries in the island and municipal libraries were maintained in 17 towns. There are at present 57 graded school libraries, about 70 rural and, besides, 18 other libraries in the island.

The 57 graded school libraries, with a few exceptions, are located in well-lighted school rooms, and have 28,768 volumes, of which 12,139 have been loaned during the past school year. The maintenance of these libraries has cost \$2,653.08, most of which has been paid from school funds. On an average, they are open two hours every evening, except Sunday, and, besides, during the regular school hours when teachers and pupils may use the books for consultation and study. A competent teacher or librarian is in charge, and in this way pupils have an opportunity to read or to prepare their lessons under proper guidance. This plan is especially beneficial when we take into consideration the fact that the majority of Porto Rican homes are not well lighted.

In most towns, the library constitutes a "social center" for the community, and not only pupils but grown people visit it in the evening to read the magazines, newspapers, and books.

Some of these libraries, especially the few located in places other than the school rooms, have been "circulating" to some extent, and many people of the community have improved the opportunity to enjoy home reading. In fact, this library movement has been the means of bringing the home into closer touch with the work of the schools. This is especially true in the country where the 70 small libraries that have been in operation contain 3,738 volumes, of which 2,000 have been loaned during the year. These rural libraries circulate their books in the neighborhood. The rural teachers are in charge of them.

There still remain 12 towns that have not made any attempt as yet toward starting a library. There is, however, a strong sentiment in favor of the library movement and it is expected that a library will be established in these towns before long.

Among the other 18 libraries the following are worthy of special mention: The Insular Library, located in San Juan, with more than 20,000 volumes. The Normal School Library at Rio Piedras with more than 8,000 volumes. The Mayaguez Municipal Library, with about 3,600 volumes, one of the first libraries established in the island. The Yauco Library, the only school library housed in an adequate building, especially constructed for the purpose. This building was dedicated in February, 1913, and contains about 2,500 volumes.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Due to their Spanish traditions, geographical location, and their political relations with the United States, the people of Porto Rico have an unusual opportunity to acquire the two most important languages spoken in America, to take an active participation in the interchange of ideas and products between the two American continents and to derive a share of the profit resulting from such an interchange.

The growth of intercourse between the two Americas must be preceded by a growth of mutual understanding and appreciation and no one people are in a better position to help to bring this about than the people of Porto Rico. The American authorities responsible for the administration of the island have always been keenly alive to this exceptional opportunity and have spared no effort to improve it for the benefit of Porto Rico. Dr. Brumbaugh said: "We want the children to have and to use both languages (Spanish and English). The linguistic opportunity of our teachers and pupils is unusually favorable. It will be a hindrance and not a help to deprive these people of an opportunity to acquire both languages." Thus, from the earliest days of the American occupation, the purpose of the department of education has been to establish and to develop a bilingual system of education which would insure the conservation of Spanish and the acquisition of English. To carry out this policy, different plans have been tried and changes made in accordance with the dictates of experience, but it may be safely said that the department has not adhered to any other policy more firmly than it has to this—the conservation of Spanish and the acquisition of English, both to be mastered sufficiently for practical use.

The first scheme tried was the teaching of English as a special subject by special teachers. The native teachers were placed in charge of the grades and taught all the subjects of the curriculum, except English, in Spanish. English was taught by American teachers of English. By military order, later incorporated into our school laws, at least one teacher of English had to be assigned to each town or village maintaining a graded system of schools. No attempt was made to teach English in the rural schools. These teachers of English generally taught from three to six grades, one period each day. While the class was being given, the grade teacher remained in the room to profit by the instruction of the teacher of English. This plan was the only one possible at the time.

Gradually it became evident that the teaching of English as a special subject was not producing tangible results. To master a language for practical use the learner must receive constant ear and verbal drill. Our pupils were not getting enough practice because they used English only in the English class and Spanish in school during the rest of the day as well as in the playground, the street, and the home. They were not acquiring the habit of thinking in English. A language is not really mastered until the learner is able to think spontaneously in terms of its vocabulary.

With the development of secondary schools the problem became more intricate. Practically the only available textbooks for these schools were printed in English and the teaching personnel had to be selected from the American force. At the same time the department was facing a growing demand on the part of students for a preparation that would permit them to enter higher institutions of learning in the United States without hindrance. The legislature, by granting numerous scholarships to students to continue their studies in the United States, contributed to increase this demand. The only solution to the problem was to place the secondary schools on an English basis and this was done. The immediate result of this was the necessity of reorganizing the graded schools in such a way that the pupils would receive sufficient instruction in the English language to permit them to enter the secondary schools and be able to undertake their advanced studies in English with any hope of success.

Meanwhile every possible opportunity and inducement had been offered to the Porto Rican teachers to learn English and to prepare themselves to give instruction in this language. The time seemed ripe to test whether any of the work of the graded schools could be done in English by the native teachers.

During the year 1904-5 experiments were made in the San Juan, Coamo, Ponce, and Arecibo districts. In San Juan one of the graded schools was placed on an English basis in charge of Porto Rican teachers. At the close of the year the superintendent reported that "the results were little less than marvelous; the pupils learned more real English in one term than they had in their entire preceding years of school experience," and for the year 1905-6 the schools of the San Juan district were reorganized as follows: Spanish was used exclusively in the first grade and all the higher grades were in English with Spanish as a special subject. The superintendent reported that throughout the grades the percentage of promotions was considerably larger than the average of the island; that this was especially noteworthy in the upper grades.

In the Coamo district two English schools were organized, the superintendent reporting that this was done "with the enthusiastic approval of both school board and parents together with the sincerest interest on the part of the pupils to whom the privilege of membership in these schools was allowed, expressed by their earnest cooperation and their eagerness for that privilege."

In Ponce all grades above the first were put on an English basis with excellent results. The superintendent said: "I have been very fortunate in having the unconditional support of the school board and general public. The school board has passed a resolution to the effect that all new graded teachers appointed in Ponce must be able to do their work in both languages. It is not my intention to neglect or eliminate Spanish, but to give the pupils practical instruction in both languages."

In the year 1905-6 all the pupils of the first and second grades of the Ponce schools were taught in accordance with a "half and half plan": that is, the pupils were taught half a day in Spanish by a Porto Rican teacher and half a day in English by an American teacher. The results were satisfactory, justified expectations, and demonstrated the advisability of beginning the teaching of English in the first grade.

In his annual report covering the work of the Arecibo district for the school year 1904-5, Superintendent Landron said: "Something has to be done to establish the work in the graded schools on the English basis, and this should be done as soon as the ability of the Porto Rican teachers to teach that language is such as will enable them to teach in it the different branches of the course of study. Following one plan or another our aim in the future must be to graduate from the graded schools every year a larger proportion of children with a good ability to use the English in both the written and spoken language, without neglecting the Spanish. In my opinion, at least 70 per cent of the time that the child is in school should be devoted to teach him English and the other branches in English, while 30 per cent should be devoted to the Spanish language."

In the year 1905-6 ten classes were started in English in the Arecibo district and according to reports the progress of the pupils exceeded expectations.

Reports similar to the above were received from all over the island, with the result that as fast as Porto Rican teachers were found competent to do the work in English they were allowed to give part of the instruction in this language. The special teachers of English soon became the exception rather than the rule, the American teachers doing regular grade work in English. The following table will give an idea of the progress that was made in the teaching of English by Porto Rican teachers:

Graded schools taught.	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Largely in English.....	74	202	288	442	607	659	759
Partly in English.....	86	187	128	64	67	31	11
English as special subject or no English.....	340	113	147	157	4	5	1
Total graded schools.....	500	502	563	663	678	695	771
Per cent largely in English.....	15	40	51	67	90	95	98.4
Per cent partly in English.....	17	37	23	10	10	5	1.6

At the present time both English and Spanish are used as media of instruction in all the grades of the graded system. The same amount of time is given in all grades for the teaching of English as such as is given for Spanish as such. Other subjects as geography, hygiene, etc., are given in either language and the time is apportioned equitably.

The following table will show the comparative estimate of time spent by teachers using Spanish, English, or either, as a medium of instruction in a school day. Recess and opening exercises are not counted:

Graded system.

GRADES 1-2 (DOUBLE SESSION).

English.	Spanish.	Either.	Total.
30 English. 30 arithmetic. — 60	30 Spanish. 15 nature study. — 45	10 physical exercise. 15 writing. 15 music. 15 drawing. — 55	160 teaching minutes.

GRADE 3.

80 English. 60 arithmetic. — 140	80 Spanish. 20 nature study. — 100	15 general class. 20 writing. 20 music. 20 drawing. 10 physical exercise. — 85	325 teaching minutes.
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GRADE 4.

80 English. 40 arithmetic. — 120	80 Spanish. 40 geography. — 120	25 writing. 20 music. 30 drawing. 10 physical exercise. — 85	325 teaching minutes.
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GRADE 5.

60 English. 50 arithmetic. 50 geography. — 160	60 Spanish. 25 hygiene. — 85	25 writing. 20 music. 25 drawing. 10 physical exercise. — 80	325 teaching minutes.
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GRADE 6.

60 English. 50 arithmetic. 40 geography. 25 physics and writing. — 175	60 Spanish. — 60	30 music, drawing, cooking. 50 manual training, sewing, agriculture. 10 physical exercise. — 90	325 teaching minutes.
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GRADE 7.

60 English. 50 arithmetic. 50 history. 20 civics, writing. — 180	60 Spanish. — 60	25 music, drawing, cooking. 50 manual training, sewing, agriculture. 10 physical exercise. — 85	325 teaching minutes.
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GRADE 8.

60 English. 50 arithmetic. 50 history. 20 civics, writing. — 180	60 Spanish. — 60	25 music, drawing, cooking. 50 manual training, sewing, agriculture. 10 physical exercise. — 85	325 teaching minutes.
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The following table gives the approximate per cent of use of English, Spanish, or either, as media of instruction in the different grades of the graded school system:

Grade.	English.	Spanish.	Either.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1-2.....	37.5	28.1	34.4	100
3.....	43.1	30.8	26.1	100
4.....	36.95	36.95	26.1	100
5.....	49.2	26.1	24.7	100
6.....	53.8	18.5	27.7	100
7.....	55.4	18.5	26.1	100
8.....	55.4	18.5	26.1	100
Average.....	47.34	25.35	27.31	100

In the rural schools the work of the first grade is done exclusively in Spanish; English is taught as a special subject in grades 2-4, 15 minutes being devoted daily on an average to instruction in this language. Of the total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools this year, excluding night schools, 91,966 were enrolled in the rural schools. This means that nearly 55 per cent of all the pupils were doing practically all their work in Spanish.

Recently the language question has become the football of certain political agitators who would have the people believe that the scheme of education now in force is an insidious attempt to eliminate Spanish, the thin, entering wedge calculated to destroy the personality of the people of Porto Rico. No one connected with the American administration of the island is so narrow-minded as to believe that the training of the people of Porto Rico for self-government requires the loss of the mother tongue or any of the good characteristics which make up the personality of the people of Porto Rico. Certain institutions in shocking discord with American ideas of public morality, such as licensed cockfighting and the government lottery, had to go, and the people are glad that they went, but the language and the finer traits and traditions inherited by the people of Porto Rico from their old metropolis are too dear for any sane American to wish to destroy them. In his instructions to the first permanent Philippine commission, President McKinley gave expression to the spirit which should guide the administrators of all the new insular possessions:

"In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and executive government."

Forty municipalities of the island are in charge of supervising principals whose native tongue is Spanish. One-half of the supervising principals of the island are native Porto Ricans. Two of the three general superintendents are Porto Ricans by birth, and in addition a special supervisor of Spanish gives all his time to the supervision of the Spanish language.

It may be said without exaggeration that more attention and more concentrated constructive supervision is given to Spanish than ever before. Teachers are teaching better Spanish and pupils are learning better Spanish than ever before. Spanish will always be the home language of the people of Porto Rico. The department of education appreciates this and is making every effort to give the pupils efficient instruction in the mother tongue as well as in English, in harmony with our language policy—the conservation of Spanish and the acquisition of English.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ACCREDITATION.

By straining every resource the government is able at present to provide accommodation in the public schools for scarcely more than one-third of the total population of school age. It does not seem probable that the revenues of the island will increase sufficiently during the next few years to change materially this condition. If we are to continue to make progress in the extension of popular education, part of the burden must be borne by private enterprise, and it is proper that the department of education should offer every encouragement to the private schools which are being organized on the island in response to the need for religious and other instruction not provided in the public school system. In the majority of the Spanish-American countries the

development of private schools is encouraged by the granting of government subsidies. This is out of the question in Porto Rico. The people of Porto Rico, however, are accustomed to more or less rigid control by the government of all educational institutions. Consequently, before they enroll their children in a private school parents usually want to know if the school is recognized by the government. The official recognition becomes, therefore, a guaranty to the parents and an indorsement to the institution, which frequently gives it standing and insures its success.

During the past two years the department has recognized and accredited the following private institutions: The Blanche Kellogg Institute, located at San Juan; girls' charity school, San Juan; Colegio Puertorriqueño, San Juan; Colegio Parroquial, Arecibo; Polytechnic Institute, San German; Liceo Ponceño, Ponce; Our Lady of the Holy Rosary College, Yauco; parochial school, Bayamon.

To determine whether a school should be accredited or not, the department does not require that it follow the course of study of the public schools in every particular; that it use the same textbooks or follow the same time distribution. The department requires, in general, that the school follow a course of study so planned that at the end of eight years the pupils enrolled in the institution have obtained a preparation sufficient to enable them to enter our public high schools and do satisfactory work. In passing upon the merits of the school, particular attention is paid to the number of grades and pupils in charge of each teacher; to the discipline of the school; to the daily program; the grading of the pupils; the ability of the teaching force; and the material conditions of the school. No school is considered for accreditation unless it maintains the eight grades of the elementary system. Work beyond the eighth grade is not accredited, but pupils entering high schools from private institutions of no recognized standing may be granted credit in the public high schools, provided they show ability to continue advanced studies in the same subjects in which they desire credit. Each case is treated on its merit, the burden of proof resting entirely with the applicant. The eighth grade diploma issued by accredited private schools is accepted in lieu of an examination for admission to public high schools.

Two of the accredited schools are charitable institutions. One of them is the girls' charity school, a public institution under the control of the department of labor, charities, and correction. Two are elementary schools for girls, and the others are schools maintained by religious organizations. All of them follow the course of study of the public schools quite closely. On the whole, the industrial work done in them is inferior to that accomplished in the public schools, with the exception of the Polytechnic Institute at San German, which is doing industrial work of a very practical nature, and the girls' charity school, which is famous for its work in plain sewing and embroidery. Practically all of them pay particular attention to some branch in which they frequently excel the public schools. With the exception of the parochial schools, the teaching force of these private schools is drafted largely from the public school corps, and it ranks high.

TENURE OF TEACHING POSITIONS IN PORTO RICO.

The election of the rural, graded, and principal teachers for the schools of each municipality is intrusted to a local school board composed of three members. The supervising principal of the district is an exofficio member of the board. He is entitled to attend the meetings and participate in the transaction of business, but he is not entitled to vote. He acts in an advisory capacity.

The annual meeting of these boards for the election of teachers is seldom looked forward to by the supervising principal with pleasure, as he never knows when political favoritism will take precedence over efficiency. The political struggle has become so bitter and intense that no stone is left unturned that will get votes and the where-withal to continue the political propaganda. The spoils system has become so entrenched that it is a menace to a system of free public schools, and it is undermining the efficiency of the teaching corps to an alarming extent.

Excellent teachers who have devoted their lives to their chosen profession, respected and honored in the community, are annually subjected to the annoyance and dread that they will be left without a position in the town where they have established their home and perhaps reared a family. The political machine too often dictates the names of those who shall be elected by the school boards. In some cases men who had the courage of their convictions have been forced by political pressure to resign their positions on the board. In too many cases applications from teachers without the support of the local machine were not even considered. Just what prerequisite is necessary before the recommendation of the local machine can be secured is well known in Porto Rico, and suffice to say it is not to the credit of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

At the last election of teachers out of a total number of 825 English graded teachers at least 235, or more than 28 per cent, were not reelected to the same town; of the 1,321 rural teachers 418, or nearly 32 per cent, were not reelected to the same municipality. In one municipality with an allotment of 38 teachers, 28 were not reelected; in another with 29 teachers, 20 were not reelected; in another with 80 teachers, 37 were not reelected.

As long as the questions "Who is she?" "To which party do her father, brothers, cousins, and other relations belong?" "Does she come recommended by the party?" take precedence over "What can she do?" "Is she an efficient teacher?" "Has she had successful experience?" "Is she the right teacher for the pupils in our schools?" in selecting a teaching corps, the school system is going to be handicapped in fulfilling its mission. Individually, the teachers fear unjust retribution if they take any active participation in a movement to regulate the procedure, but they hope and pray for legislation which will give stability to the profession and assure them a tenure of office in keeping with the life of their license to teach, subject to an efficiency test at any time if necessary.

A bill was introduced by the commissioner at the last session of the legislature to confirm the appointments of teachers in the public schools and to provide a method for filling vacancies, but it failed of passage and the problem is still unsolved.

LEGISLATION.

The only legislation other than budgetary provisions approved at the last session of the legislature which affected education was an act to amend section 1 of "An act to establish and regulate the granting of life certificates to the teachers of Porto Rico," approved March 12, 1914. This amendment provides that any rural, graded, or principal teacher holding a valid license, who shall have practiced satisfactorily his profession as such for five years in the public schools of Porto Rico, shall receive from the department of education a life certificate of the corresponding grade. No period of teaching prior to July 1, 1905, shall be reckoned in computing the length of service.

A life license thus secured can not be canceled except for cruelty, immorality, incompetency, insubordination, or negligence in the performance of duty, by the commissioner of education.

BUDGETARY PROVISIONS.

The following table shows the comparison of appropriations for the department of education for the years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16:

Comparison of appropriations for department of education.

Appropriation.	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Salaries and contingent expenses, office of the commissioner.....	\$46,000	\$75,500	\$53,500	\$45,450
Salaries and contingent expenses, common schools.....	809,600	1,499,250	1,088,350	1,072,650
Textbooks and school supplies, common schools.....	67,500	135,000	90,000	50,000
Salaries and contingent expenses, high schools.....	32,740	110,350	65,635	58,845
Scholarships:				
United States.....	16,000	16,000	16,000	8,250
High schools.....	8,640	8,640	.....	.....
Industrial school buildings and maintenance.....	.....	125,000	.....	.....
Summer institutes for teachers.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Total.....	981,480	1,970,740	1,313,485	1,235,202

¹ Includes additional appropriation of \$528,250 granted by the legislature of 1913.

The necessity for economy forced a considerable reduction in expenditures during the year 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14. Salaries were reduced quite generally and a few positions eliminated entirely. A total of 325 teaching positions and the supervisors of manual training and music from the central office were included in this reduction. In justice to this reduction it might be said that the abnormal increase of \$989,260 for 1913-14 over the budget for 1912-13 seemed more than the island could afford, and the budget for 1914-15 shows an increased allotment of \$332,005 over 1912-13.

The budget for 1915-16 shows a decrease of \$78,283 from the 1914-15 budget. A reduction of 20 teaching positions, the supervisor of playground and athletics, the

amalgamation of the division of records and property and accounts with the corresponding elimination of one chief and the elimination of three minor positions will inconvenience the organization of the central office until it can readjust itself. The largest reduction, however, came under the heading "Textbooks and school supplies." This reduction was covered by a proviso in the budget which authorizes the commissioner of education to promulgate rules and regulations for the sale of textbooks and that after July 1, 1915, the pupils of all high and continuation schools shall provide their own textbooks and supplies. Just what effect this requirement will have on the enrollment in the secondary schools can not be forecast at present. The budget for 1915-16 shows an increase over the budget for 1912-13 of \$253,722.

SUMMARY.

The work of the school year 1914-15 may be summed up as follows: Porto Rico has a population of approximately 1,200,000 at the present time, of whom 419,282 are of school age, i. e., between 5 and 18 years. The total enrollment in all public schools excluding duplicates was 168,319, or 14 per cent of the total population. The decrease in enrollment from last year is accounted for by the decreased appropriations and an executive order limiting the number of pupils to be enrolled under any teacher. The fact that about 91 per cent of all rural schools were on double enrollment and about 47 per cent of the pupils enrolled in the graded schools were on double enrollment made this executive order imperative.

The average daily enrollment in all schools was 138,875; the average daily attendance 128,376, or 92.4 per cent. Of the 168,319 pupils enrolled, 1.7 per cent were found in secondary schools, 38.9 per cent in graded schools, 54.7 per cent in rural schools, and 4.7 per cent in night schools.

The instruction in manual training, home economics, music, drawing, calisthenics and arm movement writing has been continued in the graded schools with gratifying results. Agriculture has received a setback due to the elimination of the teachers of agriculture.

Nine new school buildings have been erected within urban centers and 24 in rural communities. Two new high-school buildings have been equipped and occupied during the year; one will be occupied in September, and another will be completed before the end of next year.

TABLE I.—*Directing and supervising officers, 1914-15.*

Edward M. Bainter, commissioner of education.	Manuel G. Nin, general superintendent of schools.
W. A. Barlow, assistant commissioner of education.	E. C. Hernández, supervisor of Spanish.
Carey Hickle, secretary and chief, division of records.	M. D. Myers, supervisor of music.
J. L. Dunlevy, chief, division of property and accounts.	B. E. Wiggins, supervisor of playgrounds and athletics.
A. González Font, chief, division of school board accounts.	T. F. Parker, supervisor of agriculture.
H. F. Rockey, general superintendent of schools.	Grace J. Ferguson, supervisor of home economics.
José Padín, general superintendent of schools.	Floy Campbell, supervisor of drawing.

DISTRICT AND SUPERVISING PRINCIPALS.

<i>San Juan</i> —Theo. L. Morin.	<i>Yauco</i> —Guánica, Francisco Vizcarrondo.
<i>Rio Piedras</i> —Trujillo Alto, Cecil E. Stevens.	<i>San German</i> —Sabana Grande, Geo. H. Hamor.
<i>Carolina</i> —Andrés Rodríguez Díaz.	<i>Cabo Rojo</i> —Lajas, A. H. Linch.
<i>Rio Grande</i> —Loíza, William F. Littlefield.	<i>Mayaguez</i> —Hormigueros, Geo. V. Keelan.
<i>Fajardo</i> —Ceiba-Luquillo, R. B. Barlow.	<i>Maricao</i> —Las Marias, Servando Rabainne.
<i>Naguabo</i> —Vieques, Valeriano Flores.	<i>Añasco</i> —Rincón-Aguada, Carlos V. Urrutia.
<i>Humacao</i> —Las Piedras, Henry T. Cowles.	<i>Lares</i> —C. J. Walsh.
<i>Yabucoa</i> —Maunabo, M. D. Rice.	<i>San Sebastián</i> —Juliet A. Casey.
<i>Arroyo</i> —Patillas, C. E. Miner.	<i>Aguadilla</i> —Moca, Luis A. Irizarry.
<i>Juncos</i> —Gurabo, Celestino Benítez.	<i>Isabela</i> —Quebradillas, G. Sellés y Soá.
<i>Caguas</i> —San Lorenzo, Francisco Vincenty.	<i>Utua</i> —J. P. Blanco.
<i>Guyama</i> —C. Torres Reyes.	<i>Ajuyías</i> —Jayuya, Zolfo Gracia.
<i>Salinas</i> —Santa Isabel, Juan E. Castillo.	<i>Camuy</i> —Hatillo, E. J. Bunting.
<i>Cayey</i> —Cidra, M. Negrón Collazo.	<i>Arecibo</i> —F. E. Swart.
<i>Comerio</i> —Aguas Buenas-Naranjito, Pedro N. Ortiz.	<i>Manatí</i> —Barceloneta, Jos. C. Morin.
<i>Aibonito</i> —Barranquitas, Ismael Maldonado.	<i>Ciales</i> —Henry Hindle.
<i>Barros</i> —S. D. W. Mills.	<i>Vega Baja</i> —Vega Alta, José González Ginorio.
<i>Coamo</i> —Victor M. Suárez.	<i>Corozal</i> —Morovis, Hermenegildo Massó.
<i>Juana Díaz</i> —C. J. Kelley.	<i>Toa Baja</i> —Toa Alta-Dorado, E. J. Vivas.
<i>Ponce</i> —C. H. Terry.	<i>Bayamon</i> —Guainabo, M. A. Ducout.
<i>Guayanilla</i> —Peñuelas, F. Rodríguez López.	

NOTE.—Towns in italics are headquarters.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND PRINCIPALS.

San Juan, Frank S. Roberts.	Arecibo, Maurice H. Esser.
Ponce, Ward C. McCroskey.	Humacao, A. A. E. Herger.
Mayaguez, H. B. Smith.	Fajardo, Santiago Veve.

TABLE II.—*Summary of statistics for the school year 1914-15.*

Number of different pupils actually enrolled in all schools, including special schools:

White—	
Male.....	75,200
Female.....	54,622
Total.....	129,822
Colored—	
Male.....	21,714
Female.....	16,783
Total.....	38,497
White and colored—	
Male.....	96,914
Female.....	71,405
Total.....	168,319
Number of different pupils enrolled during the year:	
(a) In secondary schools (high, 1,673; continuation, 1,287).....	2,960
(b) In elementary urban schools.....	65,428
(c) In rural schools.....	91,966
(d) In night schools.....	7,965
Total.....	168,319
Average daily attendance of pupils enrolled during the year:	
(a) In secondary schools (high and continuation).....	2,321
(b) In elementary urban schools.....	52,417
(c) In rural schools.....	69,786
(d) In night schools (urban, 2,619; rural, 1,233).....	3,852
Total.....	128,376
Length of school year in all day schools, 36 weeks, or 172 days besides holidays; in night schools, 18 weeks, or 85 days, besides holidays.	
Number of buildings in use for schools during the year.....	1,494
Estimated value of all insular school buildings.....	\$1,767,059.01
Rental value of all other buildings.....	\$107,526.06
Average number of different teachers employed in all schools during the year.....	2,461
White—	
Male.....	813
Female.....	1,271
Total.....	2,084
Colored—	
Male.....	176
Female.....	201
Total.....	377
White and colored—	
Male.....	989
Female.....	1,472
Total.....	2,461
Secondary schools (high, 66; continuation, 52).....	118
Elementary urban schools.....	1,070
Rural schools.....	1,243
Night schools (not duplicates).....	30
Total.....	2,461
Total expenditures for school purposes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:	
By insular government.....	\$1,312,040.00
By local government.....	592,679.54
Total.....	1,904,719.54

TABLE III.—*Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island and municipalities.*

Subjects—	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Ceiba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Total enrollment by sex and color in each kind of schools:												
Enrollment 1914-15.....	168,319	9,200	2,830	1,140	2,264	1,936	2,039	1,907	646	936	2,225	1,263
Enrollment 1913-14.....	207,010	9,431	3,058	1,255	3,160	2,759	2,565	4,063	(¹)	(²)	3,427	1,532
Secondary schools.....	2,960											
High.....	1,673	553						83				
Continuation.....	1,287				43	34					29	
White.....												
Male.....	1,207	266			8	13		26			11	
Female.....	1,124	171			18	12		27			8	
Colored.....												
Male.....	331	69			7	5		10			4	
Female.....	298	47			10	4		20			2	
Elementary urban schools.....	65,428	8,366	935	201	662	730	848	1,391	223	340	904	631
White.....												
Male.....	24,904	2,575	339	134	169	211	106	517	87	98	332	217
Female.....	23,065	2,482	359	112	199	207	126	427	52	118	321	231
Colored.....												
Male.....	8,954	1,592	113	31	123	180	332	226	30	54	139	90
Female.....	8,515	1,717	124	14	171	131	284	221	24	70	112	93
Rural schools.....	91,966		1,666	773	1,447	1,070	1,061	523	307	516	1,144	563
White.....												
Male.....	43,943		488	280	380	369	326	217	127	205	464	188
Female.....	23,827		470	211	292	235	224	200	116	179	451	122
Colored.....												
Male.....	10,574		382	170	398	271	269	47	38	62	126	139
Female.....	7,622		326	112	368	195	242	59	26	70	103	114
Night schools.....	7,965	281	229	76	112	102	130		116	80	152	69
White.....												
Male.....	5,146	177	119	41	12	26	14		81	37	107	36
Female.....	616	13	17	3	13	4	3			2	11	
Colored.....												
Male.....	1,855	77	82	29	60	49	101		35	32	38	33
Female.....	348	14	11	3	27	23	12			9	4	

Average number belonging:	138,875	7,169	2,353	988	1,933	1,554	1,731	1,643	511	745	1,782	1,094
Pupils belonging 1914-15.....	169,719	7,568	2,486	1,116	2,542	2,300	2,163	3,327	(1)	(2)	2,632	1,206
Pupils belonging 1913-14.....												
High schools.....	1,415	447						66				
Continuation schools.....	1,058				38	31					19	
Elementary urban schools.....	55,378	6,528	1,003	254	588	630	788	1,153	182	277	737	541
Rural schools.....	76,341		1,226	685	1,224	925	870	424	260	420	949	455
Night schools—												
Urban.....	3,207	104	84	26	53	47	75		34	26	57	38
Rural.....	1,476		45	23	30	21			35	22	20	
Average daily attendance:												
Attendance 1914-15.....	128,376	6,726	2,214	904	1,848	1,539	1,600	1,520	470	662	1,671	853
Attendance 1913-14.....	153,830	7,208	2,344	1,020	2,410	2,077	1,935	2,965	(1)	(2)	2,419	1,090
High schools.....	1,331	407						64				
Continuation schools.....	990				34	20					17	
Elementary urban schools.....	52,417	6,154	931	243	562	581	729	1,077	168	248	702	509
Rural schools.....	69,786		1,155	620	1,180	871	806	379	240	374	885	415
Night schools—												
Urban.....	2,619	175	66	21	44	41	63		30	19	40	29
Rural.....	1,233		42	20	28	17			32	21	18	
Percentage of attendance:												
Elementary urban schools.....	94.2	94.3	94.3	94.4	95.5	93.7	90.5	93.4	92.3	89.5	95.2	94.1
Rural schools.....	89.7		90.5	90.5	96.5	94.2	92.9	87.0	92.4	89.6	93.2	91.2
Night schools.....	82.3		83.5	82.4	87.8	86.1	83.5		88.4	81.9	88.4	77.2
Average belonging in each school:												
Elementary urban schools.....	43.1	42.9	47.0	37.3	46.1	43.8	38.5	42.3	32.5	40.4	41.7	39.7
Rural schools.....	33.0		35.2	40.0	39.9	35.4	33.8	33.0	35.2	34.0	32.1	29.9
Night schools.....	26.9		27.6	27.2	29.6	23.7	32.8		39.0	25.7	26.7	19.3
Average belonging under each teacher:												
Elementary urban schools.....	56.4	57.3	64.6	52.1	59.9	59.0	57.8	56.3	48.7	56.7	55.3	50.6
Rural schools.....	62.9		68.5	80.1	67.5	63.7	67.6	35.8	52.7	55.4	60.2	51.2
Average attendance per school:												
Elementary urban schools.....	40.9	38.7	44.7	35.9	44.7	41.1	36.4	39.8	30.2	36.2	39.7	37.4
Rural schools.....	30.4		33.4	36.9	38.7	33.4	31.7	29.2	32.9	30.6	30.2	27.2
Night schools.....	22.1		23.0	22.4	26.0	20.4	27.4		34.5	21.1	23.6	14.9
Average attendance per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools.....	53.6	54.3	60.9	50.1	58.1	55.4	54.5	52.9	45.3	50.9	52.7	47.6
Rural schools.....	57.9		64.4	73.9	65.5	59.0	63.4	31.7	49.3	49.7	56.5	46.7

1 Included with Fajardo.

2 Included with Fajardo and Rio Grande.

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Total enrollment by sex and color in each kind of schools:													
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	2,769	1,175	2,457	920	1,336	1,905	1,920	1,553	3,925	1,750	3,190	1,662	1,005
Enrollment, 1913-14.....	5,736	(1)	3,336	1,144	1,696	2,383	2,404	2,014	4,523	2,191	3,777	1,963	1,133
Secondary schools—													
High.....	117												
Continuation.....			22		29		36		55		98		23
White—													
Male.....	38		9		6		20		13		37		7
Female.....	39		10		8		16		38		42		9
Colored—													
Male.....	21		1		7				2		8		4
Female.....	19		2		8				2		11		3
Elementary urban schools.....	1,301	194	710	270	675	563	759	499	1,924	639	1,874	677	416
White—													
Male.....	488	77	255	97	153	165	287	173	699	242	559	222	158
Female.....	476	88	214	90	174	144	341	199	775	246	609	175	127
Colored—													
Male.....	179	15	130	55	183	112	55	72	214	74	338	147	77
Female.....	160	14	111	28	165	142	66	55	236	75	308	133	54
Rural schools.....	1,247	917	1,618	573	566	1,270	984	972	1,771	1,002	1,091	921	491
White—													
Male.....	541	461	644	158	115	511	470	392	763	540	402	296	204
Female.....	400	335	471	129	114	370	361	311	539	341	291	222	170
Colored—													
Male.....	163	83	294	170	185	244	96	140	311	85	232	231	64
Female.....	143	38	209	116	152	145	57	129	158	36	166	172	53
Night schools.....	104	64	107	77	66	72	141	82	175	111	127	64	75
White—													
Male.....	73	50	71	19	35	34	120	48	145	52	74	28	44
Female.....			17			15		10	3	3	2		4
Colored—													
Male.....	31	14	6	58	31	16	21	20	24	38	48	34	19
Female.....			13			7		4	3	18	3	2	8

Average number belonging:	2,384	1,050	2,256	801	1,144	1,516	1,559	1,324	3,308	1,442	2,569	1,254	790
Pupils belonging, 1914-15	5,074	(1)	2,772	1,040	1,431	1,840	1,930	1,635	3,043	1,841	2,841	1,476	943
Pupils belonging, 1913-14													
High schools	104		21		21		30		49		80		17
Continuation schools			618		586	433	652	430	1,651	551	1,965	538	334
Elementary urban schools	1,135	163	246	246	433	1,020	781	833	1,303	812	1,965	687	396
Rural schools	1,057	840	505	505	439								
Night schools—													
Urban	18		50	20	30	63	65	61	64	79	61	15	30
Rural	50	47	24	30	18		32		36		20	14	13
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1914-15	2,221	976	2,117	752	1,032	1,353	1,438	1,227	3,059	1,303	2,414	1,193	705
Attendance, 1913-14	4,662	(1)	2,565	939	1,305	1,644	1,749	1,461	3,257	1,664	2,710	1,309	842
High schools	99		20		19		28		48		75		15
Continuation schools			604		546	397	628	403	1,575	527	1,504	477	314
Elementary urban schools	1,063	151	229	229	433	904	698	769	1,363	709	1,771	620	351
Rural schools	976	789	1,429	481									
Night schools—													
Urban	15		44	13	20	52	57	55	42	67	47	13	16
Rural	38	36	20	29	14		27		31		17	13	9
Percentage of attendance:													
Elementary urban schools	96.3	93.2	97.8	92.7	93.3	91.0	96.2	95.9	95.5	95.6	96.1	88.7	93.4
Rural schools	92.3	94.0	92.6	95.1	88.5	88.6	89.3	92.3	90.4	87.4	91.5	90.3	89.0
Night schools	78.7	77.8	85.9	81.8	71.9	82.9	87.1	89.4	73.8	84.2	78.3	87.2	59.2
Average belonging in each school:													
Elementary urban schools	45.2	41.5	39.8	36.6	43.1	40.8	44.7	42.0	46.0	41.2	45.1	39.7	43.1
Rural schools	32.3	35.2	37.2	34.6	32.5	31.3	35.6	35.5	34.7	32.2	29.6	31.2	36.6
Night schools	24.3	27.7	27.4	30.5	23.8	33.6	32.4	31.2	36.0	26.5	28.1	24.6	25.4
Average belonging under each teacher:													
Elementary urban schools	56.0	55.3	52.8	51.6	59.9	56.4	55.9	49.1	61.7	55.5	60.0	43.4	43.1
Rural schools	57.9	70.5	65.2	59.2	57.4	61.8	68.6	71.1	64.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	50.4
Average attendance per school:													
Elementary urban schools	43.4	38.7	38.9	34.1	39.7	37.3	43.0	40.3	43.0	39.5	43.2	35.2	40.2
Rural schools	30.0	33.3	34.8	34.3	29.1	27.9	33.0	33.0	31.6	26.7	27.1	28.3	33.3
Night schools	19.1	21.6	23.5	25.0	17.1	27.8	28.3	27.9	26.6	22.3	22.0	21.5	15.0
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools	53.8	51.6	51.6	47.7	55.2	51.3	53.9	47.2	59.0	53.2	57.4	38.5	40.4
Rural schools	53.9	66.6	61.0	56.9	51.5	55.2	61.4	66.0	58.7	52.5	53.2	51.4	45.8

Included with Humacao.

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island, and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Caye.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Aguas Buenas.	Naran- jito.	Albionito.	Barran- quitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guaya- nilla.	Penuelas.
Total enrollment by sex and color in each kind of schools:													
Enrollment 1914-15.....	2,346	1,447	1,435	1,095	1,161	1,922	1,402	1,961	2,555	3,916	10,472	1,830	1,678
Enrollment 1913-14.....	3,194	1,675	1,753	1,429	1,555	1,825	1,634	2,508	2,842	5,110	10,950	2,154	2,202
Secondary schools—													
High.....													
Continuation.....	47		14			21			39		543	24	16
White—													
Male.....	13		8			10			14		207	8	8
Female.....	30		6			10			15		173	15	6
Colored—													
Male.....	2					1			7		85		1
Female.....	2								3		78	1	1
Elementary urban schools.....	1,012	451	461	412	294	534	425	356	831	798	6,454	505	449
White—													
Male.....	446	240	207	165	156	252	228	191	235	272	2,252	137	186
Female.....	452	179	168	138	114	208	175	98	204	294	2,337	161	178
Colored—													
Male.....	57	15	53	73	13	45	15	52	204	128	932	104	45
Female.....	57	17	33	36	11	29	7	15	188	104	933	103	40
Rural schools.....	1,287	879	893	644	813	935	909	1,527	1,575	3,008	3,216	1,164	1,129
White—													
Male.....	739	499	536	295	461	519	558	915	736	1,427	1,350	510	543
Female.....	420	275	258	176	275	328	299	461	449	851	1,116	416	375
Colored—													
Male.....	82	75	59	124	48	68	29	104	249	474	378	132	139
Female.....	46	30	40	49	29	20	23	47	141	256	372	106	72
Night schools.....		117	67	39	54	132	68	78	110	110	259	137	84
White—													
Male.....		56	32	12	44	91	42	59	66	32	177	92	62
Female.....		34	17	19	9	29	14	18	20	19	14	12	1
Colored—													
Male.....		24	13	4	.....	7	11	1	10	46	58	25	21
Female.....		3	5	4	1	5	1	.....	14	13	10	8	.....

Average number belonging:	2,023	1,234	1,192	923	965	1,295	1,241	1,713	2,243	3,309	8,847	1,456	1,400
Pupils belonging 1914-15.....	2,665	1,456	1,510	1,213	1,298	1,471	1,484	2,063	2,528	4,207	9,233	1,735	1,886
Pupils belonging 1913-14.....													
High schools.....	44		12			16			31		476	19	16
Continuation schools.....	867	405	343	326	256	468	374	314	746	663	5,591	427	404
Elementary urban schools.....	1,112	768	798	571	689	755	822	1,339	1,402	2,578	2,585	953	936
Rural schools.....													
Night schools—													
Urban.....		61	25	26	40	49	24	60	27	52	185	23	44
Rural.....			14			7	21		37	16		34	
Average daily attendance:	1,951	1,167	1,070	834	920	1,205	1,179	1,594	2,065	3,014	8,379	1,264	1,260
Attendance 1914-15.....	2,542	1,372	1,366	1,106	1,187	1,366	1,410	1,903	2,296	3,770	8,620	1,505	1,502
Attendance 1913-14.....													
High schools.....	42		11			15			29		456	18	16
Continuation schools.....	840	388	310	307	241	437	361	294	713	624	5,404	393	383
Elementary urban schools.....	1,069	727	715	507	650	711	780	1,246	1,277	2,335	2,347	814	829
Rural schools.....													
Night schools—													
Urban.....		52	20	20	29	37	20	54	23	43	172	15	32
Rural.....			14			5	18		23	12		24	
Percentage of attendance:													
Elementary urban schools.....	96.9	95.9	90.3	94.0	93.6	93.3	96.7	93.6	95.6	94.0	96.7	92.1	94.8
Rural schools.....	96.1	94.6	89.6	88.7	93.0	94.1	94.8	93.0	90.9	90.6	90.5	85.5	88.6
Night schools.....		85.7	86.8	79.4	73.8	75.6	84.5	90.0	72.8	80.9	93.1	68.4	74.1
Average belonging in each school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	45.7	46.9	37.0	43.6	44.9	43.6	43.2	40.5	47.4	42.9	45.4	44.2	41.4
Rural schools.....	34.4	34.8	30.7	32.2	32.6	34.3	38.2	34.2	32.5	32.6	27.0	35.0	31.3
Night schools.....		30.4	16.8	13.6	21.8	26.6	24.2	25.4	23.7	25.4	37.0	20.0	22.7
Average belonging under each teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	59.3	60.0	52.2	55.5	53.9	53.3	55.6	54.2	63.1	57.1	59.1	54.9	51.8
Rural schools.....	55.5	65.2	59.6	64.4	65.2	65.7	76.4	59.3	65.0	63.0	52.2	65.1	64.1
Average attendance per school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	44.2	44.9	33.7	41.0	42.8	40.7	41.8	38.3	45.1	40.5	44.0	40.8	39.1
Rural schools.....	33.2	33.2	27.8	29.0	30.6	32.2	36.5	32.0	29.6	29.5	24.5	30.3	27.9
Night schools.....		26.1	14.6	10.8	16.1	20.1	20.4	22.9	17.3	20.5	34.4	13.7	16.8
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	57.4	57.6	47.6	54.4	51.3	49.8	53.7	51.2	60.1	53.9	57.2	50.6	49.0
Rural schools.....	53.4	62.2	52.8	57.9	61.1	61.8	73.0	55.5	59.2	57.7	47.4	56.6	55.7

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Anasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Total enrollment by sex and color in each kind of schools:													
Enrollment, 1914-15.....	3,966	1,046	3,071	1,524	2,991	2,025	5,600	738	1,185	1,440	2,162	1,124	1,337
Enrollment, 1913-14.....	6,056	(1)	4,175	2,005	3,845	2,316	7,213	872	1,537	1,816	2,825	1,504	1,771
Secondary schools—													
High.....	100		83	29	105	24	201				45		17
Continuation.....													
White—													
Male.....	36		23	10	55	17	88				16		10
Female.....	49		31	18	43	6	87				18		5
Colored—													
Male.....	9		9	1	6	1	11				8		1
Female.....	6		20		1		15				3		1
Elementary urban schools.....	1,244	777	1,030	708	1,176	465	3,007	220	380	253	769	259	317
White—													
Male.....	471	340	438	284	588	244	1,163	102	159	142	315	129	134
Female.....	422	327	418	274	509	180	1,133	96	163	97	294	88	106
Colored—													
Male.....	174	56	96	77	40	22	347	9	26	9	79	30	44
Female.....	177	54	78	73	39	19	364	13	32	10	81	12	27
Rural schools.....	2,498	186	1,844	686	1,526	1,451	2,247	441	715	1,102	1,211	803	962
White—													
Male.....	1,227	62	816	341	779	694	1,005	192	367	567	559	473	588
Female.....	866	68	632	276	632	617	842	153	249	407	455	230	227
Colored—													
Male.....	246	31	229	39	74	76	206	54	62	63	120	61	98
Female.....	159	25	167	30	41	64	194	42	37	35	77	39	49
Night schools.....	124	83	114	101	184	85	145	77	90	80	137	62	47
White—													
Male.....	80	51	50	76	117	79	117	76	69	66	93	51	37
Female.....		1	25	9	25	1	2		10	6	9	1	
Colored—													
Male.....	40	31	32	16	38	4	25	1	11	8	32	8	10
Female.....			7		4	1	1				3	2	

Average number belonging:	3,387	857	2,575	1,308	2,416	1,641	4,556	557	937	1,094	1,641	912	1,180
Pupils belonging, 1914-15.....	5,143	(1)	3,337	1,583	2,962	1,911	5,814	740	1,202	1,369	2,271	1,131	1,473
Pupils belonging, 1913-14.....													
High schools.....							176				36		14
Continuation schools.....	89		70	23	87	20			326	204		615	273
Elementary urban schools.....	1,089	664	882	639	1,019	367	2,778	184	326	838	912	227	864
Rural schools.....	2,131	156	1,536	599	1,216	1,204	1,717	340	565			645	
Night schools.....													
Urban.....	47	37	87	10	76	50	65	7	19	17	56	21	29
Rural.....	31			37	18		20	26	27	35	22	19	
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance, 1914-15.....	3,159	812	2,382	1,236	2,338	1,583	4,198	520	859	984	1,468	821	1,053
Attendance, 1913-14.....	4,801	(1)	3,056	1,510	2,840	1,823	5,454	665	1,078	1,215	2,062	1,033	1,333
High schools.....							168						
Continuation schools.....	85		63	21	84	10					32		14
Elementary urban schools.....	1,001	628	834	628	1,008	361	2,439	175	308	189	538	213	264
Rural schools.....	2,013	153	1,412	544	1,165	1,160	1,519	317	510	755	815	575	764
Night schools.....													
Urban.....	36	31	73	9	65	43	56	6	17	13	41	17	21
Rural.....	24			34	16		16	22	24	27	22	16	
Percentage of attendance:													
Elementary urban schools.....	96.0	94.6	94.6	98.2	98.9	98.3	94.7	95.1	94.5	92.5	90.8	93.5	96.7
Rural schools.....	94.4	97.7	92.1	90.6	96.4	95.3	89.7	93.1	90.3	90.1	89.4	89.1	87.4
Night schools.....	76.1	82.8	84.0	90.2	85.9	85.8	84.2	84.1	88.7	77.7	79.9	79.8	70.6
Average belonging in each school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	45.1	43.1	40.1	41.3	45.9	42.7	47.2	38.5	42.0	28.6	45.8	38.6	40.3
Rural schools.....	35.5	29.5	23.9	34.3	31.7	31.9	27.0	29.7	25.6	25.4	30.6	34.1	30.9
Night schools.....	26.3	28.3	29.3	21.1	26.1	25.0	29.3	28.0	19.1	19.0	27.4	22.1	19.6
Average belonging under each teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	58.8	57.4	51.1	50.8	55.6	48.0	61.1	48.1	54.6	39.8	58.5	58.0	47.2
Rural schools.....	71.0	53.8	47.4	68.6	60.4	62.2	51.8	59.4	51.3	50.6	52.7	68.3	56.9
Average attendance per school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	43.2	41.4	37.7	40.5	45.4	42.0	44.1	36.4	38.7	26.7	41.7	36.3	39.0
Rural schools.....	33.6	28.9	22.5	32.2	30.4	31.0	23.8	27.7	23.2	21.9	27.8	21.0	27.8
Night schools.....	20.0	23.5	24.6	19.0	22.4	21.4	24.7	23.5	17.0	14.8	21.9	17.6	13.8
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	58.3	55.2	48.2	49.8	55.0	47.3	57.0	45.6	51.5	37.2	53.2	54.6	45.7
Rural schools.....	67.1	52.7	43.7	64.4	57.9	60.5	45.7	55.3	46.3	45.6	47.9	62.0	50.6

1 Included with Yauco.

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Lares.	San Se- bastian.	Agua- dilla.	Moca.	Isabela	Quebra- dillas.	Utusado.	Adjun- tas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Total enrollment by sex and color in each kind of schools:												
Enrollment 1914-15.....	3,198	2,730	3,364	1,295	2,256	1,311	5,012	2,484	1,617	1,904	1,639	5,988
Enrollment 1913-14.....	4,590	3,437	4,133	1,598	3,122	1,813	5,714	2,744	1,796	2,292	2,129	7,481
Secondary schools—												
High.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation.....	30	.....	61	.....	.....	31	20	28	.....	.....	.....	176
White—												
Male.....	15	.....	34	.....	.....	21	9	12	.....	.....	.....	63
Female.....	14	.....	21	.....	.....	9	9	12	.....	.....	.....	79
Colored—												
Male.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	18
Female.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Elementary urban schools.....	761	590	1,246	351	465	400	892	471	366	418	573	1,808
White—												
Male.....	392	318	505	179	248	232	438	247	169	237	335	814
Female.....	340	219	458	96	187	153	424	207	160	167	183	665
Colored—												
Male.....	15	29	159	47	13	7	16	6	25	4	34	185
Female.....	14	24	124	29	17	8	14	11	12	10	21	144
Rural schools.....	2,295	2,060	1,832	895	1,686	789	3,952	1,804	1,178	1,326	1,034	3,815
White—												
Male.....	1,354	1,124	1,007	544	1,015	493	2,168	1,010	688	757	589	1,899
Female.....	883	786	556	261	500	272	1,472	628	399	424	374	1,379
Colored—												
Male.....	36	123	146	54	113	13	162	106	54	90	37	315
Female.....	22	47	123	36	88	11	150	60	37	55	34	222
Night schools.....	112	80	222	49	105	91	148	181	73	160	92	189
White—												
Male.....	97	71	159	34	84	59	184	155	67	149	86	108
Female.....	12	5	10	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	1	.....	32
Colored—												
Male.....	3	4	45	15	21	14	10	26	6	9	6	31
Female.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	18

Average number belonging:	2,550	2,335	2,845	1,107	1,945	1,142	4,167	1,932	1,311	1,504	1,498	4,830
Pupils belonging 1914-15.....	3,779	3,091	3,517	1,429	2,643	1,509	4,760	2,276	1,440	1,784	1,776	6,040
Pupils belonging 1913-14.....												
High schools.....	29	56	56	292	432	27	19	18				146
Continuation schools.....	638	531	1,031	292	432	363	810	388	339	351	486	1,566
Elementary urban schools.....	1,807	1,804	1,585	784	1,439	681	3,273	1,458	969	1,077	910	3,019
Rural schools.....												
Night schools.....	37	60	126	22	58	42	33	14	10	30	23	99
Urban.....	39		27	9	16	26	32	54	23	46	19	
Rural.....												
Average daily attendance:	2,408	2,287	2,590	1,000	1,806	1,056	3,791	1,689	1,206	1,342	1,317	4,491
Attendance 1914-15.....	3,485	2,889	3,213	1,256	2,365	1,326	4,294	2,039	1,339	1,578	1,637	5,597
Attendance 1913-14.....												
High schools.....	28		51			25	18	17				137
Continuation schools.....	622	517	978	271	409	348	763	362	289	328	458	1,480
Elementary urban schools.....	1,692	1,717	1,443	704	1,337	625	2,953	1,257	833	952	832	2,798
Rural schools.....												
Night schools.....	34	95	95	18	48	36	30	9	7	24	18	76
Urban.....	32		23	7	12	22	27	44	17	38	9	
Rural.....												
Percentage of attendance:												
Elementary urban schools.....	97.1	97.4	93.0	92.8	94.4	95.9	94.0	93.4	93.4	93.6	94.3	94.5
Rural schools.....	33.7	95.2	91.0	89.8	92.9	91.3	90.3	86.2	92.2	88.5	91.4	89.4
Night schools.....	88.6	87.6	77.4	83.0	81.1	85.6	87.4	79.2	74.4	80.7	63.0	74.4
Average belonging in each school:												
Elementary urban schools.....	38.4	45.1	44.4	43.0	43.9	41.0	43.4	41.3	40.0	40.3	35.1	42.7
Rural schools.....	35.3	36.4	38.8	34.3	33.5	32.1	39.4	36.0	38.4	33.4	35.9	30.7
Night schools.....	29.9	22.4	33.6	21.2	26.4	23.8	26.0	25.4	20.1	27.3	23.2	25.9
Average belonging under each teacher:												
Elementary urban schools.....	48.3	54.0	56.1	50.0	62.8	52.6	51.6	51.2	52.3	52.7	50.9	52.5
Rural schools.....	70.6	72.8	77.6	66.5	67.1	64.3	78.4	68.7	76.7	65.0	71.7	59.2
Average attendance per school:												
Elementary urban schools.....	37.4	43.9	41.7	39.8	41.9	39.6	41.1	38.5	37.5	38.6	33.3	40.6
Rural schools.....	33.2	34.7	35.9	31.1	31.2	29.8	35.8	31.6	35.5	22.8	33.6	27.9
Night schools.....	26.0	19.7	29.9	17.6	21.4	20.4	22.7	20.1	14.9	22.0	14.6	20.0
Average attendance per teacher:												
Elementary urban schools.....	47.0	52.7	52.7	46.3	59.7	50.8	48.8	47.9	50.0	49.8	47.3	49.8
Rural schools.....	66.5	69.4	71.8	60.2	62.5	59.7	71.3	60.7	71.0	43.0	67.2	53.8

TABLE III.—Enrollment, number belonging, attendance, percentage of attendance, and averages per school and per teacher, for the island and municipalities—Continued.

Subjects.	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guainabo.	Culebra.
Total enrollment, by sex and color, in each kind of schools:													
Enrollment 1914-15.....	2,287	1,355	2,421	2,154	1,225	1,762	1,705	1,234	1,511	866	4,314	1,287	208
Enrollment 1913-14.....	2,579	1,926	3,055	2,871	1,795	2,380	2,273	1,507	1,948	1,006	4,936	1,824	247
Secondary schools—													
High.....													
Continuation.....			39	56							90		
White—													
Male.....			18	25							33		
Female.....			20	20							30		
Colored—													
Male.....				9							14		
Female.....			1	2							13		
Elementary urban schools.....	982	589	521	591	325	409	326	554	307	324	2,524	229	
White—													
Male.....	412	259	256	246	137	180	171	125	123	74	882	81	
Female.....	332	208	231	212	126	170	117	129	106	82	875	73	
Colored—													
Male.....	138	61	19	75	28	38	27	162	49	83	392	36	
Female.....	100	61	15	58	34	21	11	138	29	85	375	39	
Rural schools.....	1,171	668	1,760	1,369	814	1,304	1,297	582	1,107	421	1,503	983	177
White—													
Male.....	511	348	1,023	568	286	748	706	104	481	122	622	376	62
Female.....	345	219	591	449	220	401	499	88	383	93	397	255	46
Colored—													
Male.....	165	60	103	173	166	105	55	208	152	110	290	191	47
Female.....	150	41	43	179	142	50	37	182	91	96	194	161	22
Night schools.....	134	98	101	138	86	49	82	98	97	81	197	75	31
White—													
Male.....	89	76	69	80	46	34	68	45	56	23	112	66	15
Female.....	10	4	14	17	17	6	1	1	14	.....	20	1	6
Colored—													
Male.....	15	18	17	32	9	8	13	48	13	57	57	8	6
Female.....	20	.....	1	9	14	1	.....	4	14	1	8	.....	4

Average number belonging:	1,869	1,056	1,862	1,707	1,031	1,498	1,415	984	1,231	614	3,389	1,030	166
Pupils belonging 1913-15.....	2,181	1,478	2,367	2,314	1,563	1,897	1,893	1,137	1,466	892	3,898	1,113	225
Pupils belonging 1913-14.....													
High schools.....													
Continuation schools.....			29	28							70		
Elementary urban schools.....	822	483	441	518	271	351	287	468	245	233	2,004	204	
Rural schools.....	974	527	1,337	1,119	721	1,105	1,081	461	943	336	1,213	765	149
Night schools—													
Urban.....	73	46	26	26	27	23	20	55	6	26	102	16	17
Rural.....			29	16	12	19	27		37	19		45	
Average daily attendance:													
Attendance 1914-15.....	1,698	973	1,726	1,534	936	1,292	1,231	929	1,138	567	3,100	957	160
Attendance 1913-14.....	1,999	1,382	2,179	2,150	1,433	1,666	1,688	1,028	1,362	678	3,548	1,015	214
High schools.....													
Continuation schools.....			27	25							65		
Elementary urban schools.....	767	447	426	479	245	318	270	449	230	218	1,873	197	
Rural schools.....	876	489	1,225	997	658	940	927	438	870	314	1,078	708	144
Night schools—													
Urban.....	55	37	22	20	23	19	16	42	5	20	84	12	
Rural.....			26	13	10	15	18		33	15		40	76
Percentage of attendance:													
Elementary urban schools.....	93.2	92.3	96.5	92.4	90.8	90.8	93.9	95.8	93.8	94.0	93.3	96.8	
Rural schools.....	89.9	92.7	91.7	88.9	91.3	85.1	85.8	94.9	92.2	93.6	88.9	92.5	96.6
Night schools.....	74.9	79.7	86.6	78.9	86.8	81.5	72.5	77.3	87.4	80.1	82.7	83.9	96.2
Average belonging in each school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	44.3	38.5	33.3	44.6	36.4	37.9	42.0	39.8	35.4	38.9	43.9	35.1	
Rural schools.....	31.1	32.0	28.3	35.0	34.4	35.2	36.5	35.3	34.2	29.6	33.3	35.5	42.0
Night schools.....	24.7	26.1	25.7	20.9	26.2	20.8	25.3	29.3	24.4	24.3	28.2	31.6	29.6
Average belonging under each teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	59.1	49.9	50.5	59.4	48.5	51.5	58.8	53.2	49.4	46.8	58.5	52.2	52.4
Rural schools.....	59.5	59.4	58.0	70.0	68.7	70.3	66.8	70.1	68.4	48.7	61.3	71.0	
Average attendance per school:													
Elementary urban schools.....	41.6	36.4	36.9	41.8	33.3	34.9	40.3	38.3	33.3	36.9	41.6	34.3	
Rural schools.....	28.3	30.8	26.1	32.4	31.7	30.6	29.9	33.4	31.5	27.9	30.0	33.3	31.1
Night schools.....	18.5	20.8	22.3	16.5	22.8	17.0	18.3	22.7	21.4	19.4	23.3	26.5	23.5
Average attendance per teacher:													
Elementary urban schools.....	56.4	46.8	48.7	55.7	44.4	47.3	57.5	51.1	46.4	44.4	55.5	51.1	50.9
Rural schools.....	54.2	56.4	53.6	64.8	63.4	60.2	58.0	66.9	63.9	46.9	56.1	66.0	

TABLE IV.—*Comparisons of the total enrollment for 1914-15 with the total estimated population, of the total enrollment with the estimated population of school age (5 to 18 years), and of the enrollment of compulsory school age (8 to 14 years) with the estimated population of compulsory school age.*

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Celba.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	1,200,000	52,293	16,968	6,810	16,451	12,394	14,293	13,864	4,739
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	419,282	18,271	5,920	2,380	5,748	4,326	5,000	4,844	1,654
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	211,588	9,221	2,986	1,200	2,899	2,185	2,519	2,444	835
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	168,319	9,200	2,830	1,140	2,264	1,936	2,039	1,997	646
Enrollment of compulsory age.....	119,617	6,215	1,998	820	1,650	1,334	1,482	1,384	393
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	14.0	17.6	16.7	16.7	13.8	15.6	14.3	14.4	13.6
Total enrollment to population of school age.....	40.1	50.4	47.8	47.9	39.4	44.8	40.8	41.2	39.1
Enrollment of compulsory age to population of compulsory age.....	56.5	67.4	66.9	68.3	56.9	61.1	58.8	56.6	47.1

Subjects.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Pattillas.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	6,659	15,418	11,189	18,917	9,717	18,609	7,627	7,449	15,507
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	2,326	5,386	3,909	6,610	3,395	6,501	2,665	2,603	5,418
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	1,174	2,717	1,973	3,336	1,714	3,280	1,344	1,313	2,733
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	936	2,225	1,263	2,769	1,175	2,457	920	1,336	1,905
Enrollment of compulsory age.....	634	1,590	914	1,861	843	1,804	615	848	1,348
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	14.1	14.4	11.3	14.6	12.1	13.2	12.1	17.9	12.3
Total enrollment to population of school age.....	40.2	41.3	32.6	41.9	34.6	37.8	34.5	51.3	35.2
Enrollment of compulsory age to population of compulsory age.....	54.0	57.8	46.3	57.8	49.2	55.0	45.8	64.6	49.3

Subjects.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.	Cayey.	Cidra.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	12,549	11,956	29,152	15,325	18,653	12,239	7,469	19,010	11,372
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	4,385	4,177	10,185	5,355	6,517	4,276	2,609	6,642	3,973
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	2,212	2,108	5,141	2,700	3,288	2,156	1,316	3,351	2,004
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	1,920	1,553	3,925	1,750	3,190	1,662	1,005	2,346	1,447
Enrollment of compulsory age.....	1,309	1,076	2,826	1,234	2,145	1,152	705	1,950	1,110
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	15.3	13.0	13.5	11.4	17.1	13.6	13.5	12.3	12.7
Total enrollment to population of school age.....	43.8	37.2	38.5	32.7	48.9	38.9	38.5	35.3	36.4
Enrollment of compulsory age to population of compulsory age.....	59.2	51.0	55.0	45.7	65.2	53.4	53.6	58.2	55.4

TABLE IV.—Comparisons of the total enrollment for 1914-15 with the total estimated population, of the total enrollment with the estimated population of school age (5 to 18 years), and of the enrollment of compulsory school age (8 to 14 years) with the estimated population of compulsory school age—Continued.

	Co- merio.	Aguas Buenas.	Naran- jito.	Aibo- nito.	Barran- quitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Díaz.	Ponce.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	11,989	8,900	9,527	11,608	11,273	16,130	18,385	31,295	68,101
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	4,189	3,109	3,328	4,056	3,939	5,636	6,424	10,933	23,796
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	2,112	1,568	1,680	2,046	1,987	2,842	3,251	5,520	12,006
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	1,435	1,095	1,161	1,622	1,402	1,961	2,555	3,916	10,472
Enrollment of compulsory age	950	812	834	1,172	1,051	1,428	1,879	2,953	7,220
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	12.0	12.3	12.2	14.0	12.4	12.2	13.9	12.5	15.4
Total enrollment to pop- ulation of school age....	34.3	35.2	34.9	40.0	35.6	34.8	39.8	35.8	44.0
Enrollment of compul- sory age to population of compulsory age.....	45.0	51.8	49.6	57.3	52.9	50.2	57.8	53.5	60.1

	Guaya- nilla.	Pe- nuelas.	Yauco.	Gua- nica.	San Ger- man.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Maya- guez.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	11,113	12,870	26,905	6,909	23,767	12,368	20,996	11,883	41,368
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	3,883	4,497	9,402	2,414	8,304	4,321	7,336	4,152	14,457
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	1,959	2,268	4,742	1,217	4,191	2,179	3,701	2,162	7,294
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	1,830	1,678	3,966	1,046	3,071	1,524	2,991	2,025	5,600
Enrollment of compulsory age	1,324	1,208	2,972	724	2,200	1,075	2,263	1,519	3,985
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	16.5	13.0	14.7	15.1	12.9	12.3	14.2	17.0	13.5
Total enrollment to pop- ulation of school age....	47.1	37.3	42.2	43.3	37.0	35.3	40.8	48.8	38.7
Enrollment of compul- sory age to population of compulsory age.....	67.6	53.3	62.7	59.5	52.5	49.3	61.1	70.3	54.6

	Hormi- gueros.	Ma- ricao.	Las Marias.	Anasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.	Lares.	San Sebas- tian.	Agua- dilla.
Estimates of population for 1915.....	4,172	7,683	10,783	15,463	7,808	12,437	24,311	20,290	22,990
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	1,458	2,684	3,767	5,403	2,728	4,346	8,494	7,089	8,033
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	735	1,353	1,900	2,724	1,376	2,192	4,284	3,576	4,054
Total enrollment during 1914-15.....	738	1,185	1,440	2,162	1,124	1,337	3,198	2,730	3,364
Enrollment of compulsory age	501	833	996	1,464	774	938	2,426	1,923	2,414
Percentage of—									
Total enrollment to total population.....	17.7	15.4	13.4	14.0	14.4	10.8	13.2	13.5	14.6
Total enrollment to pop- ulation of school age....	50.6	44.2	38.2	40.0	41.2	30.8	37.7	38.5	41.9
Enrollment of compul- sory age to population of compulsory age.....	68.2	61.6	52.4	53.7	56.2	42.8	56.6	53.8	59.5

TABLE IV.—*Comparisons of the total enrollment for 1914-15 with the total estimated population, of the total enrollment with the estimated population of school age (5 to 18 years), and of the enrollment of compulsory school age (8 to 14 years) with the estimated population of compulsory school age—Continued.*

	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utado.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.	Manati.	Barcelona.
Estimates of population for 1915.	14,640	18,088	8,750	33,032	18,197	11,033	12,174	11,409	45,540	18,504	12,498
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	5,115	6,320	3,057	11,544	6,358	3,854	4,254	3,986	15,914	6,466	4,366
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	2,580	3,188	1,542	5,825	3,206	1,944	2,143	2,010	8,030	3,261	2,202
Total enrollment during 1914-15.	1,295	2,256	1,311	5,012	2,484	1,617	1,904	1,699	5,988	2,287	1,355
Enrollment of compulsory age....	1,036	1,731	877	3,629	1,749	1,257	1,309	1,274	4,212	1,619	942
Percentage of—											
Total enrollment to total population.....	8.8	12.5	15.0	15.2	13.7	14.7	15.6	14.9	13.1	12.4	10.8
Total enrollment to population of school age.....	25.3	35.7	42.9	43.4	39.1	42.0	44.8	42.6	37.6	35.4	31.0
Enrollment of compulsory age to population of compulsory age.....	40.2	54.3	56.9	62.3	54.6	64.7	64.1	63.4	52.5	49.6	42.8

	Ciaales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guanabato.	Culebra.
Estimates of population for 1915.	19,747	13,772	8,730	13,930	13,359	6,713	9,796	5,243	27,736	7,745	1,411
Population of school age (5 to 18 years).....	6,899	4,812	3,050	4,868	4,668	2,345	3,423	1,832	9,679	2,726	493
Compulsory school age (8 to 14 years).....	3,478	2,427	1,539	2,455	2,354	1,183	1,726	923	4,882	1,374	248
Total enrollment during 1914-15.	2,421	2,154	1,225	1,762	1,705	1,234	1,511	826	4,314	1,287	208
Enrollment of compulsory age....	1,712	1,434	846	1,204	1,194	759	1,122	560	3,053	920	120
Percentage of—											
Total enrollment to total population.....	12.3	15.6	14.0	12.6	12.8	18.4	15.4	15.8	15.6	16.6	14.7
Total enrollment to population of school age.....	35.1	44.8	40.2	36.2	36.5	52.6	44.1	45.1	44.6	47.2	42.2
Enrollment of compulsory age to population of compulsory age.....	49.2	59.1	55.0	49.0	50.7	64.2	65.0	60.7	62.5	67.0	48.4

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color.

Subjects.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Loiza.	Fajardo.	Celba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	3,934	163	62	27	49	46	50	42	16	23	52	32
Average of schools, 1913-14.....	4,330	170	59	26	60	62	56	81	(1)	(1)	63	31
Secondary schools.....	33											
High.....	6	1						1				
Continuation.....	230				1	1					1	
Elementary urban.....	1,333	157	22	7	13	15	21	28	6	7	18	14
Schoolrooms.....	1,022	119	16	5	10	11	14	21	4	5	14	11
Double enrollment.....	311	38	6	2	3	4	7	2	2	2	4	3
Rural.....	2,372		35	18	32	27	26	13	8	14	30	16
Schoolrooms.....	1,245		18	9	19	15	13	12	5	8	16	9
Double enrollment.....	1,127		17	9	13	12	13	1	3	6	14	7
Night.....	196											
Urban.....	128	5	3	1	2	3	3		1	1	2	2
Rural.....	68		2	1	1				1	1	1	
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	2,461	149	39	15	31	28	27	38	9	13	31	21
Teachers by contract, 1913-14.....	2,535	158	36	13	34	33	27	60	(1)	(1)	32	21
Principals.....	10	4										
High school.....	58	17						1				
Continuation school.....	51	1			2	2					2	
Special.....	20	2	1					2				
English.....	110	13	2	1	1	1			1	1	1	1
English graded.....	826	110	15	3	8	6	20	3	3	3	9	10
Rural.....	1,356		19	10	20	17	20	14	5	9	19	9
Night.....												
Duplicates.....	166	3	3	1	3	3	3		2	2	3	2
Not duplicates.....	30	2	2	1								
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	2,461	149	39	15	31	28	27	38	9	13	31	21
Secondary schools.....	118	20			2	2		4			2	
White—												
Male.....	58	9			1	1		2			1	
Female.....	56	11			1	1		2			1	
Colored—												
Male.....	3											
Female.....	1											
Elementary urban schools.....	1,070	127	20	5	10	11	14	22	4	5	13	12
White—												
Male.....	287	10	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	3	6	3
Female.....	652	90	17	1	6	4	5	17	1	2	4	6
Colored—												
Male.....	60	3				2	4	1			1	2
Female.....	71	24			1	1	2				2	1
Rural schools.....	1,243		17	9	19	15	13	12	5	8	16	9
White—												
Male.....	459		7	3	4	6	3	3	2	4	8	3
Female.....	550		9	5	7	4	2	8	3	2	6	1
Colored—												
Male.....	108				2		4	1		1	2	2
Female.....	126		1	1	6	5	4			1		3
Night schools (not duplicates).....	30	2	2	1								
White—												
Male.....	9		2									
Female.....	13	2										
Colored—												
Male.....	5			1								
Female.....	3											

¹Last year Celba formed a part of Fajardo, and Luquillo of Fajardo and Rio Grande.

²The 3 continuation schools in Comerio, Aguada, and Quebradillas are duplicates, the ninth grade being in the same room as the eighth.

³One continuation teacher in Santa Isabel, 2 English graded teachers in Rio Piedras, and 31 rural teachers in 22 towns are paid by school boards.

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color—Continued.

Subjects.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gurabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	65	30	61	25	33	46	42	36	87	45	70	40	22
Average of schools, 1913-14.....	114	(1)	68	26	36	51	49	41	91	48	78	46	25
Secondary schools—													
High.....	1												
Continuation.....			1		1		1		1		1		1
Elementary urban.....	27	4	15	7	14	11	15	10	38	14	36	14	8
Schoolrooms.....	21	3	12	5	10	8	12	9	28	10	27	13	8
Double enrollments.....	6	1	3	2	4	3	3	1	10	4	9	1	
Rural.....	34	24	42	16	16	33	23	24	45	28	30	24	11
Schoolrooms.....	19	12	24	9	9	17	12	12	24	14	15	13	8
Double enrollments.....	15	12	18	7	7	16	11	12	21	14	15	11	3
Night—													
Urban.....	1		2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	1
Rural.....	2	2	1	1	1		1		1		1	1	1
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	46	15	37	14	21	26	27	21	55	24	44	26	19
Teachers by contract, 1913-14.....	63	(1)	38	14	22	26	28	21	58	24	47	27	18
Principals.....									1				
High school.....	6												
Continuation school.....			1		2	1	2		2		2		2 ¹
Special.....								1					1
English.....	2	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1	1
English graded.....	17	2	9	4	8	7	11	7	23	7	22	8	7
Rural.....	21	12	26	9	10	18	12	12	27	16	18	17	9
Night.....													
Duplicates.....	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Not duplicates.....							1						
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	46	15	37	14	21	26	27	21	55	24	44	26	17
Secondary schools.....	6		1		2		2		2		2		2
White—													
Male.....	3		1		1		1		1		1		1
Female.....	3				1		1		1		1		1
Colored—													
Male.....													
Female.....													
Elementary urban schools.....	21	3	15	5	10	9	12	9	28	10	27	13	9
White—													
Male.....	2	2	5	2	4	3	5	2	6	4	9	2	4
Female.....	19	1	10	2	2	4	7	5	22	5	14	9	5
Colored—													
Male.....					2	1		2			3	2	
Female.....				1	2	1				1	1		
Rural schools.....	19	12	21	9	9	17	12	12	25	14	15	13	8
White—													
Male.....	6	3	7	3		4	4	3	3	2	5	6	2
Female.....	11	8	10	4		6	8	8	19	11	5	4	3
Colored—													
Male.....	2	1	2	1	2	4		1	1		1	1	1
Female.....			2	1	7	3		1	2	1	5	2	2
Night schools (not duplicates).....							1						
White—													
Male.....							1						
Female.....													
Colored—													
Male.....													
Female.....													

¹ Last year Las Piedras formed a part of Humacao.² The continuation teacher in Santa Isabel is paid by the school board.

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color—Continued.

	Cayey.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Agua Buenas.	Naranjito.	Albionito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Pedruelas.
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	52	33	39	28	30	38	33	51	64	100	239	42	43
Average of schools, 1913-14.....	69	39	43	32	33	39	32	56	69	112	234	42	46
Secondary schools—													
High.....											1		
Continuation.....	1		1			1			1			1	1
Elementary urban.....	19	9	10	8	6	11	9	8	16	16	127	10	10
Schoolrooms.....	4	7	7	6	5	9	7	6	12	12	96	8	8
Double enrollments.....	15	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	31	2	2
Rural.....	32	22	26	18	22	23	22	40	44	81	96	28	30
Schoolrooms.....	20	12	14	9	11	12	11	23	22	42	50	15	15
Double enrollments.....	12	10	12	9	11	11	11	17	22	39	49	13	15
Night—													
Urban.....		2	2	2	2	2	1		1	2	5	1	2
Rural.....			1			1	1	3	2	1		2	
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	37	20	23	15	16	24	19	29	37	55	170	28	25
Teachers by contract, 1913-14.....	42	19	24	15	16	25	18	32	39	57	181	25	24
Principals.....											3		
High school.....											17		
Continuation school.....	2					2			2			1	1
Special.....			1										
English.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1
English graded.....	12	5	7	4	3	8	5	5	11	11	88	6	6
Rural.....	22	13	14	10	12	12	13	23	22	42	50	17	17
Night.....													
Duplicates.....		1	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	4		2
Not duplicates.....		1				1	1		1	1	1	3	
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.	37	20	23	15	16	24	19	29	37	55	170	28	25
Secondary schools.....	2					2			2		17	1	1
White—													
Male.....	1					1			1		10	1	
Female.....	1										7		
Colored—													
Male.....													1
Female.....									1				
Elementary urban schools.....	15	7	9	6	5	9	7	6	12	12	102	9	9
White—													
Male.....	8	2	4	1	3	1	4	2	2	4	9	2	5
Female.....	6	3	4	5	2	8	3	2	2	8	86	7	3
Colored—													
Male.....	1	2	1					2	4		4		
Female.....											3		1
Rural schools.....	20	12	14	9	11	12	11	23	22	42	50	15	15
White—													
Male.....	9	4	10	7	7	4	6	12	6	20	10	6	9
Female.....	10	7	4		4	6	4	7	6	19	22	6	5
Colored—													
Male.....	1			2		2	1	4	7	2	3	1	
Female.....		1							3	1	15	2	1
Night schools (not duplicates).....		1				1	1		1	1	1	3	
White—													
Male.....										1			
Female.....		1				1	1				1	1	
Colored—													
Male.....									1			2	
Female.....													

¹ The continuation school in Comerio is a duplicate, the ninth grade being in the same room as the eighth.

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color—Continued.

	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Tormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Añasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	91	24	89	38	68	51	126	19	33	44	49	28	36
Average of schools, 1913-14.....	119	(1)	110	44	82	53	141	20	36	46	61	31	45
Secondary schools—													
High.....							1						
Continuation.....	1		1	1	1	1					1		2
Elementary urban.....	25	16	23	16	23	9	58	5	8	7	14	6	7
Schoolrooms.....	19	12	18	13	19	8	44	4	6	5	11	3	6
Double enrollments.....	6	4	5	3	4	1	14	1	2	3	4	2	1
Rural.....	62	6	62	18	40	39	63	12	22	34	31	20	27
Schoolrooms.....	31	3	32	9	21	20	33	6	11	17	18	10	15
Double enrollments.....	31	3	30	9	19	19	30	6	11	17	13	10	12
Night—													
Urban.....	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Rural.....	1			2	1		2	1	2	2	1	1	
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	55	15	55	24	47	29	88	10	18	22	34	14	24
Teachers by contract, 1913-14.....	72	(1)	57	23	46	27	96	10	20	22	33	14	23
Principals.....	1												
High school.....							9						
Continuation school.....	3		2		2						2		
Special.....						1	1						1
English.....	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
English graded.....	18	5	14	8	11	6	35	3	6	4	9	3	6
Rural.....	32	9	35	14	29	21	39	6	11	17	20	10	15
Night.....													
Duplicates.....	3	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	1	2	1
Not duplicates.....			2	1	3						2		1
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	55	15	55	24	47	20	88	10	18	22	34	14	24
Secondary schools.....	3		3	1	2	1	9				2		1
White—													
Male.....	1		1		1		5				1		1
Female.....	2		2	1	1		4				1		
Colored—						1							
Male.....													
Female.....													
Elementary urban schools.....	21	12	18	13	21	8	46	4	7	5	12	4	7
White—													
Male.....	7	5	6	4	6	4	10	2	4	4	2	3	3
Female.....	14	6	12	8	14	4	28	1	2	1	10	1	3
Colored—													
Male.....		1					3	1					1
Female.....				1	1		5		1				
Rural schools.....	31	3	32	9	21	20	33	6	11	17	18	10	15
White—													
Male.....	5	1	13	3	6	5	8	5	3	5	3	2	12
Female.....	18	1	14	5	15	13	14	1	7	12	10	3	
Colored—													
Male.....	5	1	1	1		1	5				4	3	3
Female.....	3		4			1	6		1		1	2	
Night schools (not duplicates).....			2	1	3						2		1
White—													
Male.....					2						1		1
Female.....			2	1	1						1		
Colored—													
Male.....													
Female.....													

¹ Last year Guanica formed a part of Yauco.² The continuation school in Aguada is a duplicate, the ninth grade being in the same room as the eighth.

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color—Continued.

	Lares.	San Sebastián.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utua do.	Adjuntas,	Jayuya.	Carmuy.	Hatillo.	Arecibo.
Average of schools, 1914-15	74	65	71	33	56	34	107	56	36	45	42	147
Average of schools, 1913-14	87	70	78	36	63	38	119	57	35	46	46	153
Secondary schools—												
High	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Continuation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban	16	12	24	7	10	9	19	10	8	9	14	38
Schoolrooms	13	10	19	6	7	7	16	8	6	7	9	31
Double enrollments	3	2	5	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	5	7
Rural	54	50	42	24	43	22	84	42	26	33	26	104
Schoolrooms	27	25	21	12	22	11	42	22	13	17	13	54
Double enrollments	27	25	21	12	21	11	42	20	13	16	13	50
Night—												
Urban	1	.....	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4
Rural	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	....
Teachers by contract, 1914-15	43	36	44	18	31	20	59	32	19	25	22	97
Teachers by contract, 1913-14	46	37	47	18	32	19	63	32	18	26	22	100
Principals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
High school .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Continuation school	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
English	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
English graded	9	8	15	5	7	6	11	6	4	6	4	26
T rural	29	26	23	12	22	12	45	23	14	17	17	56
Night .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duplicates	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	4
Not duplicates	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color	43	36	44	18	31	20	59	32	19	25	22	97
Secondary schools	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
White—												
Male	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Female	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Colored—												
Male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elementary urban schools	13	11	19	6	9	9	15	8	6	8	9	33
White—												
Male	2	4	2	4	6	4	3	1	5	3	4	4
Female	10	7	14	1	3	5	12	5	.....	5	5	27
Colored—												
Male	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Female	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural schools	27	25	21	12	22	11	42	22	13	17	13	54
White—												
Male	7	11	10	8	14	7	15	13	5	10	5	11
Female	18	9	7	2	6	3	24	8	4	6	6	36
Colored—												
Male	1	2	1	2	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	2	1
Female	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Night schools (not duplicates)	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White—												
Male .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored—												
Male .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Female .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V.—Average number of schoolrooms, double enrollments, and schools, number of teachers classified according to contract, and number of teachers classified according to sex and color—Continued.

	Manati.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamon.	Guaynabo.	Culebra.
Average of schools, 1914-15.....	56	32	63	50	32	43	40	28	37	20	90	30	5
Average of schools, 1913-14.....	58	40	66	58	38	46	48	33	41	25	99	30	5
Secondary schools—													
High.....													
Continuation.....			1	1							1		
Elementary urban.....	20	13	12	12	8	9	7	12	7	6	48	6	
Schoolrooms.....	15	10	9	9	6	7	5	9	5	5	36	4	
Double enrollments.....	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	12	2	
Rural.....	33	17	47	34	22	32	31	14	28	12	37	22	4
Schoolrooms.....	17	9	24	17	11	16	16	7	14	7	20	11	3
Double enrollments.....	16	8	23	17	11	16	15	7	14	5	17	11	1
Night—													
Urban.....	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	
Rural.....			2	1		1	1		1	1		1	1
Teachers by contract, 1914-15.....	32	19	36	29	17	24	21	18	19	13	60	15	3
Teachers by contract, 1913-14.....	36	18	35	31	17	25	21	19	19	11	66	15	2
Principals.....													
High school.....													
Continuation school.....			2	2							2		
Special.....	1	1			1	1		1	1	1	4	1	
English.....	14	4	7	7	4	4	4	7	4	4	31	3	
English graded.....	17	14	25	19	12	18	16	8	14	7	23	11	3
Rural.....													
Night.....													
Duplicates.....	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	2	1
Not duplicates.....			1					1		1			
Teachers in each kind of school, by sex and color.....	32	19	36	29	17	24	21	18	19	13	60	15	3
Secondary schools.....			2	2							2		
White—													
Male.....			1	1									
Female.....			1	1							1		
Colored—													
Male.....											1		
Female.....													
Elementary urban schools.....	15	10	9	10	6	8	5	9	5	5	38	4	
White—													
Male.....	2	4	5	6	3	3	5	3	3	1	7	1	
Female.....	10	4	3	4	3	3		4	2	1	20	3	
Colored—													
Male.....	2	2	1			1		1		1	2		
Female.....	1					1		1		2	9		
Rural schools.....	17	9	24	17	11	16	16	8	14	7	20	11	3
White—													
Male.....	2	2	11	4	6	11	12	2	5	5	6	4	1
Female.....	8	4	11	6	4	4	3	3	5	2	8	4	2
Colored—													
Male.....	3		1	5		1					3	1	
Female.....	4	3	1	2	1		1	3	2		3	2	
Night schools (not duplicates).....			1					1		1			
White—													
Male.....													
Female.....													
Colored—													
Male.....			1					1					
Female.....									1				

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time.*

Enrollment by grades.	Porto Rico.	San Juan.	Rio Piedras.	Trujillo Alto.	Carolina.	Rio Grande.	Lotza.	Pajardo.	Celba.	Luquillo.	Naguabo.	Vieques.
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	168,319	9,200	2,830	1,140	2,264	1,936	2,039	1,997	646	936	2,225	1,263
Secondary schools.....	2,960											
High.....	1,673	553						83				
Twelfth grade.....	125	38						1				
Eleventh grade.....	223	77						14				
Tenth grade.....	452	135						22				
Ninth grade.....	873	303						46				
Continuation.....	1,287				43	34					25	
Tenth grade.....	294				10	9						
Ninth grade.....	993				33	25					25	
Elementary urban.....	65,428	8,366	935	291	662	730	848	1,391	223	340	904	631
Full time.....	34,997	4,110	522	141	370	390	390	860	90	148	492	320
Half time.....	30,431	4,256	413	150	292	340	458	531	143	192	412	311
Eighth grade.....	2,693	310	52	15	54	39	19	55	13	37	20	
Seventh grade.....	3,302	329	51	10	50	44	24	49	9	12	39	36
Sixth grade.....	4,285	487	106	16	48	62	23	86	5	21	70	57
Fifth grade.....	5,809	776	53	21	57	77	55	95	18	21	90	54
Fourth grade—												
Full time.....	7,700	762	116	35	53	95	121	135	27	34	116	65
Half time.....	71											
Third grade—												
Full time.....	9,278	1,131	144	44	108	73	75	229	21	47	140	98
Half time.....	863	108					73					
Second grade—												
Full time.....	1,436	269						43				
Half time.....	12,097	1,495	252	72	142	128	164	307	52	46	174	117
First grade—												
Full time.....	494	46										
Half time.....	17,400	2,653	161	78	150	212	294	392	91	146	238	184
Rural schools.....	91,966		1,666	773	1,447	1,070	1,061	523	307	516	1,144	563
Full time.....	6,189		68	17	296	126		412	50	116	92	39
Half time.....	85,777		1,598	756	1,151	944	1,061	111	257	400	1,052	524
Seventh grade—												
Full time.....	3											
Half time.....	3											
Sixth grade—												
Full time.....	47											
Half time.....	80											
Fifth grade—												
Full time.....	108					4						
Half time.....	608		45			2						7
Fourth grade—												
Full time.....	728			8	24	21		14	8		44	
Half time.....	6,989		90	70	158	101	74		23	36	110	39
Third grade—												
Full time.....	1,286			9	28	42		71		13	48	8
Half time.....	13,307		237	137	211	153	183	30	47	61	142	99
Second grade—												
Full time.....	1,483				65	25		117	15	48		7
Half time.....	22,128		452	216	311	247	275	21	62	91	312	102
First grade—												
Full time.....	2,534		68		179	34		210	27	55		24
Half time.....	42,662		774	333	471	441	529	60	125	212	488	277
Night schools.....	7,965	281	229	76	112	102	130		116	80	152	69

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time—Continued.*

Enrollment by grades.	Humacao.	Las Piedras.	Yabucoa.	Maunabo.	Arroyo.	Patillas.	Juncos.	Gunabo.	Caguas.	San Lorenzo.	Guayama.	Salinas.	Santa Isabel.
Enrolled during 1914-15	2,769	1,175	2,457	920	1,336	1,905	1,920	1,553	3,925	1,750	3,190	1,662	1,005
Secondary schools—													
High	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth grade	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eleventh grade	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenth grade	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ninth grade	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuation .....	.....	.....	22	.....	29	.....	36	.....	55	.....	98	.....	23
Tenth grade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14	.....	25	.....	30	.....	9
Ninth grade .....	.....	.....	22	.....	19	.....	22	.....	30	.....	68	.....	14
Elementary urban	1,301	194	710	270	675	563	759	499	1,924	637	1,874	677	416
Full time	755	87	373	109	337	264	451	336	916	275	949	581	416
Half time	546	107	337	161	338	299	308	163	1,008	362	925	96	.....
Eighth grade	58	8	31	10	20	11	33	14	57	22	85	18	20
Seventh grade	66	17	49	8	40	15	46	26	66	20	89	16	23
Sixth grade	119	9	47	13	57	28	25	43	104	33	140	20	42
Fifth grade	115	15	68	17	48	40	117	50	151	46	106	33	34
Fourth grade—													
Full time	121	24	94	25	55	85	94	71	251	44	288	66	57
Half time	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third grade—													
Full time	211	14	52	36	117	85	136	80	277	110	241	132	92
Half time	29	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Second grade—													
Full time	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	10	.....	.....	123	15
Half time	253	52	136	66	121	75	166	50	399	172	433	.....	.....
First grade—													
Full time .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	133
Half time	238	54	201	95	217	224	142	113	609	190	453	96	.....
Rural schools	1,247	917	1,618	573	566	1,270	984	972	1,771	1,002	1,091	921	491
Full time	217	.....	408	89	90	87	53	.....	189	.....	.....	192	231
Half time	1,030	917	1,210	484	476	1,183	931	972	1,582	1,002	1,091	729	260
Fifth grade—													
Full time .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half time .....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Fourth grade—													
Full time	15	.....	99	.....	30	8	.....	14	.....	.....	35	8	.....
Half time	70	87	79	52	7	92	95	118	61	92	77	17	22
Third grade—													
Full time	39	.....	149	14	16	18	23	.....	18	.....	17	40	.....
Half time	158	169	168	75	77	183	135	128	252	129	161	111	41
Second grade—													
Full time	30	.....	73	35	18	11	30	.....	40	.....	45	58	.....
Half time	244	249	422	103	133	261	273	247	457	303	262	215	64
First grade—													
Full time	133	.....	76	40	26	50	.....	.....	117	.....	95	125	.....
Half time	558	412	540	238	259	629	428	479	812	462	591	386	133
Night schools	104	64	107	77	66	72	141	82	175	111	127	64	75

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time—Continued.*

Enrollment by grades.	Cayey.	Cidra.	Comerio.	Agua Buenas.	Naranjito.	Albionito.	Barranquitas.	Barros.	Coamo.	Juana Diaz.	Ponce.	Guayanilla.	Pefuelas.
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	2,346	1,447	1,435	1,095	1,161	1,622	1,402	1,961	2,555	3,916	10,472	1,830	1,678
Secondary schools—													
High.....											543		
Twelfth grade.....											48		
Eleventh grade.....											82		
Tenth grade.....											153		
Ninth grade.....											260		
Continuation.....	47		14			21			39			24	16
Tenth grade.....									15			5	
Ninth grade.....	47		14			21			24			19	16
Elementary urban.....	1,012	451	461	412	294	534	425	356	831	798	6,454	505	449
Full time.....	546	245	173	291	196	343	279	184	421	418	3,017	309	281
Half time.....	466	206	288	121	98	191	146	172	410	380	3,437	196	168
Eighth grade.....	35	17	21	13	12	18	12	14	40	50	282	24	24
Seventh grade.....	97	23	11	11	12	30	34	13	45	41	337	20	25
Sixth grade.....	50	22	29	19	27	47	34	30	59	38	358	38	52
Fifth grade.....	50	28	25	23	19	58	75	35	85	74	386	77	29
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....	103	51	35	49	73	87	48	38	100	104	829	77	68
Half time.....											45		
Third grade—													
Full time.....	186	104	52	76	32	103	46	54	92	111	622	73	53
Half time.....											189		
Second grade—													
Full time.....	25				21						110		30
Half time.....	223	103	83	73	56	91	85	80	165	143	1,301	88	72
First grade—													
Full time.....											93		
Half time.....	243	103	205	148	42	100	91	92	245	237	1,902	108	96
Rural schools.....	1,287	879	893	644	813	935	909	1,527	1,575	3,008	3,216	1,164	1,129
Full time.....	330	150	146			43		308		112	232	107	
Half time.....	957	729	747	644	813	892	909	1,219	1,575	2,896	2,984	1,057	1,129
Seventh grade—													
Full time.....													
Half time.....										3			
Sixth grade—													
Full time.....											9		
Half time.....										17	5		
Fifth grade—													
Full time.....										30	10		
Half time.....										31	19	8	7
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....		10	16					55		25	58		
Half time.....	56	41	61	39	50	125	102	64	188	242	149	120	84
Third grade—													
Full time.....	45	29	19					77		9	104	7	
Half time.....	139	82	97	102	101	138	129	154	253	490	430	176	168
Second grade—													
Full time.....	89	41	53			19		72		31	14	11	
Half time.....	256	217	189	196	214	208	266	311	381	631	905	289	251
First grade—													
Full time.....	196	70	58			24		104		17	37	89	
Half time.....	506	389	384	307	448	421	400	682	739	1,482	1,476	464	619
Night schools.....		117	67	39	54	132	68	78	110	110	259	137	84

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time—Continued.*

Enrollment by grades.	Yauco.	Guanica.	San German.	Sabana Grande.	Cabo Rojo.	Lajas.	Mayaguez.	Hormigueros.	Maricao.	Las Marias.	Afasco.	Rincon.	Aguada.
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	3,966	1,046	3,071	1,524	2,991	2,025	5,600	738	1,185	1,440	2,162	1,124	1,337
Secondary schools—													
High.....							201						
Twelfth grade.....							21						
Eleventh grade.....							27						
Tenth grade.....							48						
Ninth grade.....							105						
Continuation.....	100		83	29	105	24					45		17
Tenth grade.....	44		28		20						15		
Ninth grade.....	56		55	29	85	24					30		17
Elementary.....	1,244	777	1,030	708	1,176	465	3,007	220	380	258	769	259	311
Full time.....	698	368	589	468	779	363	1,669	143	193	99	400	124	224
Half time.....	546	409	441	240	397	102	1,338	77	187	159	369	135	87
Eighth grade.....	56	12	54	50	53	28	146	6	16	11	52	8	20
Seventh grade.....	43	36	39	47	102	40	180	15	19	9	40	9	20
Sixth grade.....	81	47	85	62	117	50	247	14	23	10	47	16	21
Fifth grade.....	118	65	116	56	193	53	373	24	30	11	44	25	23
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....	131	101	123	117	53	54	430		51	27	101	30	33
Half time.....													
Third grade—													
Full time.....	226	107	172	136	261	48	264	54	54	31	116	36	70
Half time.....							268						
Second grade—													
Full time.....	43					90	29	30					37
Half time.....	287	161	220	120	224		398		93	67	114	46	
First grade—													
Full time.....	259	248	221	120	173	102	672	77	94	92	255	89	87
Half time.....													
Rural schools.....	2,498	186	1,844	686	1,526	1,451	2,247	441	715	1,102	1,211	803	962
Full time.....			116		140	132	282			3	263		347
Half time.....	2,498	186	1,728	686	1,386	1,319	1,965	441	715	1,099	948	803	615
Seventh grade—										3			
Full time.....													
Half time.....													
Sixth grade—										6			
Full time.....													
Half time.....													
Fifth grade—													
Full time.....							21						
Half time.....			14			21			5	12			
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....					8	18	46				12		
Half time.....	234		181	68	132	145	67	36	76	154	71	46	58
Third grade—													
Full time.....			12		35	20	50				43		52
Half time.....	387		312	121	276	253	291	76	114	178	99	85	90
Second grade—													
Full time.....			32		29	25	57				61		72
Half time.....	771	27	452	186	313	280	487	102	183	229	243	192	108
First grade—													
Full time.....			72		68	69	108				147		223
Half time.....	1,106	159	769	311	665	620	1,120	227	337	520	535	480	359
Night schools.....	124	83	114	101	184	85	145	77	90	80	137	62	47

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time—Continued.*

Enrollment by grades.	Lares.	San Sebastian.	Aguadilla.	Moca.	Isabela.	Quebradillas.	Utado.	Adjuntas.	Jayuya.	Camuy.	Patillo.	Arecibo.
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	3,198	2,730	3,364	1,295	2,256	1,311	5,012	2,484	1,617	1,904	1,699	5,988
Secondary schools—												
High.....												176
Twelfth grade.....												7
Eleventh grade.....												13
Tenth grade.....												58
Ninth grade.....												96
Continuation.....	30		64			31	20	28				
Tenth grade.....			16				8					
Ninth grade.....	30		48			31	12	28				
Elementary urban.....	761	590	1,246	351	465	400	892	471	366	418	573	1,808
Full time.....	459	409	728	243	206	229	601	307	164	223	230	1,197
Half time.....	302	181	518	108	259	171	291	164	202	195	343	611
Eighth grade.....	36	26	53	24	19	20	43	31		17	16	83
Seventh grade.....	54	38	105	10	16	20	49	31	16	43	20	88
Sixth grade.....	70	68	70	20	31	35	38	35	14	23	22	137
Fifth grade.....	80	66	142	42	36	51	154	52	35	37	46	182
Fourth grade—												
Full time.....	109	75	162	39	52	51	133	55	46	36	75	293
Half time.....												
Third grade—												
Full time.....	110	100	196	32	52	52	184	75	53	67	51	283
Half time.....											41	
Second grade—												
Full time.....		36		76				28				131
Half time.....	162	90	277	15	165	66	177	63	86	99	134	232
First grade—												
Full time.....												
Half time.....	140	91	241	93	94	105	114	101	116	96	168	379
Rural schools.....	2,295	2,060	1,832	895	1,686	789	3,952	1,804	1,178	1,326	1,034	3,815
Full time.....					149			122		111		163
Half time.....	2,295	2,060	1,832	895	1,537	789	3,952	1,682	1,178	1,215	1,034	3,652
Seventh grade—												
Full time.....												
Half time.....												
Sixth grade—												
Full time.....												8
Half time.....	6									16		
Fifth grade—												
Full time.....												10
Half time.....	16		48	5	13		11		18	66	21	62
Fourth grade—												
Full time.....					32					9		36
Half time.....	291	273	174	46	46	79	379	26	65	163	140	332
Third grade—												
Full time.....					30			27		30		10
Half time.....	414	357	351	166	245	151	569	297	180	239	176	522
Second grade—												
Full time.....					45			19		26		38
Half time.....	654	593	487	241	446	156	1,018	409	358	303	319	868
First grade—												
Full time.....					42			76		46		61
Half time.....	914	837	772	437	787	403	1,975	950	557	428	378	1,868
Night schools.....	112	80	222	49	105	91	148	181	73	160	92	189

TABLE VI.—*Pupils enrolled in each grade, full time and half time—Continued.*

Enrollment by grades.	Manatí.	Barceloneta.	Ciales.	Vega Baja.	Vega Alta.	Corozal.	Morovis.	Toa Baja.	Toa Alta.	Dorado.	Bayamón.	Guayanabo.	Culabrá.
Enrolled during 1914-15.....	2,287	1,355	2,421	2,154	1,225	1,762	1,705	1,234	1,511	826	4,314	1,287	208
Secondary schools—													
High.....													
Twelfth grade.....													
Eleventh grade.....													
Tenth grade.....													
Ninth grade.....													
Continuation.....			39	56							90		
Tenth grade.....				16							20		
Ninth grade.....			39	40							70		
Elementary urban.....	982	589	521	591	325	409	326	554	307	324	2,524	229	
Full time.....	464	303	280	340	153	220	151	257	198	124	1,338	73	
Half time.....	518	286	241	251	172	189	175	297	109	200	1,186	156	
Eighth grade.....	39		33	26	25	20	13	11			83		
Seventh grade.....	58	20	33	29	15	9	13	21	12	13	148	9	
Sixth grade.....	43	30	37	41	12	28	17	23	13	13	174	7	
Fifth grade.....	97	47	54	56	28	25	36	42	27	23	188	11	
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....	109	60	51	58	17	34	39	64	36	23	319	17	
Half time.....													
Third grade—													
Full time.....	118	74	72	107	56	56	33	76	52	52	426	29	
Half time.....											67	16	
Second grade—													
Full time.....		72		23				20	58				
Half time.....	196	59	94	79	84	90	74	72		49	508	61	
First grade—													
Full time.....						49							
Half time.....	322	227	147	172	88	98	101	225	109	151	611	79	
Rural schools.....	1,171	668	1,760	1,369	814	1,304	1,297	582	1,107	421	1,503	983	177
Full time.....	32	64			28	25	49			52	210		112
Half time.....	1,139	604	1,760	1,369	786	1,279	1,248	582	1,107	369	1,293	983	65
Sixth grade—													
Full time.....	11										19		
Half time.....			16			14							
Fifth grade—													
Full time.....											22		
Half time.....			41			35							
Fourth grade—													
Full time.....	7									21	33		14
Half time.....	29	22	133	88	59	112	116	41	68	18	73	57	
Third grade—													
Full time.....	14	7			10	12	12			14	47		18
Half time.....	107	85	293	174	127	204	192	82	178	45	159	156	10
Second grade—													
Full time.....		14			18	13				17	38		32
Half time.....	280	121	418	318	197	342	323	115	285	63	329	263	13
First grade—													
Full time.....		43					37				51		48
Half time.....	723	376	859	789	403	572	617	344	576	243	732	507	42
Night schools.....	134	98	101	138	86	49	82	98	97	81	197	75	31

TABLE NO. VII.—*Distribution, by grades and sex, of pupils enrolled during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15.*

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Grades.	1913-14				Grades.	1914-15			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent in each grade
12.....	75	36	111	4.8	High.....	84	41	125	4.2
11.....	116	86	202	8.8		135	88	223	7.5
10.....	268	248	516	22.6		241	211	452	15.3
10.....						142	152	294	9.9
9.....	735	724	1,459	63.8	High.....	442	431	873	29.5
9.....					Continuation.....	494	499	993	33.6
Total.....	1,194	1,094	2,288	100	(Secondary.....	1,538	1,422	2,960	100
					High.....	902	771	1,673	.....
					Continuation.....	636	651	1,287	.....

ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

8.....	1,343	1,392	2,735	3.9	.....	1,377	1,316	2,693	4.1
7.....	1,484	1,387	2,871	4.0	.....	1,659	1,643	3,302	5.1
6.....	2,156	2,078	4,234	6.0	.....	2,210	2,075	4,285	6.5
5.....	2,892	2,715	5,607	7.9	.....	3,033	2,776	5,809	8.9
4.....	4,166	3,706	7,872	11.1	.....	3,951	3,820	7,771	11.9
3.....	5,486	5,211	10,697	15.1	.....	5,271	4,870	10,141	15.5
2.....	7,886	6,551	14,437	20.3	.....	7,152	6,381	13,533	20.7
1.....	11,856	10,645	22,501	31.7	.....	9,205	8,689	17,894	27.3
Total.....	37,269	33,685	70,954	100	.....	33,858	31,570	65,428	100

RURAL SCHOOLS.

7.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....
6.....	133	77	210	0.1	.....	74	53	127	0.1
5.....	904	468	1,372	1.3	.....	472	244	716	.8
4.....	4,439	2,438	6,877	6.3	.....	4,899	2,818	7,717	8.4
3.....	8,580	5,618	14,198	13.0	.....	8,722	5,871	14,593	15.9
2.....	13,450	9,719	23,169	21.2	.....	13,920	9,691	23,611	25.7
1.....	37,700	25,994	63,694	58.1	.....	26,428	18,768	45,196	49.1
Total.....	65,208	44,316	109,524	100	.....	54,517	37,449	91,966	100

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Total.....	20,998	3,246	24,244	.....	.....	7,001	964	7,965	.....
Grand total	124,669	82,341	207,010	.....	.....	96,914	71,405	168,319	.....

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15.*

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Ages.	1913-14				1914-15			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
12.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	4	7	0.2
13.....	3	1	4	0.2	17	7	24	.8
14.....	51	41	92	4.0	44	43	87	3.0
15.....	98	121	219	9.5	120	126	246	8.3
16.....	211	212	423	18.5	280	272	552	18.7
17.....	278	281	559	24.5	354	372	726	24.5
18.....	279	246	525	22.9	356	327	683	23.1
Over 18.....	273	192	465	20.4	358	275	633	21.4
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	169	381	12.9
20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	69	171	5.8
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	22	59	2.0
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	11	17	.6
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.1
24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total.....	1,194	1,094	2,288	100	1,532	1,428	2,960	100

ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

5.....	988	1,038	2,026	2.9	308	339	647	1.0
6.....	2,277	2,258	4,535	6.4	1,732	1,785	3,517	5.4
7.....	3,006	2,956	5,962	8.4	2,782	2,739	5,521	8.4
8.....	3,723	3,540	7,263	10.3	3,386	3,306	6,692	10.2
9.....	3,747	3,320	7,067	9.9	3,143	3,126	6,269	9.6
10.....	4,474	4,057	8,531	12.0	4,204	3,812	8,016	12.3
11.....	3,459	3,272	6,731	9.5	3,410	3,247	6,657	10.2
12.....	4,377	3,719	8,096	11.4	4,278	3,855	8,133	12.4
13.....	3,579	3,133	6,712	9.4	3,282	3,098	6,380	9.8
14.....	3,120	2,603	5,723	8.1	2,831	2,500	5,331	8.2
15.....	2,256	1,903	4,159	5.8	2,114	1,905	4,019	6.1
16.....	1,276	1,091	2,367	3.4	1,371	1,128	2,499	3.8
17.....	600	513	1,113	1.6	629	497	1,126	1.7
18.....	270	222	492	.7	280	179	459	.7
Over 18.....	117	60	177	.2	118	44	162	.2
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	39	133	.2
20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	16	.....
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11	.....
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37,269	33,685	70,954	100	33,868	31,560	65,428	100

RURAL SCHOOLS.

5.....	1,496	1,217	2,713	2.6	664	560	1,224	1.3
6.....	4,331	3,277	7,608	6.9	3,307	2,518	5,825	6.3
7.....	6,872	4,951	11,823	10.8	5,429	4,037	9,466	10.3
8.....	8,285	5,985	14,270	13.1	6,985	5,136	12,121	13.2
9.....	6,738	5,122	11,860	10.8	6,249	4,586	10,835	11.8
10.....	9,113	6,551	15,664	14.4	8,016	5,907	13,923	15.1
11.....	6,800	4,547	11,347	10.4	5,725	4,225	9,950	10.8
12.....	7,639	5,190	12,829	11.7	6,917	4,567	11,484	12.5
13.....	5,140	3,168	8,308	7.6	4,381	2,833	7,214	7.8
14.....	4,536	2,875	6,911	6.4	3,409	1,794	5,113	5.6
15.....	2,626	1,267	3,893	3.1	2,108	932	3,040	3.3
16.....	1,000	430	1,430	1.4	862	295	1,157	1.3
17.....	386	150	536	.5	262	89	351	.4
18.....	189	64	253	.2	184	50	234	.3
Over 18.....	57	22	79	.1	19	10	29	.....
19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	.....
20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8	.....
21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	.....
22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total.....	65,208	44,316	109,524	100	54,517	37,449	91,966	100

TABLE VIII.—*Distribution, by age and sex, of pupils enrolled during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15—Continued.*

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Ages.	1913-14				1914-15			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent at each age.
5.....		4	4		5		5	
6.....	2	5	7		4	6	10	0.1
7.....	14	14	28	0.1	6	2	8	.1
8.....	33	25	58	.2	21	16	37	.5
9.....	30	24	54	.2	43	19	62	.8
10.....	112	110	212	.9	71	38	109	1.4
11.....	119	85	204	.9	89	40	129	1.6
12.....	419	226	645	2.7	284	109	393	5.0
13.....	478	199	677	2.8	248	70	318	4.0
14.....	902	312	1,214	5.0	363	89	452	5.7
15.....	1,378	400	1,778	7.3	568	112	680	8.5
16.....	1,537	400	1,937	8.0	520	92	612	7.7
17.....	1,479	300	1,779	7.3	517	81	598	7.5
18.....	2,418	387	2,805	11.6	801	109	910	11.4
Over 18.....	12,077	765	12,842	53.0	3,461	181	3,642	45.7
19.....					540	50	590	7.4
20.....					593	42	635	7.9
21.....					460	11	471	5.9
22.....					389	13	402	5.0
23.....					314	5	319	4.0
24.....					240	21	261	3.3
25.....					287	5	292	3.7
26.....					103	6	109	1.3
27.....					66	2	68	.9
28.....					101	5	106	1.3
29.....					62	5	67	.8
30.....					123	11	134	1.7
31.....					11	1	12	.2
32.....					38	1	39	.5
33.....					13		13	.2
34.....					12		12	.2
35.....					29	1	30	.4
36.....					18	1	19	.2
37 to 60.....					62	1	63	.8
Total.....	20,998	3,246	24,244	100	7,001	964	7,965	100

TABLE IX.—*Distribution, by grades and ages, of pupils enrolled during the year 1914-15.*

A. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

High schools.						Continuation schools.				All secondary schools.					
Ages.	Grades.				Total.	Ages.	Grades.		Total.	Ages.	Grades.				Total.
	12	11	10	9			10	9			12	11	10	9	
12.....				5	5	12.....		2	2	12.....				7	7
13.....			2	11	13	13.....		11	11	13.....			2	22	24
14.....		2	10	40	52	14.....		35	35	14.....			2	10	75
15.....		6	30	89	125	15.....	14	107	121	15.....		6	44	196	246
16.....	12	20	78	187	297	16.....	42	213	255	16.....	12	20	120	400	552
17.....	20	35	96	229	380	17.....	78	268	346	17.....	20	35	174	497	726
18.....	29	64	116	171	380	18.....	85	218	303	18.....	29	64	201	389	683
19.....	31	57	69	89	246	19.....	47	88	135	19.....	31	57	116	177	381
20.....	21	28	30	33	112	20.....	19	40	59	20.....	21	28	49	73	171
21.....	8	8	18	9	43	21.....	7	9	16	21.....	8	8	25	18	59
22.....	2	3	3	8	16	22.....				22.....	2	3	3	8	16
23.....	2			2	4	23.....		1	1	23.....	2			3	5
24.....						24.....	2	1	3	24.....			2	1	3
Total.	125	223	452	873	1,673	Total.	294	993	1,287	Total.	125	223	746	1,866	2,960
Average ages..	18.6	18.2	17.6	17.0	17.4	.....	17.7	17.0	17.1	.....	18.3	18.2	17.8	17.0	17.3

TABLE IX.—*Distribution, by grades and ages, of pupils enrolled during the year 1914-15—Continued.*

B. ELEMENTARY URBAN SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.								Total.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
5.....							6	641	647
6.....						1	181	3,335	3,517
7.....					1	118	1,079	4,323	5,521
8.....					59	546	2,354	3,731	6,692
9.....				2	332	1,220	2,489	2,195	6,269
10.....	1	1	3	30	637	2,118	2,850	1,886	8,016
11.....	1	24	147	222	1,392	1,859	1,797	800	6,657
12.....	25	166	522	1,132	1,881	2,072	1,667	668	8,133
13.....	99	383	829	1,395	1,513	1,226	731	198	6,380
14.....	333	694	1,018	1,222	1,031	674	271	88	5,331
15.....	597	800	970	814	485	243	87	23	4,019
16.....	737	719	555	274	147	7	12	4	2,499
17.....	552	325	154	66	17		3	2	1,126
18.....	233	153	47	14	6				459
19.....	95	30	7	1					133
20.....	10	5	1						16
21.....	9	1	1						11
22.....	1								1
23.....									1
24.....		1							1
Total.....	2,693	3,302	4,285	5,809	7,771	10,141	13,533	17,894	65,428
Average ages.....	15.9	15.0	14.1	13.1	12.2	11.1	9.8	8.0	10.9

C. RURAL SCHOOLS.

Ages.	Grades.							Total.
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
5.....						5	1,219	1,224
6.....					6	78	5,741	5,825
7.....					34	680	8,752	9,466
8.....				29	323	2,384	9,385	12,121
9.....			3	106	912	3,358	6,456	10,835
10.....			13	475	2,185	5,088	6,162	13,923
11.....		4	34	875	2,413	3,766	2,858	9,950
12.....		8	93	1,690	3,260	3,863	2,570	11,484
13.....		15	152	1,568	2,351	2,065	1,063	7,214
14.....	2	36	173	1,456	1,675	1,219	552	5,113
15.....	3	32	135	948	906	740	276	3,040
16.....	1	18	67	379	343	254	95	1,157
17.....		8	24	115	116	60	28	351
18.....		5	20	72	64	49	24	234
19.....		1	1	3	3	1	3	12
20.....			1	1	1		6	8
21.....						1	7	8
22.....					1			1
Total.....	6	127	716	7,717	14,593	23,611	45,196	91,966
Average ages.....	14.8	14.6	13.9	12.9	12.0	10.8	8.6	10.1

D. NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Total enrolled:		Average ages:	
Males.....	7,001	Males.....	19.1
Females.....	964	Females.....	15.7
Total.....	7,965	Both.....	18.7

TABLE X.—*Promotion of pupils enrolled during the year 1914-15.*

ELEMENTARY URBAN DAY SCHOOLS.

Grades.	Pupils enrolled.	Promoted after having been in the grade—				Twice promoted (duplicates).	Total promoted.	Not promoted after having been in the grade—				Total not promoted.
		Less than 1 year.	1 year.	1 to 2 years.	More than 2 years.			Less than 1 year.	1 year.	1 to 2 years.	More than 2 years.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUPILS ON FULL TIME.												
8.....	2,693	47	1,607	217	9	-----	1,880	248	503	60	2	813
7.....	3,302	67	1,989	210	5	78	2,271	370	588	70	3	1,031
6.....	4,285	157	2,373	292	1	92	2,823	614	758	87	3	1,462
5.....	5,809	170	3,135	504	8	118	3,817	869	953	166	4	1,992
4.....	7,700	269	3,722	754	7	55	4,752	1,030	1,698	201	19	2,948
3.....	9,278	363	4,159	1,113	59	107	5,694	1,047	2,197	326	14	3,584
2.....	1,436	57	560	327	37	41	981	80	219	148	8	455
1.....	494	4	182	77	23	1	286	92	63	46	7	208
Total.....	34,997	1,134	17,727	3,494	149	492	22,504	4,350	6,979	1,104	60	12,493
PUPILS ON HALF TIME.												
4.....	71	2	29	4	-----	1	35	13	23	-----	3	36
3.....	863	23	318	93	1	-----	435	70	303	52	3	428
2.....	12,097	424	4,082	1,860	297	53	6,663	1,331	2,820	1,125	158	5,434
1.....	17,400	648	2,904	3,926	445	58	7,923	2,783	3,760	2,700	234	9,477
Total.....	30,431	1,097	7,333	5,883	743	112	15,056	4,197	6,906	3,877	395	15,375
Grand total.....	65,428	2,231	25,060	9,377	892	604	37,560	8,547	13,885	4,981	455	27,868

RURAL DAY SCHOOLS.

PUPILS ON FULL TIME.												
7.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	3
6.....	47	-----	30	-----	-----	-----	30	6	11	-----	-----	17
5.....	108	14	46	7	1	-----	68	20	11	-----	8	40
4.....	728	60	277	63	61	-----	461	82	135	23	27	267
3.....	1,286	49	476	115	106	3	746	147	313	36	44	540
2.....	1,483	61	471	268	168	8	968	132	215	112	56	515
1.....	2,534	96	521	621	163	7	1,401	476	212	381	64	1,133
Total.....	6,189	280	1,821	1,074	499	18	3,674	866	897	560	192	2,515
PUPILS ON HALF TIME.												
7.....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	3
6.....	80	8	36	-----	14	-----	58	15	7	-----	-----	22
5.....	608	25	309	42	11	3	387	131	83	7	-----	221
4.....	6,989	259	3,010	735	586	5	4,590	840	1,100	214	245	2,399
3.....	13,307	481	5,645	1,360	1,223	54	8,709	1,256	2,246	530	566	4,598
2.....	22,128	919	8,724	3,294	1,346	106	14,283	1,855	3,712	1,574	704	7,845
1.....	42,662	1,647	7,646	9,695	1,754	135	20,742	6,479	8,534	5,941	966	21,920
Total.....	85,777	3,339	25,370	15,126	4,934	303	48,769	10,576	15,685	8,266	2,481	37,008
Grand total.....	91,966	3,619	27,191	16,200	5,433	321	52,443	11,442	16,582	8,826	2,673	39,523

NOTE.—In the foregoing tables on the promotion of pupils in the elementary day schools the number of pupils enrolled (column 2) is the total of pupils enrolled during the year, exclusive of duplicates. They are classified according to the grade each pupil belonged to on entering school. The promotions include those made during the year as well as at its close. In some cases pupils were promoted twice, once during the year, and again at its close. These are indicated in column 7. Their first promotion is included in the columns 3 to 6. Their second promotion was evidently made after less than a year spent in the grade. The whole number of pupils, including these duplicate promotions, found in each grade during the year is found by adding to the number originally enrolled in the grade the number of twice-promoted pupils in the next lower grade. The twice-promoted pupils must also be added to the pupils promoted after less than a year in the grade. These changes have been made in the following table, which shows the number and per cent of promotions from each grade according to the time spent in the grade.

TABLE XI.—*Number and per cent of promotions from each grade according to the time spent in doing the work of the grade.*

URBAN SCHOOLS.

Grade.	Total in each grade. (including duplicates).	Promotions (including duplicate promotions).		Pupils who were in their respective grades—								
				Less than 1 year.			1 year.			More than 1 year.		
				En-rolled (with duplicates).		Promoted.	Pupils en-rolled.	Promoted.		Pupils en-rolled.	Promoted.	
				Num-ber.	Per cent.			Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
8.....	2,771	1,958	70.6	373	125	33.5	2,110	1,607	76.2	288	226	78.5
7.....	3,394	2,363	70.2	529	159	30.1	2,577	1,989	77.2	288	215	74.7
6.....	4,403	2,941	66.8	889	275	30.9	3,131	2,373	75.8	383	293	76.5
5.....	5,861	3,873	66.6	1,091	226	20.7	4,088	3,135	76.7	682	512	75.1
4.....	7,878	4,894	62.1	1,421	269	18.9	5,472	3,751	68.5	985	765	77.7
3.....	10,235	6,223	60.8	1,597	207	28.4	6,977	4,477	64.2	1,661	1,266	76.2
2.....	13,592	7,703	56.7	1,951	540	27.7	7,681	4,642	60.4	3,960	2,521	63.7
1.....	17,894	8,209	45.9	3,527	652	18.5	6,909	3,086	44.7	7,458	4,471	59.9
Total ..	66,028	38,164	57.8	11,378	2,835	24.9	38,945	25,060	64.3	15,705	10,269	65.4
Full.....	35,490	22,996	65.2	5,976	1,626	27.2	24,707	17,727	71.7	4,807	3,643	75.8
Half.....	30,538	15,168	49.0	5,402	1,209	22.4	14,238	7,333	51.5	10,898	6,626	60.8

RURAL SCHOOLS.

7.....	6	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6.....	130	91	70.0	32	11	34.4	84	66	78.6	14	14	100.0
5.....	721	460	63.8	195	44	22.6	449	355	79.1	77	61	79.2
4.....	7,774	5,108	65.7	1,298	376	29.0	4,522	3,287	72.7	1,954	1,445	74.0
3.....	14,707	9,569	65.1	2,047	644	31.5	8,680	6,121	70.5	3,980	2,804	70.5
2.....	23,753	15,393	64.8	3,109	1,122	36.1	13,122	9,195	70.1	7,522	5,076	67.5
1.....	45,196	22,143	49.9	8,698	1,743	20.0	16,913	8,167	48.3	19,585	12,233	62.5
Total ..	92,287	52,764	57.1	15,382	3,940	25.6	43,773	27,191	62.1	33,132	21,633	65.3
Full.....	6,207	3,692	59.5	1,164	298	25.6	2,718	1,821	67.0	2,325	1,573	67.7
Half.....	86,080	49,072	57.0	14,218	3,642	25.6	41,055	25,370	61.8	30,807	20,060	65.1

TABLE XII.—*School buildings owned by The People of Porto Rico and used exclusively for school purposes and the number of rooms in each.*

Municipalities.	Urban (number of rooms).																				Rural (number of rooms).				Total rooms
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	18	20	22	30	1	2	3	4	
Porto Rico.....	13	19	3	29	7	17	5	10	5	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	297	21	2	1	1,128
San Juan.....	1	3	1	1	2								1			1			1						75
Rio Piedras.....	1	1											1								8		1		26
Trujillo Alto.....					1																2				7
Carolina.....	2	1						1													3				16
Rio Grande.....		1							1												3	1			16
Loiza.....				1																					4
Fajardo.....									1			1													21
Ceiba.....																									
Luquillo.....																									
Naguabo.....																					4				4
Vieques.....		1			1																1				9
Humacao.....		1						1							1						4				31
Las Piedras.....	1	1																			1				4
Yabucoa.....	1							1													1	3			16
Maunabo.....					1																2				7
Arroyo.....	1					1															1				9
Patillas.....				1																	3				7
Juncos.....	1																				7				8
Gurabo.....																					3				3
Caguas.....															1						2				18
San Lorenzo.....						1															2				8
Guayama.....						1		1													1				15
Salinas.....				1		1															2	2			16
Santa Isabel.....	1	2						1													8				19
Caye.....				1																	8				12
Cidra.....				1																	2				6
Comerio.....		1				1															2				11
Aguas Buenas.....		1		1																	4				10
Naranjito.....		1		1																	6				10
Aibonito.....			1			1															1				11
Barranquitas.....	1				1																4				10
Barros.....		1			1																4				11
Coamo.....	1		1		1																3				14
Juana Diaz.....	1	1			1																10	1			20
Ponce.....	1	1		1		1		2	1		1	1			3					1					136
Guayanilla.....																					5				9
Peñuelas.....					1																1				6
Yauco.....						1									1						20	1			42
Guanica.....						1																			6
San German.....				1					1												2				16
Sabana Grande.....				1																	5				9
Cabo Rojo.....		1		1																	5				11
Lajas.....	1		1																		11				16
Mayaguez.....						1	1	2										1			13	3			66
Hormigueros.....																									
Maricao.....				1																	6	1			12
Las Marias.....				1																	6	1			12
Añasco.....				1		1															7				17
Rincon.....				1																					4
Aguada.....					1																3				8
Lares.....		1		1																	7				13
San Sebastian.....				1																	5				9
Aguadilla.....				1		1						1									3	1			28
Moca.....				1																	5				9
Isabela.....				1																	3				7
Quebradillas.....		2																			4				12
Utua.....																					8	1			10
Adjuntas.....				1																	11				15
Jayuya.....																					1				1
Camuy.....		2																			12	1			18
Hatillo.....				2																	7	1			17
Arecibo.....	1								1										1	1	7	3	1		68
Manati.....									1												4	1			14
Barceloneta.....																								1	4
Ciales.....			1			1																			9
Vega Baja.....								1													2				10
Vega Alta.....						1		1													1				7
Corozal.....						1															6				12
Morovis.....																									7
Toa Baja.....				1																	6				10
Toa Alta.....																					6				6
Dorado.....																					1				1
Bayamon.....						1	1														1				15
Guaynabo.....																					2				2
Culebra.....																									

TABLE XIII.—*School buildings, June, 1915.*

Municipalities.	Total buildings.		Total rooms.		Owned by school board.		Buildings rented.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Porto Rico.....	301	1,193	1,199	1,250	129	320	172	873
San Juan.....	18	.....	123	.....	10	.....	8	.....
Rio Piedras.....	2	17	15	19	2	9	.....	8
Trujillo Alto.....	1	9	5	9	1	2	.....	7
Carolina.....	5	19	14	21	5	3	.....	16
Rio Grande.....	4	14	14	15	2	4	2	10
Loiza.....	11	13	18	13	11	.....	10	13
Fajardo.....	5	10	27	12	2	.....	3	10
Ceiba.....	1	5	4	5	.....	.....	1	5
Luquillo.....	2	8	5	8	.....	.....	2	8
Naguabo.....	6	18	7	18	.....	4	6	14
Vieques.....	5	8	13	9	2	1	3	7
Humacao.....	4	19	28	19	4	4	.....	15
Las Piedras.....	2	12	3	12	2	1	.....	11
Yabucoa.....	6	19	16	24	2	4	4	15
Maunabo.....	1	8	5	9	1	2	.....	6
Arroyo.....	3	9	13	9	2	1	1	8
Patillas.....	4	16	10	17	1	3	3	13
Juncos.....	3	12	15	12	1	6	2	6
Gurabo.....	5	12	8	12	.....	3	5	9
Caguas.....	5	24	30	25	1	2	4	22
San Lorenzo.....	2	13	10	14	1	2	1	11
Guayama.....	7	15	32	15	2	1	5	14
Salinas.....	3	11	13	13	2	4	1	7
Santa Isabel.....	3	8	11	8	3	8	.....	.....
Cayey.....	2	20	16	20	1	8	1	12
Cidra.....	2	12	7	12	1	2	1	10
Comerio.....	2	14	9	14	2	2	.....	12
Agua Buenas.....	2	9	6	9	2	4	.....	5
Naranjito.....	2	11	5	11	1	6	1	5
Aibonito.....	2	12	10	12	2	1	.....	11
Barranquitas.....	3	11	7	11	3	4	.....	7
Barros.....	2	22	7	23	2	4	.....	18
Coamo.....	5	22	15	22	3	3	2	19
Juana Diaz.....	5	36	15	39	2	11	3	25
Ponce.....	12	46	135	50	11	1	1	45
Guayanilla.....	6	15	12	15	1	5	5	10
Peñuelas.....	5	14	10	15	1	1	4	13
Yauco.....	3	30	23	31	2	21	1	9
Guanica.....	3	3	12	3	1	.....	2	3
San German.....	5	30	21	32	2	2	3	28
Sabana Grande.....	5	9	14	9	1	5	4	4
Cabo Rojo.....	6	20	24	21	2	5	4	15
Lajas.....	6	20	12	20	2	11	4	9
Mayaguez.....	5	30	47	33	5	16	.....	14
Hormigueros.....	2	6	4	6	.....	.....	2	6
Maricao.....	3	11	8	12	1	7	2	4
Las Marias.....	2	16	5	17	1	7	1	9
Ahasco.....	5	18	14	18	2	7	3	11
Rincon.....	4	10	8	10	11	.....	3	10
Aguaada.....	3	15	9	15	1	3	2	12
Lares.....	6	25	16	27	2	7	4	18
San Sebastian.....	5	25	12	25	1	5	4	20
Aguadilla.....	3	19	23	21	3	4	.....	15
Moca.....	2	12	6	12	1	5	1	7
Isabela.....	2	21	9	22	1	3	1	18
Quebradillas.....	4	11	9	11	3	4	1	7
Utua.....	7	41	16	42	.....	9	7	32
Adjuntas.....	5	22	11	22	1	11	4	11
Jayuya.....	3	13	6	13	.....	1	3	12
Camuy.....	4	16	8	17	2	13	2	3
Hatillo.....	3	12	9	13	2	8	1	4
Arecibo.....	8	46	56	51	4	11	4	35
Manati.....	3	16	15	17	1	5	2	11
Barceloneta.....	2	10	6	13	.....	1	2	9
Ciales.....	3	22	11	24	2	.....	1	22
Vega Baja.....	2	17	12	17	1	2	1	15
Vega Alta.....	1	11	6	11	1	1	.....	10
Corozal.....	2	16	7	16	1	6	1	10
Morovis.....	1	16	5	16	.....	7	1	9
Toa Baja.....	3	10	8	10	1	6	2	4
Toa Alta.....	1	14	5	14	.....	6	1	8
Dorado.....	4	7	5	7	.....	1	4	6
Bayamon.....	15	19	40	20	2	2	13	17
Guaynabo.....	2	11	4	11	.....	2	2	9

1 In course of construction.

TABLE XIV.—*Visits of inspection made by supervising principals, 1914-15.*

Municipalities.	Number of visits.				Average visits per teacher.
	Urban schools.	Rural schools.	Night schools.	Total.	
Porto Rico.....	15,200	8,992	647	24,839	.....
San Juan.....	1,219	.....	27	1,246	8.4
Rio Piedras.....	237	173	22	432	8.0
Trujillo Alto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carolina.....	288	202	14	504	16.3
Rio Grande.....	375	232	14	621	11.3
Loiza.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fajardo.....	296	140	4	440	7.3
Ceiba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luquillo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naguabo.....	390	220	25	635	12.2
Vieques.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humacao.....	282	245	11	538	8.8
Las Piedras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yabucoa.....	215	284	10	509	10.0
Maunabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arroyo.....	257	233	5	495	10.5
Patillas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juncos.....	562	151	29	742	15.5
Gurabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caguas.....	477	153	7	637	8.1
San Lorenzo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guayama.....	456	124	14	594	13.5
Salinas.....	453	258	10	721	16.0
Sta. Isabel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayey.....	496	203	25	724	12.7
Cidra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comerio.....	272	226	21	519	9.6
Aguas Buenas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naranjito.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aibonito.....	339	168	30	537	12.5
Barranquitas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barros.....	162	175	.....	337	11.6
Coamo.....	304	164	3	471	12.7
Juana Diaz.....	285	343	12	640	11.6
Ponce.....	1,022	415	20	1,457	8.7
Guayanilla.....	307	175	16	498	9.4
Peñuelas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yauco.....	490	238	17	745	10.6
Guanica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San German.....	275	192	10	477	6.0
Sabana Grande.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabo Rojo.....	355	213	13	581	7.6
Lajas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayaguez.....	752	344	23	1,119	11.5
Hormigueros.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maricao.....	154	242	14	410	10.3
Las Marias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Añasco.....	379	182	23	584	8.1
Rincon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aguada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lares.....	225	216	4	445	10.3
San Sebastian.....	313	231	8	552	15.3
Aguadilla.....	237	239	23	499	8.0
Moca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabela.....	290	267	27	584	11.5
Quebradillas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utado.....	260	252	19	531	9.0
Adjuntas.....	239	292	12	543	10.4
Jayuya.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camuy.....	240	250	10	500	10.6
Hatillo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arecibo.....	555	287	16	858	8.9
Manati.....	245	151	11	407	8.0
Barceloneta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ciales.....	132	229	12	373	10.4
Vega Baja.....	317	189	28	534	11.6
Vega Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corozal.....	239	248	18	505	11.2
Morovis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toa Baja.....	330	272	22	624	12.5
Toa Alta.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	479	174	18	671	8.9
Guaynabo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culebra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XV.—*Number of boys taking manual training in each grade, cost of lumber and other materials, and cost per boy, for the island and municipalities.*

Municipalities.	Boys taking manual training.	High school.	Continuation.		Grammar schools.			Amount spent for—			Average spent per boy.
			Tenth grade.	Ninth grade.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Manual training, exclusive of high school.	Lumber.	Other material.	
Porto Rico...	3,033	487	112	406	1,029	694	305	\$3,849.39	\$2,707.46	\$1,141.93	\$1.51
San Juan...	395	185			146	64		369.96	362.46	7.50	1.73
Rio Piedras...	84				23	24	37	96.28	40.43	49.85	1.15
Trujillo Alto...											
Carolina...	52		5	9	16	22		101.21	88.47	12.74	1.95
Rio Grande...	61		5	11	15	15	15	70.05	51.98	18.07	1.15
Loiza...											
Fajardo...	53	13			25	15		100.50	40.00	60.50	2.51
Ceiba...											
Luquillo...											
Naguabo ¹ ...	53			12	18	23		51.87	41.13	10.74	.98
Vieques...	42				12	16	14	80.62	76.60	4.02	1.92
Humacao...	88	35			19	34		79.22	51.05	28.17	1.49
Las Piedras...											
Yabucoa...	56			10	14	32		47.06	37.16	9.90	.84
Maunabo...											
Arroyo...	27		4	5	8	10		30.00	23.00	7.00	1.11
Patillas...	24				6	5	13	27.08	18.02	9.06	1.13
Juncos...	43		5	10	13	15		36.63	25.86	10.77	.85
Gurabo...	36				4	11	21	49.30	35.27	14.03	1.37
Caguas...	65		4	9	16	36		68.96	58.37	10.59	1.06
San Lorenzo...											
Guayama...	33		14	19				199.54	94.57	104.97	.60
Salinas...											
Santa Isabel...	54		6	3	8	15	22	44.64	35.02	9.62	.83
Cayey...	54			15	14	25		141.24	125.74	15.50	2.62
Cidra...											
Comerio...	40			6	14	4	16	13.55	4.00	9.55	.34
Aguas Buenas...											
Naranjito...											
Aibonito...	58			7	13	12	26	119.83	85.53	34.30	2.07
Barranquitas...											
Barros...											
Coamo...	51		4	12	12	23		118.22	24.69	93.53	2.32
Juana Diaz...											
Ponce...	285	159			126			113.75	80.50	33.25	.90
Guayanilla...	30		3	2	12	13		67.09	48.75	18.34	2.24
Peñuelas...	34			9	12	13		49.80	26.30	23.50	1.46
Yauco...	83		10	25	28	20		81.00	70.65	10.35	.98
Guanica...											
San German...	55		5	22	28			75.31	64.12	11.19	1.37
Sabana Grande...	28			9	19			(²)			
Cabo Rojo...	81		12	42	27			164.71	71.59	93.12	2.03
Lajas...	50			15	23	12		126.51	76.16	50.35	2.53
Mayaguez...	129	44			85			75.82	66.10	9.72	.89
Hormigueros...											
Maricao...	37				12	12	13	49.98	26.74	23.24	1.35
Las Marias...											
Añasco...	58		7	11	24	16		142.52	125.42	17.10	2.46
Rincon...											
Aguada...	49			8	14	13	14	122.63	86.38	36.25	2.50
Lares...	52			14	12	26		106.03	66.32	39.71	2.04
San Sebastian...	58				13	31	14	85.78	61.41	24.37	1.47
Aguadilla...	69		8	28	33			88.01	57.40	30.61	1.28
Moca...											
Isabela...	38				8	6	24	27.14	23.79	3.35	.71
Quebradillas...	62			19	10	9	24	60.00	44.44	15.56	.97
Utua...	54		2	9	19	24		90.45	55.79	34.66	1.68
Adjuntas...	57			10	18	14	15	80.70	42.12	38.58	1.42
Jayuya...											
Camuy...	45				12	23	10	43.46	36.39	7.07	.97
Hatillo...											
Arecibo...	105	51			35	19					
Manati...											
Barceloneta...											
Ciales...	44			16	13	15		41.97	28.97	13.00	.95
Vega Baja...	52		9	15	17	11		81.75	70.74	11.01	1.57
Vega Alta...											
Corozal...	27				10	2	15	37.87	21.68	16.19	1.40
Morovis...											
Toa Baja...	31				5	14	12	149.27	95.97	53.30	4.81
Toa Alta...											
Dorado...											
Bayamon...	51		9	24	18			42.08	34.38	7.70	.83
Guaynabo...											
Culebra...											

¹ Manual training was given in Naguabo for 5 months only.² All articles made were for use in schoolrooms and the expense was not charged to manual-training classes.

TABLE XVI.—*Number of girls taking work in home economics in each grade, total amount spent for sewing and for cooking, and amount per girl for the island and municipalities.*

Municipalities.	Girls taking home econo- mics.	High school.	Continua- tion.		Grammar schools.			Amount spent for home econo- mics exclusive of high school.	For cooking.	For sewing.	Average spent per girl.
			Tenth grade.	Ninth grade.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.				
Porto Rico.....	3,151	565	136	427	1,026	768	229	\$3,324.76	\$2,713.45	\$611.31	\$1.29
San Juan.....	447	147			138	162		228.29	140.70	87.59	.76
Rio Piedras.....	92				27	28	37	143.29	126.82	16.47	1.56
Trujillo Alto.....											
Carolina.....	83		4	20	33	26		131.87	90.00	41.87	1.59
Rio Grande.....	59		3	12	24	20		77.18	70.37	6.81	1.31
Loiza.....											
Fajardo.....	76	32			21	23		42.66	28.91	13.75	.97
Ceiba.....											
Luquillo.....											
Naguabo ¹	43			9	19	15		23.23	21.16	2.07	.54
Vieques.....	36				10	12	14	50.20	43.85	6.35	1.39
Humacao.....	83	35			18	30		63.33	50.75	12.58	1.32
Las Piedras.....											
Yabucoa.....	41			11	16	14		81.76	72.01	9.75	1.99
Maunabo.....											
Arroyo.....	43		2	11	6	24		49.62	40.76	8.86	1.15
Patillas.....	29				6	9	14	53.83	43.97	9.86	1.86
Juncos.....	58		7	9	16	26		68.36	55.21	13.15	1.18
Gurabo.....	38				7	10	21	50.43	43.00	7.43	1.33
Caguas.....	107		11	27	37	32		123.61	123.61		1.16
San Lorenzo.....											
Guayama.....	43		13	30				64.47	54.47	10.00	1.50
Salinas.....											
Santa Isabel.....	40		2	8	11	2	17	52.05	46.67	5.38	1.30
Cayey.....	57			29	28			76.92	53.62	23.30	1.35
Cidra.....											
Comerio.....	25			6	6	5	8	81.21	72.96	8.25	3.25
Aguas Buenas.....											
Naranjito.....											
Albionito.....	29			10	5	14		41.86	36.74	5.12	1.44
Barranquitas.....											
Barros.....											
Coamo.....	61		7	7	25	22		100.10	73.87	26.23	1.64
Juana Diaz.....											
Ponce.....	323	188			135			100.74	71.18	29.56	.75
Guayanilla.....	29		2	12	11	4		55.23	52.74	2.49	1.90
Peduelas.....	29			7	11	11		46.74	44.64	2.10	1.61
Yauco.....	87		25	23	21	18		131.67	97.45	34.22	1.51
Guánica.....											
San German.....	87		19	25	22	21		131.80	108.01	23.79	1.51
Sabana Grande.....	42			16	26			20.00	10.00	10.00	.48
Cabo Rojo.....	63		6	33	24			77.84	72.50	5.34	1.24
Lajas.....	31			7	10	14		56.73	52.92	3.81	1.83
Mayaguez.....	149	84			65			70.25	52.61	17.64	1.08
Hormigueros.....											
Maricao.....	23				5	6	12	40.88	31.93	8.95	1.78
Las Marias.....											
Añasco.....	58		5	12	22	19		66.74	44.94	21.80	1.15
Rincon.....											
Aguada.....	22			6	4	6	6	73.43	47.14	26.29	3.34
Lares.....	64			15	23	26		145.00	120.00	25.00	2.27
San Sebastian.....	33				12	9	12	37.62	37.12	5.50	1.14
Aguadilla.....	37		8	14	15			39.65	35.22	4.43	1.07
Moca.....											
Isabela.....	30				11	9	10	25.99	21.78	4.21	.87
Quebradillas.....	35			9	11	6	9	49.15	41.14	8.01	1.40
Utudao.....	54		6	4	23	21		56.97	56.62	3.35	1.06
Adjuntas.....	47			8	10	14	15	71.08	63.46	7.62	1.51
Jayuya.....											
Camuy.....	25				2	15	8	38.57	32.24	6.33	1.54
Hatillo.....											
Arecibo.....	139	79			39	21		83.00	76.35	6.65	2.07
Manati.....											
Barceloneta.....											
Ciales.....	45			15	16	14		45.08	39.40	5.68	1.00
Vega Baja.....	40		3	13	8	16		41.88	33.51	8.37	1.05
Vega Alta.....											
Corozal.....	24				9	6	9	41.84	30.80	11.04	1.74
Morovis.....											
Toa Baja.....	13				6	7		46.87	35.00	11.87	3.60
Toa Alta.....											
Dorado.....											
Bayamon.....	132		13	19	32	31	37	125.74	115.30	10.44	.95
Guaynabo.....											
Culebra.....											

¹ Home economics was given in Naguabo for five months only.

TABLE XVII.—*Financial tables.*

A. PURCHASE AND CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL-SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Appropriation.....	\$40,000.00
Buildings erected to date.....	39,463.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1915 (2 buildings allotted).....	536.72

B. EXPENDITURES FOR TEXTBOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, 1914-15.

Textbooks and school supplies.....	87,245.33
Contingent expenses:	
Common schools.....	9,998.66
High schools.....	6,981.60
Total.....	104,225.59

COMMON-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1914.....	828,833
Purchased during year.....	123,895
Total.....	952,728
Condemned during year.....	97,632
On hand June 30, 1915.....	855,096

HIGH-SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

On hand June 30, 1914.....	41,631
Purchased during year.....	10,606
On hand June 30, 1915.....	52,237
Common-school books.....	855,096
High-school books.....	52,237
Total on hand June 30, 1915.....	907,333
Total books in storehouse June 30, 1915.....	27,497

C. COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1914-15.

Month.	Number of teachers.	Night schools.
1914.		
October.....	2,319	.....
November.....	2,333	.....
December.....	2,334	189
1915.		
January.....	2,328	188
February.....	2,333	183
March.....	2,334	176
April.....	2,332	167
May.....	2,330	.....
June.....	2,328	.....

This gives an average of 2,330 day teachers at an average monthly salary of \$49.23, and 180 night teachers working each school month.

Repayments for justifiable absences up to 15 days, as provided by law, as compared with former years, is shown in the following statement:

TABLE XVII.—*Financial tables*—Continued.

C. COMMON-SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1914-15.

	Teachers.	Days absent.	Days repaid.	Amount.
1910-11.....	1,692	7,355	5,499	\$10,513.54
1911-12.....	1,776	8,904	7,215	13,692.20
1912-13.....	1,855	7,610	1,958	4,360.74
1913-14.....	2,431	7,101	4,750	13,161.57
1914-15.....	2,330	8,471	6,239	14,696.39

The total amount paid from "Salaries, common schools," is as follows:			
Supervising principals (12 months).....			\$46,078.89
All teachers (9 months).....			1,031,560.19
Total.....			1,077,639.08

D. SALARIES, HIGH SCHOOLS.

From the total amount of \$55,285 appropriated, payments were made as follows:			
Six principals (2 at \$1,600; 1 at \$1,400; 1 at \$1,200; 2 at \$1,000).....			\$7,800.00
High-school teachers (1 at \$1,080; 6 at \$990; 16 at \$900; 20 at \$810; 5 at \$765; 6 at \$720).....			44,613.75
Janitors (2 at \$360; 2 at \$240).....			1,200.00
Total.....			53,613.75
Balance.....			1,671.25
Total appropriation.....			55,285.00

NOTE.—For further information regarding insular revenue appropriations and operations affecting them consult Exhibits 26 and 31 of the consolidated financial exhibits.

TABLE XX.—*School board finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1914-15.*

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1914.	Receipts by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1915.
San Juan.....	\$11,373.67	\$108,590.47	\$3,297.47	\$123,261.61	\$45,921.83	\$77,339.78
Rio Piedras.....	12,205.92	13,922.91	1,692.03	27,820.86	15,110.32	12,710.54
Trujillo Alto.....	856.01	2,828.41	273.16	3,957.58	3,073.28	884.30
Carolina.....	2,147.95	5,635.06	663.10	8,446.11	6,781.51	1,664.60
Rio Grande.....	5,607.20	5,681.11	.....	11,288.31	10,052.29	1,236.02
Loiza.....	12,071.45	6,032.65	.....	18,104.10	9,711.81	8,392.29
Fajardo.....	4,368.70	9,585.87	108.00	14,062.57	9,053.68	5,008.89
Ceiba.....	.....	2,205.53	.....	2,205.53	1,540.38	665.15
Luquillo.....	.....	2,267.59	.....	2,267.59	2,247.96	19.63
Naguabo.....	4,255.29	5,444.56	.....	9,699.85	4,994.66	4,705.19
Vieques.....	9,121.60	7,807.81	.....	16,929.41	4,489.78	12,439.63
Humacao.....	11,355.94	37,471.51	4,634.46	53,461.91	45,969.50	7,392.41
Las Piedras.....	.....	2,535.78	.....	2,535.78	1,426.05	1,109.73
Yabucoa.....	4,001.18	6,054.54	.....	10,055.72	5,653.06	4,402.66
Maunabo.....	765.76	1,623.27	358.24	2,747.27	1,955.94	791.33
Arroyo.....	660.20	4,030.32	118.71	4,809.23	2,567.89	2,241.34
Patillas.....	1,571.35	3,995.71	104.55	5,671.61	3,322.61	2,349.00
Juncos.....	713.91	7,673.19	.....	8,387.10	6,329.43	2,057.67
Gurabo.....	3,972.98	4,094.33	.....	8,067.31	3,728.97	4,338.34
Caguas.....	6,528.53	13,385.17	2,211.03	22,124.73	11,939.81	10,184.92
San Lorenzo.....	84.76	2,763.52	565.04	3,413.32	2,120.13	1,293.19
Guayama.....	10,773.62	11,987.80	.....	22,761.42	22,711.42	50.00
Salinas.....	8,036.64	10,655.22	.....	18,691.86	13,037.14	5,654.72
Santa Isabel.....	1,141.30	6,975.35	.....	8,116.65	7,422.55	694.10
Cayey.....	1,482.03	8,085.32	.....	9,567.35	5,935.13	3,632.22
Cidra.....	408.44	2,329.96	255.42	2,993.82	2,201.61	792.21
Comerio.....	1,230.73	4,913.94	625.10	6,769.77	5,464.87	1,304.90
Agua Buenas.....	447.49	1,314.52	.....	1,762.01	1,273.76	488.25
Naranjito.....	247.50	997.33	175.42	1,420.25	1,019.06	401.19
Albionito.....	1,707.26	3,540.81	.....	5,248.07	2,400.35	2,847.72
Barranquitas.....	320.91	1,581.58	.....	1,902.49	1,396.28	506.21
Barros.....	824.35	2,441.24	.....	3,265.59	3,045.96	219.63
Coamo.....	1,693.18	4,721.25	627.13	7,041.57	5,106.54	1,935.03
Juana Diaz.....	7,086.08	10,029.01	.....	17,115.09	6,248.59	10,866.50
Ponce.....	21,265.01	49,873.90	21,968.76	93,107.67	92,678.68	428.99
Guayanilla.....	1,129.50	4,022.52	340.48	5,492.50	4,364.00	1,128.50
Pefuelas.....	491.83	3,267.22	151.24	3,910.29	2,908.26	1,002.03

TABLE XX.—School board finances—Receipts and expenditures, 1914-15—Continued.

Municipality.	Cash on hand June 30, 1914.	Receipts by the school board treasurers.	Retained by insular treasurer.	Aggregate resources.	Aggregate payments, including those by insular treasurer.	Cash balance June 30, 1915.
Yauco.....	\$1,700.76	\$6,995.23	\$1,015.36	\$9,711.35	\$9,107.95	\$603.40
Guanica.....	.....	8,822.60	.....	8,822.60	4,300.96	4,521.64
San German.....	2,616.43	7,558.40	.....	10,174.83	5,422.68	4,752.15
Sabana Grande.....	344.58	2,220.99	108.31	2,673.88	2,249.66	424.22
Cabo Rojo.....	4,080.50	6,238.55	.....	10,319.05	7,721.49	2,597.56
Lajas.....	558.80	4,816.08	697.30	6,072.18	5,859.89	212.29
Mayaguez.....	19,918.68	34,702.62	7,304.09	61,925.39	37,212.37	24,713.02
Hormigueros.....	1,098.23	2,467.95	.....	3,566.18	1,498.17	2,068.01
Maricao.....	3,917.09	4,528.80	.....	8,445.89	5,596.85	2,849.04
Las Marias.....	1,545.94	4,306.29	.....	5,852.23	3,370.41	2,481.82
Añasco.....	880.90	4,751.99	510.86	6,143.75	5,073.39	1,070.36
Rincon.....	1,896.76	2,223.52	.....	4,120.28	2,396.75	1,723.53
Aguada.....	3,195.71	3,741.40	394.49	7,331.60	4,735.42	2,596.18
Lares.....	3,975.10	7,413.29	.....	11,388.39	5,920.92	5,467.47
San Sebastian.....	1,468.10	4,524.59	.....	5,992.69	5,495.06	497.63
Aguadilla.....	2,536.27	5,084.19	1,129.67	8,750.13	8,020.64	729.49
Moca.....	1,147.22	2,190.79	311.67	3,649.68	2,799.97	849.71
Isabela.....	1,003.24	3,657.56	.....	4,660.80	3,313.87	1,346.93
Quebradillas.....	666.95	2,207.78	.....	2,874.73	2,587.63	287.10
Utüado.....	2,591.22	7,093.00	.....	9,684.22	7,085.00	2,599.22
Adjuntas.....	804.29	5,045.59	.....	5,849.88	4,366.20	1,483.68
Jayuya.....	1,086.24	2,830.62	.....	3,916.86	2,719.28	1,197.58
Camuy.....	4,466.84	4,996.62	.....	9,463.46	3,017.82	6,445.64
Hatillo.....	531.58	3,694.09	.....	4,225.67	3,702.03	523.64
Arecibo.....	1,344.42	35,699.17	4,063.13	41,106.72	21,266.22	19,840.50
Manati.....	3,042.43	6,851.00	681.13	10,574.56	7,607.32	2,967.24
Barceloneta.....	8,959.58	5,541.47	.....	14,501.05	7,227.55	7,273.50
Ciales.....	847.60	4,592.83	534.41	5,974.84	4,379.65	1,595.19
Vega Baja.....	2,768.36	5,003.97	773.73	8,546.06	3,973.17	4,572.89
Vega Alta.....	2,292.59	3,683.15	537.98	6,513.72	3,163.97	3,349.75
Corozal.....	266.52	1,443.86	466.07	2,176.45	1,449.20	727.25
Morovis.....	571.10	2,208.25	.....	2,774.35	2,147.40	626.95
Toa Baja.....	2,831.01	5,131.89	156.80	8,119.70	7,073.81	1,045.89
Toa Alta.....	1,205.42	2,168.57	.....	3,373.99	1,194.87	2,179.12
Dorado ¹	2,810.29	1,701.92	.....	4,512.21	1,668.26	2,843.95
Bayamon.....	5,039.80	11,969.97	.....	17,009.77	10,632.40	6,377.37
Guaynabo.....	184.62	2,687.06	.....	2,871.68	2,016.32	855.36
Total.....	244,143.44	611,156.94	56,854.34	912,154.72	592,679.54	319,475.18

¹ The accounts of the school board of Dorado for the months of March to June, 1915, both inclusive, had not yet been received when closing this statement, and therefore this table presents only those from July, 1914, to February, 1915, both inclusive.

TABLE No. XXI.—School-board finances—Expenditures classified, 1914-15.

Municipality.	A. Rent of school-houses.	C. Salaries, employees of school board.	D. Contingent expenses, school board.	E. School furniture and equipment.	F. School and athletic material.	G. Payments for construction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
San Juan.....	\$9,676.03	\$9,772.24	\$369.67	\$4,113.00	\$211.27	\$10,944.49	\$7,537.66	\$42,624.36
Rio Piedras.....	848.00	6,268.34	264.28	1,087.68	33.90	6,074.93	1,843.16	13,418.29
Trujillo Alto.....	560.40	859.25	140.73	548.66	64.45	30.00	596.63	2,600.12
Carolina.....	1,445.00	879.09	51.48	772.99	167.04	1,815.00	987.81	6,118.41
Rio Grande.....	1,238.00	884.40	87.96	610.85	100.25	6,180.39	950.44	10,052.29
Loiza.....	2,214.00	1,198.54	71.28	632.23	87.55	5,117.56	390.65	9,711.81
Fajardo.....	1,456.00	2,191.68	140.68	337.67	138.51	2,065.07	2,616.07	8,945.68
Celba.....	712.00	177.29	146.21	347.48	13.85	.....	143.55	1,540.38
Luquillo.....	1,272.00	161.10	242.84	418.11	17.81	.....	136.10	2,247.98
Naguabo.....	2,098.17	935.34	93.90	752.73	65.96	355.80	692.76	4,994.66
Vieques.....	1,260.00	1,265.51	168.11	451.72	59.95	.....	1,284.49	4,489.78
Humacao.....	1,715.30	1,846.73	273.92	983.13	114.21	35,488.31	1,013.44	41,435.04
Las Piedras.....	840.00	211.88	28.15	60.43	34.01	.....	251.58	1,428.05
Yabucoa.....	2,160.00	1,545.22	104.47	343.12	55.34	592.69	852.22	5,653.06
Maunabo.....	504.00	421.10	125.37	151.79	22.25	7.00	366.19	1,597.70

TABLE No. XXI.—*School-board finances—Expenditures classified, 1914-15—Continued.*

Municipality.	A. Rent of school- houses.	C. Salaries, employ- ees of school board.	D. Conti- nent expen- ses, school board.	E. School furniture and equip- ment.	F. School and athletic material	G. Pay- ments for construction of school buildings by school boards.	General expenses.	Total.
Arroyo.....	\$924.00	\$494.81	\$41.67	\$311.88	\$10.28	\$32.45	\$634.09	\$2,449.18
Patillas.....	1,496.67	648.17	131.38	408.25	14.25	.....	5,519.34	3,218.06
Juncos.....	2,504.10	1,013.97	114.80	983.23	67.49	575.00	1,070.84	6,329.43
Gurabo.....	1,330.27	767.75	143.19	889.04	52.00	5.75	540.97	3,728.97
Caguas.....	4,232.00	2,584.55	211.05	824.05	71.64	529.45	1,276.04	9,728.78
San Lorenzo.....	816.00	289.88	10.85	107.18	23.20	.....	307.98	1,555.09
Guayama.....	2,796.00	2,196.92	158.06	1,526.02	62.70	15,192.61	779.11	22,711.42
Salinas.....	960.00	2,726.59	103.28	962.00	419.71	7,040.40	825.16	13,037.14
Santa Isabel.....	60.00	2,028.42	63.17	204.55	39.50	4,472.09	554.82	7,422.55
Cayey.....	2,184.00	1,345.09	204.21	404.02	110.54	726.07	961.20	5,935.13
Cidra.....	816.00	287.64	112.81	99.79	47.75	12.00	570.20	1,946.19
Comerio.....	648.00	770.42	133.44	919.99	248.10	1,418.53	701.29	4,839.77
Agua Buenas.....	384.00	334.57	63.85	140.46	49.30	.....	301.58	1,273.76
Naranjito.....	186.00	112.11	10.65	50.56	17.00	287.00	180.32	843.64
Aibonito.....	456.00	466.32	210.31	371.93	102.36	131.92	661.41	2,400.25
Barranquitas.....	336.00	249.49	24.78	320.99	31.03	53.85	380.14	1,396.28
Barranquitas.....	684.00	299.38	239.71	313.23	149.77	809.37	550.50	3,045.96
Coamo.....	1,620.00	738.54	64.03	452.58	98.32	766.38	739.56	4,479.41
Juana Diaz.....	2,220.00	1,764.57	173.40	608.87	164.86	175.58	1,141.31	6,248.59
Ponce.....	4,280.05	7,623.14	486.19	3,747.33	597.63	52,271.97	1,703.61	70,709.92
Guayanilla.....	1,108.00	1,351.54	94.70	405.14	66.45	317.42	680.27	4,023.52
Peñuelas.....	1,428.00	2,665.89	22.75	143.43	56.23	47.50	493.22	2,757.02
Yauco.....	1,004.00	2,527.16	222.94	488.19	78.59	2,438.84	1,332.87	8,092.59
Guanica.....	691.80	1,716.51	216.64	370.20	67.68	702.14	535.99	4,300.96
San German.....	1,632.00	1,233.18	165.58	939.38	50.10	45.51	1,356.93	5,422.68
Sabana Grande.....	1,004.00	363.87	125.72	340.85	7.91	.....	299.00	2,141.35
Cabo Rojo.....	2,428.00	1,769.54	193.80	1,752.08	79.26	328.00	1,170.81	7,721.49
Lajas.....	1,014.00	1,219.97	72.55	877.71	76.79	824.75	1,076.82	5,162.59
Mayaguez.....	1,563.00	3,258.63	318.78	3,011.73	184.80	18,878.67	2,692.67	29,908.28
Hormigueros.....	753.00	355.32	102.56	15.95	25.75	3.00	242.59	1,498.17
Maricao.....	705.50	982.08	263.03	712.57	91.73	1,433.35	1,408.59	5,596.85
Las Marias.....	700.00	830.37	118.97	539.92	111.78	.....	1,069.37	3,370.41
Afasco.....	1,117.00	1,189.00	77.34	473.17	83.64	527.00	1,094.78	4,562.53
Rincon.....	1,101.03	565.13	57.39	157.09	20.96	291.61	203.64	2,396.75
Aguada.....	1,066.66	1,337.07	196.54	859.51	48.85	37.90	794.40	4,340.93
Lares.....	2,382.00	822.08	121.67	913.82	126.84	575.43	979.08	5,920.92
San Sebastian.....	1,834.33	999.56	99.50	417.63	99.95	941.50	1,102.59	5,495.06
Aguadilla.....	1,152.00	964.10	17.00	765.51	55.81	2,971.19	965.36	6,890.97
Moca.....	648.00	338.52	41.42	481.25	62.46	51.50	865.15	2,488.30
Isabela.....	1,384.00	550.88	180.18	505.79	49.20	.....	643.82	3,313.87
Quebradillas.....	306.00	319.82	117.26	562.33	35.75	550.00	696.47	2,587.63
Utua.....	3,660.00	1,219.92	86.80	568.77	316.03	66.75	1,166.73	7,085.00
Adjuntas.....	1,659.60	797.24	188.12	441.52	119.84	101.39	1,058.49	4,366.20
Jayuya.....	1,300.00	303.32	91.29	567.24	74.88	70.25	312.30	2,719.28
Camuy.....	607.00	342.34	175.11	178.23	45.90	973.35	695.89	3,017.82
Hatillo.....	480.00	801.07	56.36	351.18	53.36	1,414.25	546.81	3,702.03
Arecibo.....	3,181.00	3,472.64	494.68	816.60	115.03	5,625.97	3,497.17	17,203.09
Manati.....	1,799.50	1,512.55	134.71	2,254.19	221.46	340.27	663.51	6,926.19
Barceloneta.....	1,392.00	1,167.26	317.99	1,060.84	42.26	2,850.43	396.77	7,227.55
Ciales.....	1,320.00	637.28	158.05	295.72	98.27	60.50	1,275.42	3,845.24
Vega Baja.....	1,271.50	602.82	145.77	429.10	77.62	6.70	665.93	3,199.44
Vega Alta.....	708.00	607.62	35.03	628.23	104.81	17.85	524.45	2,625.9
Corozal.....	120.00	25.70	15.58	94.60	57.63	34.41	410.21	983.13
Morovis.....	624.00	491.26	73.50	228.97	90.50	260.00	379.17	2,147.40
Toa Baja.....	821.49	1,265.63	374.00	479.02	115.57	2,287.05	1,574.25	6,917.01
Toa Alta.....	480.00	206.89	124.87	155.11	56.00	.....	172.00	1,194.87
Dorado I.....	521.00	345.09	59.75	367.13	40.75	114.69	219.85	1,688.28
Bayamon.....	4,624.00	1,523.63	112.91	2,074.02	117.89	.....	2,179.95	10,632.40
Guaynabo.....	1,004.66	309.00	178.45	173.70	40.00	.....	310.51	2,016.32
Total.....	107,526.06	91,477.12	10,659.17	51,154.96	6,832.11	198,360.83	69,814.95	535,826.20

¹ The accounts of the school board of Dorado for the months of March to June, 1915, both inclusive, had not yet been received when closing this statement, and therefore this table presents only those from July, 1914, to February, 1915, both inclusive.

TABLE XXII.—*Receipts and disbursements of school boards and comparative statement.*

RECEIPTS.

To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico in favor of the school boards, June 30, 1914.....	\$244,143.44
Total amount received by treasurers of school boards from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....	611,156.94
Total amount retained by the treasurer of Porto Rico during the fiscal year 1914-15 in payment of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	56,854.34
Total.....	<u>912,154.72</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments made during the fiscal year 1914-15:	
Rent of schoolhouses.....	107,526.06
Salaries of employees.....	91,477.12
Contingent expenses, school boards.....	10,659.17
Equipment and furniture.....	51,154.96
School and athletic material.....	6,832.11
Construction of school buildings.....	198,360.83
General expenses.....	69,814.95
Total.....	535,825.20
Amount paid on account of loans and for the construction of schoolhouses.....	56,854.34
Balance.....	<u>319,475.18</u>
Total.....	912,154.72
To balance deposited in the American Colonial Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Banco Comercial de Puerto Rico to the credit of the school boards, June 30, 1915.....	319,475.18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Fiscal year.	Balance on hand June 30.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditures.	Indebtedness from former years.
1903-4.....	\$8,831.93			\$51,368.65
1904-5.....	25,396.27	\$245,760.53	\$220,364.26	27,342.14
1905-6.....	43,878.24	304,693.94	260,815.70	9,215.27
1906-7.....	88,592.75	346,451.79	257,859.04	1,911.75
1907-8.....	116,438.16	504,481.26	388,043.10	
1908-9.....	127,213.59	564,699.57	437,485.98	
1909-10.....	143,074.26	562,236.15	419,161.89	
1910-11.....	181,622.07	585,613.64	403,691.57	
1911-12.....	269,881.17	700,862.38	430,981.21	
1912-13.....	265,920.43	845,264.38	579,343.95	
1913-14.....	273,566.18	1,001,731.48	728,165.30	
1914-15.....	319,475.18	912,154.72	592,679.54	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PORTO RICO, 1914-15.

The work of the colleges of the university located at Rio Piedras has been somewhat handicapped during the school year of 1914-15, due to the great increase in the number of students and the insufficient number of instructors and inadequate classroom space to handle the increase. Due to the large number of students who could not be enrolled in the high and continuation schools of the island, the number of students this year is 916 as compared with 505 last year, an increase of 81.4 per cent. The majority of these students entered the college to do professional work.

In spite of this handicap the work has progressed better than might have been expected. A hearty spirit of cooperation and professional enthusiasm has been demonstrated by the members of the faculty and a spirit of industry and cooperative support by the students. During the recent period of student unrest on the island there was absolutely no tendency on the part of the students of the university toward a similar attitude.

The increased number of students has brought with it increased problems in handling the university. Among those might be mentioned the boarding-house problem, the question of providing some employment for such students as wish to help pay their expenses, the division of the executive work among the various departments and colleges in order to lessen the work of the central office, and some means of providing a minimum budget for the university.

There are about 100 boarding houses in Rio Piedras, running from the private family that takes 1 or 2 students to houses where 20 or 25 students live. Due to keen competition on the part of the boarding-house keepers, the price of room and board has been reduced till in some cases it is insufficient to provide good quarters and

nourishing food. The boarding houses should be placed under the inspection and supervision of the dean, and parents notified that the university can not be responsible for students who live in houses not on an approved list. This would enable the faculty to avoid some of the disagreeable incidents of the past.

Every year the number of students who wish to be at least partly self-supporting increases, and there are few chances to give them assistance. A movement by the board of trustees to establish a student labor system would be appreciated.

At the present time all the executive work of the five departments located in Rio Piedras centers in the office of the dean. This results in such a piling up of detail and routine office work that little time is left for the more serious work of supervising and constructive planning. Each college should have its executive head in the form of a dean or associate dean, and the central office should handle only the more general problems, leaving the mass of detail work to the several deans.

The last year has shown that it is impossible to carry on continuous and constructive work in the university without an assured minimum income. The budget for the colleges at Rio Piedras will be \$25,000 less for 1915-16 than it was for 1914-15, and this has necessitated the suppression of seven members of the faculty, together with other economies that will make it necessary to limit the enrollment and prevent the expansion that naturally would have come. Fortunately, we shall be able to retain the skeleton of all the work that has been given, but the necessity of a minimum budget, which can be counted on with security, in order to make plans and lay out lines of work for the future development of the institution, grows more evident each year.

A regulated system of salaries for the instructors of the university is also something which deserves the attention of the board of trustees. Some scale of wages depending on the length of service and rank ought to be established, and I would also recommend for consideration the question of leave of absence with salary after a certain period of service. Up to the present time the university has made little attempt to retain its best instructors, and to lose an instructor after four or five years of service, when he is arriving at the point where he will be of most service, prevents the development of well-worked plans.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

As the oldest and best established of the colleges at Rio Piedras, the normal department has the largest enrollment and the largest faculty. The enrollment for the present year is as follows:

Freshmen.....	166
Sophomores.....	254
Juniors.....	26
Seniors.....	53
Total.....	499

It is only natural that this department should enroll more than half of the total number of students, because the teaching profession is one of the few modes of earning a living that is open to the young people of Porto Rico; especially is this true in the case of girls. Up to this time there has been a demand for teachers that has more than equalled the supply, and the problem of the normal department has been to provide as many teachers as possible each year, quantity rather than quality being a prime factor. During the present year, however, the department of education has been unable to open up any new schools, and there is every reason to believe that next year there will be a surplus of teachers in Porto Rico.

In view of this fact, the entrance requirements for the normal department will be two years of high-school work on and after September, 1915, and the elementary or two-year normal course has been eliminated. This will give the equivalent of two years of college work to all future graduates, and the university should be able to turn out teachers who will be a credit to the institution, and who will have been thoroughly filled with the professional teaching spirit and ideal.

The work in the normal department for 1914-15 has not differed to any great extent from that of previous years. All normal classes have been greatly crowded, and for that reason the efficiency of the work has hardly been up to standard. This has been especially noticeable in the practice work, where it has been necessary to care for more than 300 practice teachers this year. We have also outgrown our library facilities, both as regards room and reference books. In this connection I should like to call the attention of the board of trustees to the desirability and necessity of seeking some endowment funds, especially for such needs as a library building, library books, a gymnasium, and other badly needed features of university life, which the insular government can hardly supply.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The college of pharmacy is closing its second year of work with a graduating class of 15 students, who will receive the degree of pharmaceutical chemist. This will be the first class to receive a professional degree in the history of the university. The work, under the direction of Dr. Saliva, assisted by Mr. Legrand, Mr. Lopez, Mr. Colon, and Mr. Duffey, has been very efficient and satisfactory, though in this department the necessity of too much economy has handicapped our efforts. The total enrollment for the year in this college is as follows:

Freshmen.....	30
Seniors.....	19
Total.....	49

Our laboratories, especially those for the work in practical pharmacy, are not all that might be desired, and the small number of instructors has not enabled us to lay the desired emphasis on practice in prescription filling and practical drug-store operations. One of our greatest needs is a building especially designed for this work, and the importance of the work being done would justify the expense.

Practically all the members of the senior class have spent their spare time this year as clerks in local drug stores, and the dean has been working on a plan to make this a necessary qualification for graduation.

Tuition and laboratory fees in the college of pharmacy for the year 1914-15 have amounted to \$895.

COLLEGE OF LAW.

The enrollment in the college of law for 1914-15 is as follows:

Freshmen.....	32
Juniors.....	19
Total.....	51

The work has been carried on by Mr. Benedicto, assisted by Mr. Steuer during the first semester and by Mr. Juan B. Soto for the rest of the year. The results that have been obtained are very gratifying, and as an illustration of the efficiency of our course the case might be presented of one of our juniors who passed the bar examinations before the Federal court, he being the only one who passed, though all the rest were graduates of American universities.

There can be no doubt but that for a person who intends to practice law in Porto Rico better preparation and a more accurate knowledge of local laws may be obtained in our university than elsewhere. In addition, for the American who intends to enter the consular or diplomatic service, and who looks forward to work in Spanish-American countries, the opportunities offered by the University of Porto Rico can not be equaled.

The reduction of the budget made it impossible to secure the additional instructors so necessary for the work of next year, but it is planned to combine certain courses and carry on the work of the full three-year course, utilizing the services of the advanced students, who have offered their help, without hope of remuneration. It would be very desirable if the legislature would appropriate money at its next session to secure another instructor, or, if possible, two more, for the second semester of next year, as the practice court work will be greatly handicapped unless more instructors are furnished.

The tuition fees collected in the college of law for the year 1914-15 amounted to \$1,150.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL.

The college of liberal arts has not had as rapid growth as the other colleges at Rio Piedras, due to the fact that the great majority of students elect a course that leads directly to some profession. During the past year, however, the enrollment has increased greatly over that of previous years. Formerly we had only three or four students enrolled, while now the enrollment is as follows:

Seniors.....	1
Sophomores.....	4
Freshmen.....	16
Total.....	21

For the first time in the history of the university, the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred in June of this year. Miss Marian Iarnham, one of the instructors in English, presented a considerable amount of advanced credit, and finished her residence work at the close of this year.

Most of the college work is being done along the lines of science and mathematics, which is rather a contradiction of the general opinion that the Latin mind prefers literary and academic subjects to science or mathematics.

In the college of liberal arts we have a group of five young men who are doing post-graduate work, for the purpose of obtaining the degree of master of science. These young men are all college graduates, and this is the first postgraduate work to be given on the island.

A system of exchange of credits between the University of Porto Rico and the most important American colleges and universities has been arranged, and students here can feel assured that they will be given full credit in the United States for all work done in our university.

The university high school, which operates as a branch of the college of liberal arts, has a total enrollment this year of 298, distributed as follows:

Freshmen.....	220
Sophomores.....	49
Juniors.....	16
Seniors.....	13
Total.....	298

During the present year many of the high-school classes, especially those of the first year, have been used as practice classes for the students in the college of liberal arts. This has been of great value to the college students, inasmuch as several of them are preparing themselves for high school teaching positions, and this is exactly the practice they need. Moreover, it is a possible solution of the problem that will have to be faced next year, since we shall be unable to carry on the high school work as it has been given up to this time, with paid instructors. An attempt is being made to have the first two years of work taken over by the local school board, but if this plan fails, I should recommend the student-teacher plan. The fees in this college have amounted to \$146 for this year.

INDUSTRIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.

For the last three years we have conducted a night trade school for adults, and the work has been taken up with enthusiasm. This year we have had classes in plumbing, wood turning and cabinet making, and mechanical drawing. The plan has been to make the instruction as practical as possible, and more than 50 men have taken advantage of these courses.

In the plumbing class practical plumbing problems have been presented. The framework of a house was constructed and a complete water-supply system, as well as bathroom and toilet fixtures, were installed and tried out. In addition to this work, water and waste pipes have been extended, a toilet has been installed, and cesspools constructed.

In the drawing class attention has been given to the making of plans for construction work, and to blue-print making. In this way we have been able, in several cases, to develop the day laborer into a small contractor and builder. The work in wood turning and cabinet making has been intended to make more skillful workmen, and by making them more proficient in their trade to improve their earning capacity.

Due to lack of funds, no preparation has been made for the continuance of this work next year. This is one of the most unfortunate results of our enforced economies. Plans had been made to develop the trade school idea, and eventually to include these industrial lines of work in the curriculum of the day school. The necessity of trade and industrial education is becoming more apparent every year, and until some reputable school includes these branches in its course of study, they will carry with them the disfavor and opprobrium which always accompanies trades that are taught only in charitable and penal institutions.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Industrial work along the lines of agriculture, manual training, and domestic science has been carried on during the past year, with excellent results. Practically all the students enrolled in the university high school and the normal department have been taking some form of this work. Although the work is carried out on the same general lines as is customary in the States, yet several changes have been made in the courses to fit them to the general conditions in Porto Rico. Possibly the most difficult of adjustment is the course in domestic science, where we have had 341 girls studying for

the past year. Here the course is being fitted to the needs of the girls, and the interest that is being shown in these courses demonstrates that their need has been felt among the students. The average cost per girl per lesson for the past school year was \$0.0137 in cooking and \$0.003 in sewing.

Agriculture has taken the form of practical gardening, and manual training has been developed along the line of benchwork and mechanical drawing.

Practical work in weaving, basketry, fiber work, and metal work has also been given.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The college of agriculture and mechanic arts of the University of Porto Rico was located at Mayaguez about the beginning of 1912. The first building was ready for occupancy at the opening of that school year. The campus consists of a 30-acre tract of land at the edge of the city of Mayaguez, on the highway leading to Añasco, and adjoining the United States experiment station; part of this land is level, affording an excellent athletic field with grand stand, quarter-mile track and drill ground; adjoining this is a hill some 50 feet high, giving free scope to the trade winds to temper the heat of the Tropics. On this hill are located the main building, a two-story concrete structure with four laboratories and six classrooms, and a science building at present nearing completion and which will contain eight large classrooms, assembly hall, and offices. On the farther slope of the hill are located the shops, plant houses, stables, dairy, chicken runs, and swine yards. At a distance of nearly a mile is the experiment farm of 100 acres, of which about 30 are in productive coffee, about 10 in grass, the balance in coffee in a run-down condition and in brushwood and small timber.

The college maintains a four-year course in agriculture and five-year courses in mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, and in sugar chemistry. The requirement for admission is the completion of the second year of the high-school or continuation-school course. For the present these two years of preparatory work are also offered at the college, but it is probable that the increase of students, more rapid than the increase of means and facilities, will necessitate the elimination of this preparatory work within the next few years.

About the close of last year the faculty submitted for the approval of the board of trustees and of the commissioner of education, as required by law, a revision of the course of study more closely related to the present conditions of education in the island, a course that is of equal rank with that required by leading colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the States.

The degree of bachelor of science is conferred upon the successful completion of the course selected. Opportunity will be given to graduate students for advance work in original research leading to higher degrees. Special courses are also selected for those who may not desire nor be able to take the full course. As this is the only college of agriculture in the world located within the Tropics preparing students along the lines of tropical agriculture with the same standards of efficiency as similar schools in the States, the importance of this institution not only to Porto Rico but to the Tropics as a whole can hardly be overestimated. An effort is being made to interest all American consuls located at posts within the Tropics to extend its efficiency and benefits. There are enrolled this year two students from the Danish West Indies and one from the British West Indies.

The attendance for the present year has reached a total of 235, grouped as follows:

Seniors.....	15
Juniors.....	11
Sophomores.....	49
Freshmen.....	30
Preparatory.....	122
Specials.....	8
Total.....	235

Of these, 56 are girls, nearly all in the preparatory years. The loss in attendance has been above the average, due to the present financial stringency and the closing of the coffee market in Europe.

The available equipment and financial resources have been hardly adequate to the present enrollment, and with the indications of rapid growth in the future will shortly be entirely too small to take care of the work properly. The greatest need is a building for the engineering department to contain the shops and testing laboratories. The engineering classes will be at this point in their course within a year, and provision should be made by the legislature for housing the equipment.

The majority of the students came from homes in humble circumstances. In addition to the liberal terms of free tuition, free textbooks and supplies, the sum of \$6,340

was apportioned by the board of trustees for this year from scholarships and student labor. For the coming year the payment of scholarships has been discontinued, but the proceeds of the dairy and farm (about \$2,000) have been made available for student labor. The importance of this assistance in return for productive labor will be understood when it is recalled that the attitude of the Porto Rican toward physical labor is not favorable, and education has in the past had as an end some form of gaining a livelihood without soiling the hands. Good results have attended the plan to bring out the properties of leadership by placing the more mature students in charge of groups of students as foremen.

For the coming year students will be obliged to supply themselves with textbooks and materials. Small as this item appears, it will none the less be a hardship in many cases. The college will handle the sales at cost. This forced economy will, however, eventually produce some beneficial results. Students do not, as a rule, make any effort to acquire a library of textbooks, depending solely upon what they absorb from the books loaned by the school. The idea that the resources of the government are illimitable is entirely too prevalent, and that care and economy should be exercised in government expenditures is a surprise to many.

The problem of dormitories in the near future will have to be given attention. The distance of the college from the town, about 1 kilometer, is a factor in the efficiency of the work. It is difficult to give attention to the influences surrounding the student body of growing boys when they are scattered over the whole town. It is believed that dormitories would in a short time more than justify their expense by the results in efficiency of work and improvement in the general character of the students. In this connection attention should be called to the tendency, already apparent, of the college becoming strictly a men's institution within a few years, although, of course, always open to women by law. The distance to be walked, especially in the heat of the day, and the general character of the technical courses of study are already deterrent influences which will be emphasized by contrast when the new high school in Mayaguez is ready within a year.

The efficiency of an agricultural college is largely proportional to the closeness with which it can keep in touch with the actual conditions of the farmers and to the extent the facilities of the college can be brought to the solution of agricultural problems. The location of the college at the extreme west end of the island adds to the difficulty in carrying out this cooperation. For the past year and a half all of this phase of the work has had to be given up because neither time nor money were available. This is far too important to be neglected.

Just as soon as resources will permit funds should be apportioned for conducting institutes throughout the island. The provisions of the Smith-Lever bill for agricultural extension were unfortunately not made available for Porto Rico. This matter should be taken up through the proper authorities and the legislation necessary to make this fund available be secured.

As the United States Agricultural Experiment Station is not under the charge of the college, as in most of the States, the college has not been able to engage in much research work, due to lack of means and available time on the part of the instructors. Experimental work is, however, started on grasses and grains for stock feeding, on the raising of cacao, on the development of a milch strain of goats adapted to Porto Rican conditions. The college is already doing considerable good as a center for improved strains of cattle, swine, and poultry.

Among the additional equipment ordered is a complete forge and foundry shop, the equipment for a model farm shop for the new dairy laboratory including a small ice plant and a complete spraying outfit.

The experimental farm has been improved by renewal of fencing, construction of a tool shed, and by clearing 7 acres of brush land and planting with forage crops. The mayordomo's house is in bad condition and will have to be rebuilt in the near future. About one-half of this land is still in an unproductive state, but plans are under way to remedy this. It will be a work of years.

On the college grounds the opening of the next school year will see the completion of the science building, a dairy laboratory, an incubator house, a propagating house, and better facilities for storage of a water supply. A bungalow has been completed during the year as a residence for the dean. The students themselves built a farm shop, remodeled a shed into a tool house, laid out the athletic field, and constructed a target-practice range.

The military drill, required of all colleges supported in part by funds of the United States, has been well conducted. The college battalion consists of three companies and a band. At the annual inspection of the battalion by Col. Burnham, of the Porto Rican Regiment, a competitive drill was held, Company C, Capt. J. Simons, receiving the prize for the best company; Fernando Saldana a gold medal, and Enrique Baez a silver medal as the two best drilled cadets.

For the complete financial report of the University of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1914-15, see Exhibits Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the consolidated financial exhibits. Respectfully submitted.

ALLAN H. RICHARDSON,

Acting President Board of Trustees University of Porto Rico.

To the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

(Through the commissioner of education.)

INSULAR LIBRARY.

The long-hoped-for library building is under construction, work having been started in March of this year. There is every likelihood of the completed building being turned over to the board of trustees in June, 1916.

Plans for the efficient administration of the library in its new quarters are now being considered, but unless the next legislature gives the additional help required no great advance in serving the readers can be made.

With a new department—children's room—an efficient woman assistant becomes necessary. The question of vigilance has always been somewhat of a problem and with two floors to oversee in place of one, as now, another assistant is needed.

In the other departments of the government hours are from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., but the library is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. continuously. This means a force at work all of the 13 hours, and to conform to civil service rules and give each clerk $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours two shifts, or a double force, is required.

At present there are four clerks and the librarian. They all work in the morning hours, two being relieved at noon and returning at night, making a total of 7 working hours for each shift. Two more clerks should therefore be added to the personnel of the new library.

The work of improving and adding to the card catalogue has gone on very satisfactorily. The collection of "Puertorriqueña" continues to increase, but no large or important addition may be made until a special appropriation is provided for this purpose.

A very valuable addition to the library came during the year through the generous gift of the Hispanic Society of America of nearly \$1,000 worth of books and charts, mainly its own publications, facsimile reproductions of rare editions of Spanish books and documents, or more modern works on Spanish literature and art. This fine gift of material, under ordinary circumstances far beyond the library's means, is very much appreciated.

A number of the patrons of the library have given books, mainly fiction, the additions from this source amounting to over 200 volumes.

The total accessions during the year have been: Spanish books, by purchase, 513 nonfiction, 350 fiction; by gift, 57. English books, by purchase, 435 nonfiction, 325 fiction; by gift, 150.

The usual financial statement is appended.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DUNLEVY,

Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Trustees.

Personnel.

Librarian.....	\$1,500	Janitor.....	\$300
Assistant librarian.....	1,200	Historian.....	1,500
Cataloguer.....	900		
Clerk.....	720	Total.....	6,720
Clerk.....	600		

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915..... \$10,020.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, Insular Library of Porto Rico..... \$6,720.00

Contingent expenses:

Books

Spanish..... \$1,581.36

English..... 871.73

2,453.09

Supplies, transportation, etc.....

508.98

Lighting..... 337.85

10,019.92

Balance on hand June 30, 1915.....

.08

Total..... 10,020.00

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
San Juan, P. R., August 9, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of justice of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

The most outstanding feature of the work of the department of justice for the fiscal year 1914-15 was the large increase of work in practically all branches of the department.

This was especially true in the office of the attorney general, notwithstanding that the appropriations and personnel of this office have been so seriously decreased that the attorney general in his report for the last fiscal year was obliged to report:

"In spite of all legitimate restriction, however, the work of this office is already going behind and will fall daily farther behind unless the legislative assembly sees fit to extend to it further financial assistance."

And the governor in his annual report for the same fiscal year, after reviewing the work of the office of the attorney general, stated, on page 44:

"* * * which has taxed to the utmost the limited personnel provided for by the appropriation act. With the still smaller force allowed for the coming fiscal year much difficulty is anticipated in properly carrying on the work of the department, so far as the office of the attorney general proper is concerned."

So far from this condition having been remedied by additional appropriations and additional personnel, the legislative assembly in carrying out its program of economy has decreased the total appropriation for the office of the attorney general from \$46,370 in the fiscal year 1913-14 to \$37,120 for the fiscal year 1914-15 and to \$32,900 for the fiscal year 1915-16. The legal personnel of the office of the attorney general consists of the attorney general, assistant attorney general, two law officers, and the special fiscal at large. In addition to the above-mentioned lawyers the fiscal of the supreme court devotes such of his time as is not required in the handling of criminal appeals in the supreme court to the general work of the office of the attorney general.

The work of a large law office can never be completed up to date, inasmuch as there are always many cases and subjects of investigation which require long study and preparation, and before these are completed others have to be given attention. But the office has been able to prevent any severe congestion of law work only by the most strenuous efforts, with much overtime and night work. Every man has devoted himself willingly to the extra work which he is called upon to do, and there is an unusual spirit of cooperation and helpfulness.

The general phases of the work of the attorney general have been so often discussed in previous reports of attorneys general that I will not attempt to more than outline it here.

By the provisions of the organic act the attorney general has the powers and duties provided by law for an attorney of a Territory of the United States in so far as not locally inapplicable and such other duties as may be imposed by law. The Political Code of Porto Rico (secs. 63 to 78) specifically enumerates many of the duties of the attorney general, and in addition to this enumeration many further duties are placed upon him by special laws—such, for example, as the judiciary laws, notarial law, the law in regard to registrars of property, and the civil-registry law.

The large part of the work is divided, however, into the following classes:

1. Opinions.
2. Litigation.
3. Special investigations and direction of criminal prosecutions.
4. Recommendations on applications for pardon or parole.
5. Recommendations as to appointments and removals.
6. Legislative and committee work.
7. General administrative matters.

The work of the attorney general's office can not be classified as easily as that of the courts, and there is no adequate basis of comparison to show that the work is constantly increasing; but the following facts show the scope and extent of that work. But a brief summary will be given of the work done in each of the above general classifications.

1. OPINIONS.

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the attorney general rendered 154 official opinions, 89 of which were rendered to the governor, the Executive Council, or the heads of departments respecting questions directly concerning their work. The other 65 were rendered to various boards and branches of the insular government, such as the sanitation service, chief of the insular police, civil service commission, irrigation service, San Juan Harbor board, supervisor of elections, board of medical examiners, board of pharmacy examiners, and the University of Porto Rico, and in certain cases to municipalities when requested by the Governor of Porto Rico.

Before any official opinion is rendered a careful and as nearly as possible an exhaustive study is made of all statutes and decisions upon the questions involved, and the opinions are preserved for publication. In many cases the attorney general renders advice informally, acting as counselor in the same manner that a lawyer advises clients. The reasons for this are manifest. Often advice is needed before an official opinion can be prepared. Sometimes there are doubtful points which should be left for the court to decide and the attorney general, instead of giving an opinion in his judicial capacity where an opinion might be prejudicial in subsequent litigation, advises as to the course of action which will best protect the government. Further, it is believed that the highest service can be rendered by giving services freely when requested, in drafting of contracts, outlining of policies where questions of law are involved, and mediation between conflicting interests. Often much litigation can be and has been avoided by such services.

Besides official opinions, many opinions are rendered to subordinate officials of the department of justice, which are not published or included in this report.

2. LITIGATION.

There is one feature of the work of the department of justice which has not heretofore received the efficient and careful consideration which it has deserved, and that is the conduct of civil cases in which The People of Porto Rico has an interest. This does not apply to the more important civil cases involving principles or policies of great importance to The People of Porto Rico, which have been conducted directly by the office of the attorney general. But there is an ever-increasing amount of litigation in which The People of Porto Rico is a party defendant by virtue of the consent of the legislative assembly authorizing suits against the people in special classes of cases, or in which The People of Porto Rico sues as plaintiff for recovery of possession of real property, condemnation of lands, collection of taxes, collections on official bonds, etc. These cases are usually handled by the district fiscals under the supervision of the attorney general. The limited legal personnel of the office of the attorney general and the large amount of other work has prevented the direct supervision of this work except in the most important cases. The district fiscals, especially in San Juan and the larger districts, where the greatest number of these cases are instituted, are invariably extremely busy with the criminal work pertaining to their offices. Moreover, they are lawyers who have had more experience in the handling of criminal cases than in civil cases. An earnest endeavor is now being made to dispose of these cases as soon as possible and to guard against any future falling behind in this important branch of work. A summary of the more important cases decided during the preceding fiscal year and of cases pending is dealt with below under the heading "Civil cases affecting The People of Porto Rico."

3. SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND DIRECTION OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

The attorney general does not purport to be in any direct sense a prosecuting attorney. But under the law he is the responsible head of the prosecuting branch of the judiciary, and as such it is his duty to superintend prosecutions when supervision is necessary or advisable. In many cases the fiscals are in doubt, or for personal reasons wish that the attorney general should share in the responsibility for certain prosecutions. And in all cases of great importance the attorney general keeps advised of the investigation and steps leading to prosecution. During the past fiscal year the investigation and prosecution of certain bribery cases and internal-revenue frauds have been conducted under the supervision of the office of the attorney general, and some noteworthy convictions have been obtained. In January, 1915, information was obtained that certain members of the board of pharmacy were conducting a wholesale system of selling licenses by means of giving out the questions and answers before the examination and substituting the set of answers prepared beforehand for the actual answers made by the students at the regular examination conducted by the board.

The office of the attorney general cooperated with the detective bureau in outlining the preliminary investigation and obtaining the evidence which led to the arrest and conviction of three of the members of the board. The evidence in these cases was overwhelming, and two of the members of the board were convicted by juries and sentenced to four years each in the penitentiary, and these two and one other were sentenced on a conspiracy charge to one year in jail and \$1,000 fine each. The trials in these cases were speedily and efficiently conducted by the district fiscal of San Juan. The record in this case is one over which Porto Ricans may well pride themselves, for the cases were speedily and efficiently conducted, and convictions were obtained of prominent persons, entirely by Porto Rican fiscals, judges, and juries. These cases are now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Upon the request of the Governor of Porto Rico a careful and exhaustive investigation was conducted during the last fiscal year into the causes of increases in prices of foodstuffs, to ascertain whether any of these increases were due to monopolies or illegal combinations of merchants. This question is dealt with in another place in this report under the heading of "Investigation of increases in prices of articles of food."

Many special investigations were necessary during the last fiscal year arising out of strikes and disturbances resulting therefrom. This work received careful consideration and will be dealt with below under the heading of "Strikes."

Special investigations have also been made, in all cases requested by the governor or the heads of departments, where there have been accusations of dishonesty or inefficiency or other charges against public officers of municipalities or of the insular government.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON OR PAROLE.

The attorney general passed upon 82 applications for pardon or parole during the preceding year, and as a result paroles were recommended in three cases. Before making a recommendation on an application for executive clemency all of the records of the case are collected, the judge of the court which tried the case reporting any unusual features, and new evidence, if any, is considered. Pardons are not recommended unless there are special circumstances showing that there has been a miscarriage of justice or some other unusual circumstance. On March 14, 1907, the legislative assembly passed a law providing:

"That the governor shall have authority, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to issue a parole or permit to go at large to any convict who now is, or hereafter may be, imprisoned in any of the prisons in Porto Rico, under a sentence other than a life sentence, who has not previously served two terms of imprisonment in any penal institution for felony, and who may have served at least one-fourth of the sentence imposed by the court, provided that no person shall be conditionally released from confinement under the provisions of this act who has not served at least one year in confinement."

But the mere fact that the applicant may have complied with all these conditions is not deemed a sufficient basis for recommending a parole, nor is the fact that his conviction has worked a hardship on those dependent upon him. Nor is it sufficient that a prisoner or his friends have secured some person to act as his friend or guardian on parole. The recommendation depends on questions of public policy in each case. Are the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offense and the previous and subsequent conduct such as to make a recommendation of parole inadvisable? Is the person who offers to act as friend and guardian a suitable person? Will he be able to give employment, to counsel and guide the prisoner in such a manner that he can be made a useful member of society? The difficulty in deciding these cases is due to the lack of efficient cooperation of the persons petitioning for a parole. Sufficient evidence is not forwarded with each application to answer these questions. The lack of personnel in the office of the attorney general and the lack of time has made it impossible to give these applications the prompt attention which they deserve, and there has consequently been a great delay in passing upon them. There were at the end of the fiscal year 70 cases pending consideration. However, during the month of July, 1915, recommendations were made in 46 of these pending cases and they will be reported upon in the report of the fiscal year 1915-16.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The success of the department of justice as a whole depends so largely upon the proper selection of its officials that a great deal of time and attention has been given to this phase of the work. There are comparatively few important appointments to be

made each year in positions which are by law appointive. The municipal court judges, marshals, and secretaries, and the district court marshals and secretaries are all elected officials. The district court judges and the fiscals are all appointed for four years by the governor upon the recommendation of the attorney general, by and with the consent of the executive council, but there are comparatively few new appointments for these positions and the qualifications of the candidates are well known or easily ascertained.

The greatest number of judicial appointments come by reason of vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal in elective offices, and in the appointments of justices of the peace and subordinate officials. Although justices of the peace are appointed in the same manner as district judges, but for an indefinite term, they are customarily from the political party which won the last election in the municipality. Whenever a vacancy occurs in any elective position or in the office of justice of the peace, the political party dominant in the district or municipality insists that it has an inalienable right to recommend a tern or list of candidates, and that a person shall not be appointed unless recommended by the central board of the party. But the central board does not usually act on its own judgment but upon the recommendations of the local committee of the party. This system prevails not only in appointments to the department of justice but in appointments to positions of alcaldes (mayors) and other municipal officers and to school boards. Indeed the law is mandatory upon the governor in the cases of alcaldes and members of the municipal council to appoint a person of the political party which cast the greatest number of votes for the office of alcalde in the last municipal election in that municipality. The political parties, therefore, acting upon this system, make it difficult to appoint unbiased men for these positions.

Therefore when a nomination is to be made, all of these circumstances have to be taken into consideration. A recommendation is never made of a man for a position in the department of justice who is not believed to possess the proper qualifications, and when it is deemed necessary appointments are recommended although not receiving the regular party indorsement.

Before any removal is made of an official in the department of justice it must be proved that he is incompetent or guilty of such acts as make it improper for him to longer serve in the department. This involves much labor, for there are a large number of complaints (mostly unfounded) which have to be investigated. Often such investigations lead to voluntary resignations. There have been more than 40 such investigations including subordinate officials during the last fiscal year, and about 10 resignations or removals as a result of such investigations. As a rule no anonymous charges are investigated, nor are charges in writing when not coming from a public officer or official sources of responsibility, unless they are under oath, although in the latter class of cases the communication is often sent to the official charged for his explanation.

6. LEGISLATIVE AND COMMITTEE WORK.

It is not intended here to review the work of the attorney general in his capacity as a member of the executive council or of the committees thereof, but to mention the work done by the office of the attorney general in drafting, revising, and analysis of bills introduced in the legislative assembly, and the special work done for the franchise committee of the executive council.

During the fiscal year 1913-14 the executive council employed for the franchise committee a special investigator at a salary of \$3,500, who was a lawyer and acted as counsel in preparation of franchises and reporting to the committee. Owing to the lack of funds that position was discontinued on June 30, 1914, and since that time the legal questions, of which there are many, have been referred to the office of the attorney general and are looked up and reported informally to the committee. But at the same time one of the positions of law officer in the office of the attorney general was eliminated. The result has been that this office has been unable to give to this work the attention which it demands and there have been many unavoidable delays, and some matters have not received the careful consideration from the legal point of view which they deserve. The franchise committee of the executive council is practically the public service commission of Porto Rico. Although the executive council, composed of 11 members, nominally is responsible for such matters, all the hearings and drafting of ordinances and preparations of reports are done in the franchise committee, composed of 5 members of the council. The legal work is further increased by the fact that the franchise committee does not have the assistance of counsel for parties interested except in a small portion of the cases coming before the committee, and often counsel appears only on one side.

During the sessions of the legislative assembly the office of the attorney general does a great deal of work in the nature of a legislative bureau. All bills are studied carefully before final passage to ascertain their scope, any hidden dangers, and their harmony with existing laws, and the question whether they are drafted in such a way as to accomplish the purposes intended and only such purposes. Inasmuch as comparatively few bills were passed at the last session of the legislative assembly, the amount of the work is not seen by a perusal of the laws passed at that time. There were 313 bills introduced in the house of delegates and 143 bills passed by the house which were not passed in the Executive Council; and there were 65 bills introduced in the council and 24 bills passed by the council which did not pass the house of delegates, in addition to 5 bills passed by both houses upon which the conference reports were not adopted or which were not signed by the governor. Practically all of these bills were read, and such attention given as was warranted, in the office of the attorney general. In many cases the results of such investigations were never used because the bill did not pass either house, but the work had to be done. Of course this kind of work is done by other persons also, especially by the proper committees, and each head of a department carefully scrutinizes all bills affecting his department. But the work done by the office of the attorney general covers a broader scope than matters relating to his department because it is necessary that all bills should be carefully scrutinized from a technical and legal point of view, and the office of the attorney general offers the best facilities for this kind of work.

7. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

Attention is called to the general administrative work in the office of the attorney general only because it should be considered in reference to the excessive amount of work in the office of the attorney general for the personnel available. The general administrative work of any department where there are hundreds of officials and employees with the necessity of supervising the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars is necessarily great. The approval of vouchers for the whole department of justice, including the registries of property, the keeping of records of property and disbursement, and the consideration of leaves of absence must be properly attended to. The foregoing part of the report calls attention to the excessive legal work demanded of a limited personnel, and this is further emphasized by a consideration of the administrative work which interferes with concentrated and efficient legal work and takes much time from such legal work.

There is also need of additional clerical personnel. The last session of the legislative assembly failed to appropriate any salaries for a property clerk or assistant property clerk formerly employed in the office of the attorney general. It was contemplated that the property records should be kept only in the office of the auditor of Porto Rico, thus eliminating a duplication of records. But it is still necessary to keep the property records of this office in the office of the attorney general, and it is necessary for the proper approval of vouchers to know the property records of each court or registry of property. This can be ascertained only by a study of these records, and either keeping a copy thereof in this office or constant trips to the office of the auditor, which is located three city blocks from the office of the attorney general. The short experience since July 1, 1915, shows the need of having one of these positions restored.

There is another feature of the work of the office of the attorney general which is crippled by reason of lack of personnel to carry it on. That is the statistical work. The legislative assembly by an act approved March 11, 1909, provided for the creation of a bureau of judicial and criminal statistics under the control of the attorney general. Many duties are assigned to this bureau and to the attorney general, but there has never been an appropriation for personnel or expenses to carry on this work. There is much valuable work which could be done along this line which has been neglected. It has been the policy of the office to collect and classify more and more statistics of the work of the courts. This has been found to be a great help in the proper administration of the department. But with a reduced personnel this work is seriously handicapped. I recommend that the division of accounts of the office of the attorney general, formerly called the division of property and accounts, be designated in the next appropriation act as the division of accounts and statistics, and that at least one statistician or clerk be added to the personnel of the division with a salary of about \$1,300 a year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

There has been no radical change in the organization of the department of justice of Porto Rico during the preceding year. The most important changes were the annexation of Porto Rico to the First Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, and the establishment of a system of juvenile courts. (These topics are dealt with later under appropriate headings.) The general organization of the department is, therefore, not outlined in this report but reference is made to the report of the attorney general for the fiscal year 1911-12 (governor's annual report 1912, p. 285), where the general organization is discussed.

SUPREME COURT.

The work of the supreme court shows a large increase in the amount of work of the court for the fiscal year 1914-15.

In criminal cases the number of cases docketed during the fiscal year 1914-15 was 193, compared with 78 in the preceding fiscal year. Out of these 193 cases, 127 have been finally decided and 66 remained pending resolution on July 1, 1915. (Compare Table A, attached hereto, with Table A in the report of the attorney general for the fiscal year 1913-14.) Inasmuch as the vacation of the supreme court does not commence until about August 1, 1915 (act No. 4, approved Mar. 10, 1914), there are many cases shown in the table as pending on June 30, 1915, which were disposed of before the end of the term of the supreme court.

Out of the 127 cases decided prior to July 1, 1915, the appellants filed briefs in only 23 cases, the remainder having received no attention by the appellants, whereas briefs were filed by the fiscal of the supreme court in about 112 of these cases. The large number of appeals taken in which no briefs are filed by the appellants is undoubtedly due to the fact that there are no costs in the supreme court and the appellants are enabled to secure a stay of execution of the sentence by an appeal. This situation should be remedied by legislation either providing a system of costs in the supreme court or by permitting the supreme court to make rules in regard to costs, which they are now expressly prohibited by law from doing. (Sec. 8, Code of Civil Procedure.)

In civil cases the number docketed was 188, compared with 168 during the preceding fiscal year.

DISTRICT COURTS.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The record of increased work and increased efficiency is most remarkable in the criminal cases in the district courts. This can be seen in detail by a comparison of Table B, annexed hereto, with Table B of the report of the attorney general for last year. The number of criminal cases is shown to be almost twice as large as during the preceding fiscal year, yet the number of cases pending at the end of the fiscal year 1914-15 was only 377, as compared with 579 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. There were 1,837 convictions in the district courts, compared with 975 for the preceding fiscal year, and 528 acquittals, compared with 309 during the preceding fiscal year. There were 157 cases transferred to other courts, compared with only 10 during the preceding fiscal year, but almost all of these were criminal cases arising out of election matters sent to municipal courts because of the necessity of economy, and tried by a fiscal in the municipal courts.

The following comparative statement of totals shows the increased work and increased efficiency of the district courts in criminal cases:

Comparative statement of totals showing record of criminal cases in the district courts for five years.

Fiscal year.	Pending at the end of fiscal year.	Pre-sented.	Disposed of.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Appeals to supreme court.
1910-11.....	682	2,724	2,379	1,323	518	107
1911-12.....	426	1,916	2,177	1,206	585	86
1912-13.....	465	2,075	2,031	1,173	409	152
1913-14.....	579	1,658	1,544	975	309	68
1914-15.....	377	2,802	3,004	1,837	528	180

JURY TRIALS.

There were 268 jury trials in the district courts with 176 convictions and 92 acquittals, a percentage of convictions of 65.66 per cent. With a somewhat larger number of jury trials this percentage compares favorably with that of other years and with percentages in the United States. It is to be remembered that we have jury trials in Porto Rico only in felony cases, where the defendant exercised his right to demand a trial by jury. There were 249 felony cases tried without a jury, of which 238 resulted in convictions and 11 in acquittals, or 95 per cent of convictions in felony cases without a jury. Another fact to be taken into consideration is that there is no grand jury in Porto Rico, and all informations in felony cases as well as in misdemeanor cases are filed by the fiscal. This record therefore showing such a large percentage of convictions in felony cases in general and as large a percentage of convictions in jury cases as is usually shown in the United States, where the indictment is found by a grand jury, speaks very well for the fairness and impartiality of the fiscals or prosecuting attorneys in those cases in which informations for felonies are filed with the court for trial. It is perhaps true that there is a temptation for the fiscals not to file for trial as many cases for felony as would be filed with a grand jury, because they would not wish to have the responsibility for filing felony cases where convictions were improbable, whereas if it were left to a grand jury the fiscal would present all his evidence to the grand jury and would be relieved of this responsibility.

A bill was introduced in the last session of the legislative assembly and passed the lower house, providing for a grand jury in felony cases. The consideration of this bill was postponed in the council until the next session of the legislative assembly to make a study of the cost of the system and of its applicability and desirability in Porto Rico. Such a study is now being made, but I am not yet prepared to make any recommendation on this matter. However, I will make a special report to you as to the results of my investigation before the next session of the legislative assembly if such a report is desired.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

The civil cases filed in the district courts show a slight falling off from the preceding year. (Compare Table F, attached hereto, with Table F of the report of the attorney general for the preceding fiscal year.) There were 3,407 civil cases instituted and 2,990 cases disposed of. There were pending on June 30, 1915, 3,800 civil cases, compared with 3,383 for the preceding year. This record is not as favorable as is to be desired, but part of this may undoubtedly be accounted for by the great increase in the work of the district courts in criminal cases. Also it is true that in the dispatch of civil cases the public officers do not have the same control that they have in criminal cases. However, it is hoped that the work of civil cases will be pushed more vigorously during the coming year.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

There were 33,328 criminal cases presented in the municipal courts last year, this number being about 2,000 more than during the preceding year, and there were pending at the close of the fiscal year 2,047 criminal cases, compared with 1,228 for the preceding year. This increase in cases pending was due in the main to two or three municipal courts, and this matter is being dealt with administratively. This number would have been increased by more than 500 cases had not energetic action been taken in the municipal court of Ponce by putting in an efficient substitute judge and secretary in the month of June and disposing of a great part of the accumulated cases.

The municipal courts again made a poor showing in the civil cases handled by them. There is an increase in the number of cases presented from 4,606 cases during the preceding fiscal year to 5,492 during the last fiscal year, and although more cases were disposed of, the number of cases pending increased from 4,363 to 5,341. The San Juan court again shows that it is overburdened in the amount of work which it has to perform.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The record of the justice of the peace courts is about the same as last year. These courts are supported by the municipalities, and as courts they have jurisdiction only in petty offenses. Only one justice of the peace court, that of San Juan, proved self-supporting. The justices of the peace also have the functions of committing magistrates in certain cases, and while they are seldom lawyers or trained in their work, it is an advantage to have such an officer within each municipality.

REGISTRARS OF PROPERTY.

An exhaustive table showing the work of the registrars of property is again included in this report (Table L), inasmuch as there has been some contention that there should be some changes in the number of registries and the distribution of work and employees. While some minor changes may be beneficial, so long as the present registry system is continued, no general reapportionment should be made. From time to time there has been agitation for the Torrens system of land registration, but I have not up to the present time given this question sufficient consideration to make it advisable to make a recommendation in this report.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

PORTO RICO ANNEXED TO THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

The most important change in the judiciary system for Porto Rico during the previous fiscal year was the amendment by Congress of the Judicial Code of 1911, approved January 28, 1915, including Porto Rico in the First Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States. Under the new system, decisions of the United States District Court for the District of Porto Rico and of the supreme court of Porto Rico, which involved Federal questions, are reviewable directly by the Supreme Court of the United States. The circuit court of appeals of this circuit, which sits at Boston, has appellate jurisdiction over all decisions of the Federal District Court of Porto Rico, and over all decisions of the supreme court of Porto Rico wherein the amount involved exceeds \$5,000.

QUALIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL JUDGES.

On March 11, 1915, there was approved an act of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico requiring as qualification of municipal judges in the municipalities of the first and second classes in Porto Rico, admission to the bar by the supreme court of Porto Rico and residence in the island of Porto Rico for a period of not less than two years. Prior to this act the law required that the municipal judges should be lawyers only in 13 municipalities. The new law applies to 30 municipal judges out of a total of 34.

FEES AND COSTS IN CIVIL CASES.

A new system of collection of costs and fees in civil cases in the district and municipal courts in Porto Rico was created by the act of the legislative assembly approved March 11, 1915. This law makes a different schedule of fees and costs and does away with much of the confusion heretofore existing. It provides that the costs and fees are to be paid by the cancellation of internal-revenue stamps, and does away with the evil practice which arose under the old system of requiring deposits. It was found, upon investigation, that few of the balances remaining of the deposits were ever returned to the litigants, and often the lawyers would give receipts for such balances, although they were not returned. The result was an expensive and pernicious system. Nearly four months of the operation of this law has shown that the new system is a great improvement over the old.

JUVENILE COURTS.

The last session of the legislative assembly passed an act to establish a system of juvenile courts, which was approved on March 11, 1915. This act proceeds upon the modern theory of dealing with juvenile delinquents, dependents, and neglected children. The district court is the juvenile court for the district, and the district fiscals and municipal judges are probation officers. The district judge has the authority to appoint special probation officers, who serve without compensation. Because of the necessity for economy it was impossible to have special paid probation officers. The act did not take effect until July 1, 1915, so no report can be given of the actual results of the law at the present time. Prior to July 1, the attorney general prepared special forms for the juvenile courts and a system of records.

CIVIL CASES AFFECTING THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

CASES INVOLVING THE IMMUNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO FROM SUIT.

The question of the immunity of The People of Porto Rico from suit without its consent has again been the matter of judicial consideration. It will be remembered that in *The People of Porto Rico v. Rosaly* (227 U. S., 270), discussed in the report of the

attorney general for the fiscal year 1912-13, page 404, it was held by the United States Supreme Court that "The People of Porto Rico" is a government sovereign and could not be sued without its consent. *People of Porto Rico v. Ramos* (232 U. S., 627) was decided by the Supreme Court on March 16, 1914, but was not discussed in the previous report of the attorney general inasmuch as further proceedings in the case were pending in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico. In this case the Supreme Court held that where an action in ejectment was brought against a judicial administrator of an estate and to recover damages, and the attorney general of Porto Rico entered a voluntary appearance in behalf of The People of Porto Rico upon the motion of the original defendant and against the resistance of the plaintiff, claiming an interest in the subject matter of the controversy by reason of an escheat, The People of Porto Rico was bound by a judgment in favor of the plaintiff restoring property and giving damages.

Subsequently, on May 9, 1914, a writ of execution was issued out of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico and an execution was levied upon properties derived from escheat from the same source to pay the damages recovered, with interest and costs. On May 19, 1914, the attorney general made a motion before the court to quash, vacate, and set aside the writ of execution and the levy thereunder, on the ground that The People of Porto Rico was a sovereign and exempt from execution. On May 28, 1914, the honorable judge of the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico denied this motion on the ground that the execution was in pursuance of the mandate of the Supreme Court. Subsequent motions were presented by the attorney general for a stay of execution until after the meeting of the next session of the legislative assembly, and this motion was granted on July 10, 1914. On March 2, 1915, the legislative assembly passed a joint resolution authorizing the payment of the judgment in this case.

The importance of the *Ramos* case is that it seemingly qualifies the doctrine of the *Rosalay* case to the extent that the consent on behalf of the sovereign (in escheated inheritance cases, at least) may be made by the attorney general without legislative consent. And in *People of Porto Rico v. Emmanuel*, decided November 30, 1914, there is further language which indicates that the immunity from suit may possibly be waived by the pleadings. It therefore appears that unless these cases are later confined by the Supreme Court to the classes of cases before them in the *Ramos* and *Emmanuel* cases the attorney general has the authority to consent to a suit against The People of Porto Rico. A similar power is not vested in the Attorney General of the United States to consent to a suit against the United States. (*Stanley v. Schwalby*, 162 U. S., 255.)

CIVIL ELECTION CASES.

The legal disputes preceding the election rendered it advisable to call a special term of the supreme court, which was then in vacation. One of the controversies arose from the fact that the so-called "green" faction of the Republican Party of San Juan was apparently victorious in the primary elections for municipal officials in San Juan, and accordingly filed their list of candidates with the secretary of Porto Rico to appear as the Republican candidates in the final election. Subsequently another primary election was held in pursuance of orders of a convention of the party, and the "greens" refusing to participate their opponents, the "reds," were successful. The "reds" thereupon attempted to file their list of candidates as the true candidates of the Republican Party. The acting secretary requested the opinion of this office as to his authority to accept two lists of candidates from different factions of the same party. An opinion was rendered to the effect that if the first list had been properly and validly filed in accordance with the regulations of the party as its candidacy no other list should be accepted from the same party. The acting secretary then refused to accept the list presented by the "reds," who petitioned the supreme court for a mandamus to compel him to do so. The acting attorney general appeared on behalf of the acting secretary to sustain the single principle that but one list of candidates could be filed by one party. Since the merits of the contention as to the opposing factors were not a matter of official interest to the department he then withdrew to let the two factions, which were both represented by counsel, determine which list was entitled to be filed. No opinion has been rendered in this case yet, but the court ordered that the secretary reject the candidates offered by the "greens" and accept only those of the "reds," thus apparently upholding the argument of the acting attorney general as to the right to file only one list of candidates by each party.

Another mandamus proceeding was brought against the acting secretary of Porto Rico. This was an action brought in the district court of San Juan to compel him to register an official emblem or device submitted by a branch of the Unionist Party at Ponce. The acting secretary had refused the registry on the ground that the device

consisted chiefly of a flag commonly considered the flag of Porto Rico, and therefore it should not be appropriated by one party. The discretion of the secretary in these matters was defended by this department in court, but an adverse ruling was given. An appeal was thereupon taken to the supreme court, but the order of the district court was sustained on the ground that the adoption of this particular device was not one which the secretary had the discretion to refuse.

There were in addition four actions in the district courts against the executive council, the acting secretary of Porto Rico, and the supervisor of elections to compel the certification of or refusal to certify various names as candidates or to compel the elimination of the names of certain electors from the registration list. In every instance the official action was sustained by the court either on the merits or the action was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. In one instance the latter result was obtained by securing a writ of prohibition from the supreme court. One proceeding was brought in the district court of Humacao to upset the action of the executive council as a canvassing board in counting certain ballot sheets. The tally sheets as returned to the executive council showed a discrepancy between the total votes cast and the itemized list. The executive council first requested an opinion as to its right to recount the ballots or to secure a recount judicially. An opinion was rendered to the effect that neither procedure could be undertaken by the executive council. A general request was then made as to the powers of the executive council in counting the ballots, and the acting attorney general gave his opinion that a reasonable interpretation of the tally sheet would be unassailable and that to count the votes set opposite each candidate's name would be reasonable. This method was accordingly adopted, and a suit was brought in Humacao to upset it as erroneous. Since the close of the fiscal year the court has decided adversely to the plaintiff on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in that action to interfere.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND SAN JUAN BULKHEAD.

The most conspicuous business projects of The People of Porto Rico in which litigation occurred concerned the irrigation system and the San Juan Harbor board. The initiation of the temporary irrigation system precipitated three appeals to the courts under the irrigation law, which were taken by landowners who objected to the decision of the irrigation commission in regard to the inclusion of their land in the system and the valuation of their concessions. In one of these cases there was a dismissal by stipulation to await the action of the board upon the permanent irrigation system. An amicable adjustment of the other cases is expected. There were, also, many eminent domain proceedings, especially in the cases of minors and estates in the process of administration where judicial settlement is essential.

The construction of the bulkhead in San Juan Harbor upon the contemplated plans was stopped during the fiscal year by an injunction issued by the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico on the ground that vested rights of the Insular Dock Co., owning Pier No. 2, were being infringed thereby. The decision involves the authority of the Secretary of War to fix pierhead or bulkhead lines and grant a permit to erect a bulkhead along those lines interfering with the right of access to a pier constructed under a permit of the Secretary of War issued before the establishment of the harbor lines. The attorney general appeared in this suit as the representative of the San Juan Harbor board, and has perfected an appeal from the decision on the permanent injunction to the circuit court of appeals, first circuit. Negotiations are being conducted with the assistance of this office to secure the continuance of the work in another portion of the harbor.

TAXATION CASES.

Litigation in taxation matters has continued to be heavy. The supreme court decided the case of *The People of Porto Rico v. Central Fortuna*, pending at the close of the last fiscal year, in favor of the government. An appeal, however, has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case of the *Fajardo Sugar Co. v. Allan H. Richardson*, treasurer of Porto Rico, originally brought in the district court of San Juan and involving the exemption from taxation of certain personal credits and advances in the hands of the creditors, was decided by the supreme court adversely to The People. An appeal has been perfected to the circuit court of appeals of the first circuit. A case between the same parties and involving the same questions but contested on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, which has been decided adversely to The People by the United States District Court of Porto Rico, is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. The district court of San Juan rendered judgment in favor of the government in the case of *Ensenada Estates v. Allan H. Richard-*

son, an action testing the finality of decisions by the board of review and equalization. The case is now pending in the supreme court of Porto Rico. In addition there are numerous other cases pending in the municipal and district courts to recover taxes paid under protest. The office of the attorney general has also intervened in many receivership cases in the federal court to secure payment of taxes of corporations.

SAN VICENTE RAILROAD STATION.

The case of *The People of Porto Rico v. The American Railroad Co.* was instituted in the district court of San Juan during the fiscal year to enforce an order of the executive council compelling the railroad to continue a freight station at San Vicente. A demurrer now pending argument involves jurisdiction of the executive council over public services, and the effect of national legislation upon the local statutes in such matters.

LITIGATION OVER LAND.

Numerous actions have been instituted to protect the ownership of land of the government and its agents. Among these, suits were instituted against nearly 50 squatters who were alleged to be trespassing upon lands in Rio Piedras belonging to the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras. Thirty-two of these cases were decided in favor of the plaintiff by default. Actions of ejectment have been continued against several defendants to recover reclaimed marsh land alleged to belong to the government. Some of these cases are now being settled by compromise in accordance with a joint resolution of the legislative assembly approved March 9, 1911. The case brought by *The People of Porto Rico v. Porto Rico Railway, Light & Power Co.* to establish the right to cross the tracks of that company near the factory of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co. was decided favorably to *The People* by the district court of San Juan and is now pending in the supreme court. In addition there have been actions to establish or set aside dominion titles, and to decree nullity of records.

REVENUE FRAUDS AND ACTIONS ON BONDS.

The criminal cases instituted in Mayaguez to punish internal-revenue frauds were accompanied by civil actions against two offenders to secure to the government the sums alleged to be wrongfully withheld. These cases are still pending in the Mayaguez district court. Various suits have been instituted throughout the insular courts to secure the forfeiture of bonds for dereliction in official duties or other breaches of condition.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT AND SCHOOL BOARD OF PONCE.

A case was filed against *The People of Porto Rico* at the end of the last fiscal year, in accordance with legislative consent given by act of March 14, 1912, to secure damages for the destruction of a house by the sanitation department to prevent the spread of contagion. The action is pending decision in the district court of San Juan. A suit for breach of contract arising in the construction of a schoolhouse under the supervision of the commissioner of the interior was instituted against the school board of Ponce. The fiscal of the district appeared for the defendant under the direction of the attorney general, the case was tried and argued, and judgment by the Ponce court is being awaited.

The civil cases pending at the close of the fiscal year in which *The People of Porto Rico* have an interest are shown in Table N.

ELECTIONS.

While the election was held in a most peaceful and quiet manner throughout the island, there was an enormous number of criminal and civil cases in connection therewith. Under the election law the executive council passes upon the provisional registration lists where objections are filed to the appearance of any names on the list, and a right of appeal is given to the municipal courts. As a practical matter there are thousands of such objections, and the executive council can not and does not attempt to review the evidence in such cases, and the policy is followed of striking from the lists all names to which there are objections, unless counter affidavits are filed. If there are counter affidavits, the names are left on the lists, and the result is that appeals are generally taken to the municipal courts. There is another feature of the registration law which results in throwing literally many cases into the courts. The registration law provides that the old registration lists shall be carried over from

one election to another as provisional registration lists which are to be corrected by striking off the names of persons shown by the civil registry to have died during the preceding year, and the other means provided by law. If a person moves from one municipality to another and does not take the precaution of having his name struck off the registration list before reregistering, he will appear on the lists for two different municipalities. Further than that many persons in ignorance of the law reregister and the objections are not filed with the executive council within the time prescribed. The only way then to have the name stricken from the list is by a criminal proceeding for violation of article 162 of the Penal Code. In this criminal proceeding if the evidence shows that the accused is illegally registered the court must order a cancellation of the registration. And although the law requires for a conviction under this section willful action, the persons so reregistering were often denounced solely to obtain the court's order striking their names off the registration lists.

There were 1,345 criminal cases in election matters in the municipal courts during the last fiscal year. Of these, 890 resulted in convictions and 455 in acquittals, and there were 368 criminal cases arising out of elections in the district courts, resulting in 271 convictions and 97 acquittals. About 70 per cent of all of these election criminal cases were under section 162 of the Penal Code.

Inasmuch as there was no additional appropriation for the department of justice to take care of the large number of election cases, the attorney general was forced to ask the governor for a transfer of \$3,000 from the funds at his disposal for "judicial election expenses" until the legislature met and passed a deficiency appropriation; but even this transfer would have been entirely inadequate had not the political parties and leaders themselves voluntarily relieved the situation by transporting large numbers of witnesses at their own expense without issuances of summonses or payment of mileage or witness fees. It is hoped that these defects may be largely remedied by the coming session of the legislative assembly. During elections the attorney general was called upon to make investigations, to render opinions, to superintend prosecutions of cases, to defend two mandamus suits against the secretary of Porto Rico in the supreme court, and to exercise general supervisory control.

STRIKES.

It is of course true that a mere strike of workmen to secure better working conditions, higher salaries, or other ends, while affecting the economic and social welfare of a community is not in itself within any jurisdiction of the department of justice; but if there are actual or alleged disturbances of the peace, riots, damaging of property, or illegal oppression, either assigned as the cause of the strike or engendered by the strike, it becomes a matter of deep concern to the judicial branch of the government. The preceding fiscal year has witnessed many strikes in which some or all of the conditions above described have occurred.

These strikes were mostly among the workers in the cane fields of sugar planter and sugar centrals, and were so closely related in their nature and purposes as to constitute practically one strike. It has been the policy and endeavor of the attorney general to see that impartial justice is rendered and constitutional liberties and rights are protected in all cases of alleged violations of law. During the last strike letters were sent to all the fiscals (prosecuting attorneys) setting forth this policy, and in personal interviews with fiscals and with the committing magistrates and judges this policy has been emphasized and where possible specific instructions as to such rights have been given. In a country such as Porto Rico, which has been under a constitutional government for only about 17 years, it is but natural that there are more frequently misunderstandings of such rights, both by the officials charged with the keeping of public order and by the people themselves, than in a community long accustomed to such constitutional government. It is of course impossible for the attorney general to give his direct attention to every case in which violations of law occur or in which such rights are called into question. This is the province primarily of the courts. It is, however, the policy of the attorney general and of his assistants that wherever there are facts brought to their attention that tend to show that any official has not acted in a fair, impartial, and just manner, the case should be thoroughly investigated, and the proper administrative or judicial action taken.

INVESTIGATION OF INCREASES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The European war was the cause in Porto Rico, as in the United States, of considerable increases in the prices of certain important articles of food. Immediately after the outbreak of the war the department of justice, upon the request of the Governor of Porto Rico, started an investigation to ascertain whether these

increases were being made by concerted or illegal action. This investigation was carried out by the district fiscals and was extended to all parts of the island, and the books of many wholesalers and retailers were examined. Hundreds of persons, merchants and consumers, were questioned, many of them under oath. Increases in the prices of the articles imported from the United States were, of course, inevitable in view of the advances demanded by the export houses from which our Porto Rican merchants purchase. There was, however, very little evidence of advances in price upon articles purchased at lower rates and already in stock at the outbreak of the war and no evidence of illegal combinations to restrict sales or advance prices. In fact, in several cases, the prices of wholesalers here were lower than those quoted in the New York market. The small retailers carry very little in stock and obtain only reasonable profits on the food which they handle. Articles of local production are largely distributed through the public markets and were not affected by the war. In general the prices on imported articles of food increased materially immediately after the outbreak of the war but decreased somewhat two or three months thereafter. There is no doubt that this investigation, by subjecting the dealings of merchants to careful official scrutiny, had a salutary effect in preventing illegal combinations and unfair increases in the prices of articles of food already in stock. Further investigations of alleged illegal combinations among the owners of bakeries are now being conducted in two towns of the island.

CHANGES OF PERSONNEL.

Since the last annual report of the attorney general was rendered, there have been numerous changes in the personnel of the department of justice. The resignation of Hon. Wolcott H. Pitkin, jr., as attorney general took effect on December 6, 1914, and the present attorney general was appointed by a recess appointment of the President, to take effect on December 7, 1914. This recess appointment was superseded by a four-year appointment, with the advice and consent of the Senate, dated December 12, 1914. Inasmuch as the incumbent had been assistant attorney general for approximately eight months prior to his appointment as attorney general, and was at the time of the said appointment acting attorney general, there was no interruption or delay or radical change in the work or policy of the office. Mr. Robert Szold was promoted from the position of law officer to that of assistant attorney general on December 7, 1914. He resigned this position on May 25, 1915, to accept a position with the Department of Justice at Washington, and Mr. Robert W. Perkins, jr., was promoted from the position of law officer to that of assistant attorney general on May 26, 1915.

There have been no changes during the fiscal year among the judges of the supreme court and only one appointment of a judge of a district court. Mr. Charles E. Foote, the fiscal of the supreme court, was appointed judge of the district court of Mayaguez on July 3, 1914, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Hon. Harvey M. Hutchinson to the supreme court during the previous fiscal year. Mr. Salvador Mestre was appointed fiscal of the supreme court on July 6, 1914, and Mr. Jaime Sifre was promoted on July 6, 1914, from the position of assistant fiscal of San Juan to take the place of special fiscal at large left vacant by Mr. Mestre.

Owing to the deaths of two of the registrars of property, Mr. José Benedicto, registrar of San Juan (section 2), and Mr. José M. Marqués, registrar of property of Ponce, both of which occurred within the same week, there were numerous changes in the positions of registrars of property. These changes were all in the nature of promotions, and the positions of registrar at Aguadilla and Caguas were left vacant and are at present filled by temporary appointment pending an examination to be conducted under the supervision of the supreme court to provide a list of eligibles from which the permanent appointments may be made.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS RELATING TO JUDICIARY.

No general reorganization of the judiciary system is recommended for the coming fiscal year. There are many important changes which should be made which do not, however, change the general system. The most important of these changes is dealt with under the next subheading, "Municipal courts." But there should be a new compilation enacted by the next session of the legislative assembly of the laws relating to the judiciary under an appropriate heading such as "Judicial code" or "Judiciary laws of 1916." In this new compilation the numerous inconsistencies in the various statutes should be eliminated, and all necessary changes should be made

to perfect the general system. The basis for the present system was the act of the legislative assembly approved March 10, 1904. But there have been a large number of acts amending this act, in addition to various separate acts, and various sections of the codes of civil and criminal procedure which make it extremely difficult to ascertain many of the important provisions of the law.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

One of the serious defects of the municipal court system has already been remedied by the act of the legislative assembly approved March 11, 1915, which requires as eligibility for the office of municipal judge in municipalities of class I and class II the admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico and two years' residence in the island of Porto Rico. This will apply to 30 out of the 34 municipal court judges, whereas formerly only 13 were required to be lawyers. This act will have complete effect only after the election in November, 1916. But it is now effective as to appointments where vacancies occur.

A bill was introduced by the attorney general in the Executive Council during the last session of the legislative assembly to reorganize the municipal courts. This bill provided for a reduction in the number of such courts from 34 to 21 and for a redistribution of the municipal court circuits. These 21 municipal courts would be adequate, and the plan represented a saving of about \$30,000 a year. This bill as originally introduced provided for the appointment of municipal judges in the same manner as is provided by law for the appointment of district court judges. The bill passed the council with few changes, the only important one of which was the elimination of the appointive feature, the amended bill providing for the election of municipal judges. In the organization of the municipal courts a further feature should be included which was not included in the bill presented in the last session of the legislative assembly because of the imperative necessity for economy. The municipal courts should be made courts of record and should be provided with official court stenographers, and a complete record should be kept of all court proceedings, including the evidence of witnesses. The expense involved in providing municipal court stenographers would not exceed the saving resulting from a proper reorganization of the municipal court system. The stenographic record of evidence would have the effect of preventing much perjury, which is all too prevalent in the testimony of witnesses in the municipal courts. Inasmuch as no record of such testimony is now kept, it is a common thing to find that the testimony in a new trial on appeal to the district courts of the same witness is often entirely different from the testimony in the municipal courts. This stenographic record would also be of great advantage in making investigations of alleged partiality or improper conduct by municipal judges. It would be a protection to municipal court judges who honestly endeavor to decide the cases before them upon the evidence, and it would show where the judges have acted outside of the bounds of judicial discretion. This is especially important in election cases, where there are always numerous complaints in which it is impossible to ascertain the truth in particular cases.

SUITS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF PORTO RICO.

In his last annual report the attorney general recommended legislation authorizing suits against The People of Porto Rico. A bill was passed by the house of delegates during the last session of the legislative assembly authorizing suits against The People of Porto Rico in municipal and district courts in every class of cases and applying to practically all claims which have arisen since the American occupation. The executive council passed a substitute bill drafted by the attorney general authorizing suits in the district courts in limited classes of cases. The conference committee of the two houses was unable to agree and no legislation was enacted. The house of delegates insisted on the authorization to allow suits or claims arising prior to the enactment of the law and to the inclusion of tort claims in the authorization. It is my belief that no such legislation should be enacted at the present time unless it is limited to authorization to sue in the district courts on property claims and on contract claims arising after the act takes effect, with a statute of limitations effective as to all such claims and with permission to sue in certain other limited classes of cases, such as taxes paid under protest, appeals from the decisions of the irrigation commission, and a few other limited cases now authorized by law. If after such a law has been enacted experience proves that further authorization would be beneficial such legislation could then be adopted.

INCREASE OF PERSONNEL IN OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

It is earnestly recommended that there should be added to the legal personnel of the office of the attorney general at least one special assistant attorney general and two additional clerks, one of which should have charge of statistical work. The need for additional legal personnel has been emphasized in the earlier portion of this report and is eloquently set forth in the report of the previous attorney general in his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1914, to which reference is made. (Governor's annual report for 1913-14, p. 415.) Besides the considerations as to efficiency in the general administration of the functions of the department, it is apparent that there can be no economy in handicapping the protection of the financial and proprietary interests if the government through insufficiency of the legal personnel to adequately handle the cases affecting the government's financial resources.

Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD L. KERN,
Attorney General of Porto Rico.

To the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

TABLE A.—*Statement showing the number of cases pending decision in the supreme court of Porto Rico on June 30, 1914, the number of cases docketed and decided from that date up to June 30, 1915, and the number of cases pending decision on June 30, 1915.*

ORDINARY PROCEEDINGS.

I.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	15	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	142
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	193	Pending June 30, 1915.....	66

A.

Appeals in criminal cases pending June 30, 1914, were disposed of as follows:

Felony.....	4	Trail with jury.....	5
Misdemeanor.....	10	Trail without jury.....	10
Habeas corpus.....	1	Affirmed.....	7
		Reversed.....	5
Total.....	15	Dismissed.....	3

B.

Appeals in criminal cases docketed during fiscal year 1914-15 were disposed of as follows:

Felony.....	19	Trail with jury.....	20
Misdemeanor.....	171	Trail without jury.....	173
Habeas corpus.....	3	Affirmed.....	97
		Reversed.....	12
Total.....	193	Dismissed.....	18
		Pending.....	66

II.

APPEALS IN CIVIL CASES.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	46	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	154
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	188	Pending June 30, 1915.....	80

A.

Appeals in civil cases pending June 30, 1914, were disposed of as follows:

Affirmed.....	26	Pending.....	5
Reversed.....	11		
Dismissed.....	4	Total.....	46

B.

Appeals in civil cases docketed during fiscal year 1914-15 were disposed of as follows:

Affirmed.....	25	Pending.....	75
Reversed.....	17		
Dismissed.....	71	Total.....	188

III.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

[From decisions of registrars of property.]

Pending June 30, 1914.....	3	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	38
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	47	Pending June 30, 1915.....	12

A.

Administrative appeals from decisions of registrars of property pending June 30, 1914, were disposed of as follows:

Affirmed.....	2
Reversed.....	1
Total.....	3

B.

Administrative appeals docketed during fiscal year 1914-15 were disposed of as follows:

Affirmed.....	22
Reversed.....	13
Pending.....	12
Total.....	47

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

I.

CERTIORARI.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	0	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	20
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	23	Pending June 30, 1915.....	3

II.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	0	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	5
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	5	Pending June 30, 1915.....	0

III.

MANDAMUS.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	2	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	5
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	3	Pending June 30, 1915.....	0

IV.

WRITS OF PROHIBITION.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	0	Decided during fiscal year 1914-15.....	0
Docketed during fiscal year 1914-15.....	1	Pending June 30, 1915.....	1

RÉSUMÉ.

Cases pending June 30, 1914:		Cases decided during fiscal year 1914-15:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	15	Appeals in criminal cases.....	142
Appeals in civil cases.....	46	Appeals in civil cases.....	154
Administrative appeals.....	3	Administrative appeals.....	38
Original jurisdiction.....	2	Original jurisdiction.....	30
	66		364
Cases docketed during fiscal year 1914-15:		Cases pending June 30, 1915:	
Appeals in criminal cases.....	193	Appeals in criminal cases.....	66
Appeals in civil cases.....	188	Appeals in civil cases.....	80
Administrative appeals.....	47	Administrative appeals.....	12
Original jurisdiction.....	32	Original jurisdiction.....	4
	460		162
Total.....	526	Total.....	526

TABLE B.—*Criminal cases—District courts—Fiscal year 1914-15.*

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1914.				Presented during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.				Disposed of during fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.						Pending June 30, 1915.				Number of convictions.				Number of acquittals.				Appeals taken to supreme court.		
	Total.				Total.				Information.		Appeals from municipal and peace courts.		Filing or dismissal by—		Transfer to other courts.		Total.		Total.		On information filed in district courts.		On appeal from municipal and peace courts.		Total.				
	On information filed in district courts.				On information filed in district courts.				On appeal from municipal and peace courts.		On appeal from municipal and peace courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On information filed in district courts.		On appeal from municipal and peace courts.			Total.	
	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	Petition of the fiscal.	Defective indictments.	Lack of proof.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.	On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.		On appeal from municipal and peace courts.	On information filed in district courts.
Aquidilla.....	15	7	22	47	167	43	12	10	174	8	7	15	100	32	132	10	11	21	5							
Arecibo.....	17	14	31	96	200	106	4	2	1	.....	205	20	6	26	83	79	162	9	27	36	11							
Guayama.....	74	26	100	190	341	143	112	65	21	3	344	75	22	97	141	82	223	2	30	32	16								
Humacao.....	9	8	17	202	427	179	182	8	3	.....	372	32	40	72	130	127	257	49	55	104	42							
Mayaguez.....	30	7	37	308	53	361	242	49	69	.....	363	31	4	35	187	33	220	55	16	71	36							
Ponce.....	35	3	38	437	138	575	174	112	128	1,144	558	26	29	55	123	51	174	51	61	112	14							
San Juan.....	141	193	334	379	731	362	459	167	.....	.....	988	65	12	77	288	381	669	74	78	152	56						
Total.....	321	258	579	1,732	2,802	1,301	1,063	453	26	4	157	3,004	257	120	377	1,052	785	1,837	250	278	528	180							

1 Election cases transferred to municipal courts.

RESUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	579	Disposed of during fiscal year 1915.....	3,004
Presented during fiscal year 1915.....	2,802	Pending June 30, 1915.....	377
Total.....	3,381	Total.....	3,381
Convicted, 1,837.	Acquittals, 528.	Appeals taken, 180.	

TABLE C.—Cases of homicide disposed of by district courts during the fiscal year 1915.

District court of—	Cases of homicide disposed of.			Murder.				Manslaughter.			
				First degree.		Second degree.		Voluntary.		Involuntary.	
	Total.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.	Con-victions.	Ac-quittals.
Aguadilla...	6	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Arecibo.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....
Guayama.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humacao.....	12	8	4	.....	.....	2	1	6	2	.....	1
Mayaguez.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Ponce.....	13	10	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1
San Juan.....	23	14	9	3	2	5	.....	3	.....	3	7
Total.....	70	46	24	3	2	16	3	20	8	7	11

RÉSUMÉ.

Cases of homicide disposed of.....	70
Convicted.....	46
Acquittals.....	24

TABLE D.—Jury trials in the district courts during fiscal year 1914-15.

District court of—	Number of trials.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Aguadilla.....	23	15	8
Arecibo.....	19	16	3
Guayama.....	8	6	2
Humacao.....	68	46	22
Mayaguez.....	19	11	8
Ponce.....	27	22	5
San Juan.....	104	60	44
Total.....	268	176	92

TABLE E.—Résumé of criminal cases disposed of by the district courts during fiscal year 1914-15.

Crimes.	Total of convictions.	Total of acquittals.	Total.
Against persons.....	432	95	527
Against reputation.....	16	17	33
Against decency.....	51	24	75
Against property.....	312	71	383
Prejudicial to administration of public justice.....	142	24	166
Against good morals.....	35	12	47
Involving the violation of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power.	842	275	1,117
Unclassified.....	7	10	17
Grand total.....	1,837	528	2,365

TABLE F.—Civil business, district courts, during fiscal year 1914-15.

District court of—	Pending June 30, 1914.	On complaint filed in district courts and appeals from municipal and peace courts.	Pending June 30, 1915.	Disposed of by—			Appeals taken.
				Trial.	Dismissal or filing.	Total.	
Aguadilla.....	142	195	156	165	16	181	14
Arecibo.....	563	396	617	297	45	342	11
Guayama.....	203	369	257	292	23	315	31
Humacao.....	323	401	331	357	36	393	25
Mayaguez.....	257	476	306	369	58	427	35
Ponce.....	315	650	407	518	40	558	27
San Juan.....	1,580	920	1,726	610	164	774	64
Total.....	3,383	3,407	3,800	2,608	382	2,990	207

RÉSUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	3,383
Presented during year 1915.....	3,407
	6,790
Disposed of during year 1915:	
By trials.....	2,608
By dismissal or filing.....	382
	2,990
Pending June 30, 1915.....	3,800
	6,790

TABLE G.—*Complaints handled in fiscalias during fiscal year 1914-15.*

District court of—	Felonies.						Misdemeanors.					
	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Dis- missed before accusa- tion.	Dis- missed after accusa- tion.	Pend- ing June 30, 1915.	Total.	Con- vic- tions.	Ac- quit- tals.	Dis- missed before accusa- tion.	Dis- missed after accusa- tion.	Pend- ing June 30, 1915.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	29	10	90	8	15	152	72	.....	6	5	.....	83
Arecibo.....	40	3	75	1	10	129	35	3	.....	.....	6	44
Guayama.....	68	2	.....	28	23	121	73	.....	.....	18	2	93
Humacao.....	51	27	182	.....	26	286	79	22	62	8	6	177
Mayaguez.....	30	3	111	12	20	176	134	36	662	31	22	885
Ponce.....	59	6	171	7	25	268	28	9	4	4	7	52
San Juan.....	90	27	211	26	33	387	99	16	48	15	25	203
Total.....	367	78	840	82	152	1,519	520	86	782	81	68	1,537

In these cases are not included the cases pending in the courts on June 30, 1914.

TABLE H.—*Criminal cases, municipal courts, fiscal year 1914-15.*

Municipal court of—	Pend- ing June 30, 1914.	Pre- sented during year 1914-15.	Dis- posed of dur- ing year 1914-15.	Pend- ing June 30, 1915.	Filed or sent to other courts.	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Appeals taken.	Amount of fines and costs collected for the insular treasury.
Adjuntas.....	8	455	325	54	84	246	79	27	\$116.25
Aguadilla.....	107	1,381	1,036	135	317	758	278	14	1,110.28
Añasco.....	13	431	395	8	41	329	66	5	858.72
Arecibo.....	58	1,377	1,278	46	111	1,061	217	21	2,657.59
Barros.....	41	359	273	9	118	204	69	6	529.18
Bayamon.....	38	1,910	1,752	58	138	1,232	520	67	2,125.79
Cabo Rojo.....	1	382	308	20	55	241	67	6	500.38
Caguas.....	35	1,564	1,426	69	104	1,073	353	34	2,356.01
Camuy.....	25	545	530	22	18	436	94	5	858.76
Carolina.....	12	324	306	.....	30	231	75	12	480.98
Cayey.....	55	1,499	1,200	57	297	923	277	23	1,715.31
Ciales.....	34	754	649	34	105	462	187	15	1,193.23
Coamo.....	4	339	292	1	50	254	38	1	263.15
Pajardo.....	14	1,458	1,317	24	131	727	590	28	1,501.70
Guayama.....	15	1,090	988	19	98	734	254	52	958.83
Humacao.....	.....	1,977	801	7	169	666	135	17	746.34
Juana Diaz.....	50	1,045	878	15	202	770	108	34	1,739.66
Lares.....	12	853	657	35	173	437	220	15	824.21
Manati.....	51	822	653	55	165	522	131	29	1,227.81
Mayaguez.....	31	1,760	1,179	67	545	810	369	34	950.62
Patillas.....	36	562	541	23	34	392	149	13	488.13
Ponce.....	152	2,133	1,493	280	512	1,128	365	41	1,490.99
Rio Grande.....	10	618	544	23	61	380	164	31	906.04
Rio Piedras.....	26	911	782	26	129	646	136	31	1,229.48
Salinas.....	124	851	751	45	179	598	153	15	1,106.61
San German.....	26	709	681	.....	54	472	209	3	877.22
San Juan.....	29	2,383	2,197	47	168	1,314	883	154	4,036.16
San Lorenzo.....	33	880	731	31	151	541	190	51	564.25
San Sebastian.....	4	427	308	43	80	244	64	15	233.69
Utusado.....	23	686	625	31	53	457	168	23	1,030.84
Vega Baja.....	24	838	615	33	214	446	169	4	521.22
Vieques.....	5	684	556	26	107	419	137	91	831.67
Yabucoa.....	49	831	740	53	87	483	257	16	1,009.43
Yauco.....	83	1,490	745	651	177	503	242	6	820.94
Total.....	1,228	33,328	27,552	2,047	4,957	20,139	7,413	939	37,861.47

RESUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	1,228
Presented during fiscal year 1914-15.....	33,328
Disposed of during fiscal year 1914-15.....	27,552
Pending June 30, 1915.....	2,047
Filed or sent to other courts.....	4,957
Appeals to district courts.....	939
Amount of fines and costs collected.....	\$37,861.47

TABLE I.—*Civil cases, municipal courts, during fiscal year 1914-15.*

Municipal court of—	Pending June 30, 1914.	Presented during year 1914-15.	Disposed of during year.	Pending June 30, 1915.	Dis- missed or filed.	Appeals taken.
Adjuntas.....	5	90	74	15	6	.....
Aguadilla.....	250	116	48	277	41	3
Añasco.....	20	56	38	23	15	2
Arecibo.....	309	182	106	352	33	4
Barros.....	22	39	21	21.	19	1
Bayamon.....	290	286	178	342	56	16
Cabo Rojo.....	7	72	44	12	23	2
Caguas.....	159	228	152	187	48	10
Camuy.....	30	82	38	59	15	2
Carolina.....	32	37	21	39	9	3
Cayey.....	106	133	72	152	15	5
Ciales.....	36	66	51	32	19	1
Coamo.....	38	41	27	37	15	1
Fajardo.....	342	71	29	382	2	1
Guayama.....	154	131	83	148	54	4
Humacao.....	75	114	69	105	15	4
Juana Diaz.....	23	141	127	14	23	9
Lares.....	13	112	51	19	55	4
Manati.....	202	117	73	212	34	6
Mayaguez.....	68	381	262	88	99	36
Patillas.....	10	33	27	15	1	14
Ponce.....	333	462	168	616	11	1
Rio Grande.....	26	50	33	37	6	5
Rio Piedras.....	27	105	70	40	22	8
Salinas.....	42	46	28	54	6	3
San German.....	115	110	79	65	81	7
San Lorenzo.....	230	142	97	261	14	4
San Juan.....	1,032	1,471	1,061	1,325	117	36
San Sebastian.....	16	142	57	41	60	1
Ututado.....	180	102	44	207	31	3
Vega Baja.....	31	48	36	16	27	1
Vieques.....	18	20	16	17	5	3
Yabucoa.....	87	83	48	66	56	7
Yauco.....	35	183	130	65	23	3
Total.....	4,363	5,492	3,458	5,341	1,056	211

RESUMÉ.

Pending June 30, 1914.....	4,363	
Presented during fiscal year 1914-15.....	5,492	
Disposed of during fiscal year 1914-15.....	3,458	9,855
Pending June 30, 1915.....	5,341	
Dismissed or filed.....	1,056	
Appeals to district courts.....		211

TABLE J.—*Business of peace courts, fiscal year 1914-15.*

Court of peace of—	Trials held.	Convic- tions.	Acquit- tals.	Fines collected.	Expenses of courts.		Ap- peals to dis- trict courts.
					Salaries.	Material and rent houses.	
Aguada.....	18	18	.....	\$9.50	\$720.00	\$6.00	1
Aguadilla.....	261	245	16	353.75	1,080.00	.....	2
Agua Buenas.....	50	42	8	32.00	720.00	.....	.....
Aibonito.....	131	178	.....	89.15	720.00	10.00	1
Añasco.....	89	76	11	171.00	720.00	.....	2
Arroyo.....	172	163	9	171.55	720.00	10.00	.....
Barceloneta.....	145	119	26	156.60	810.00	8.00	1
Barranquitas.....	60	62	7	44.00	720.00	.....	.....
Bayamon.....	571	704	97	529.90	960.00	26.33	3
Caguas.....	523	492	31	592.50	840.00	50.00	1
Catano.....	479	403	76	313.00	780.00	7.40	.....
Cayey.....	375	362	13	399.00	960.00	94.00	3
Ceiba.....	94	98	10	109.30	360.00	4.27	1
Cidra.....	58	51	7	12.00	504.00	.....	.....
Comerio.....	154	236	25	119.95	720.00	22.50	.....
Corozal.....	125	107	18	30.78	780.00	.....	.....
Culebra.....	12	10	2	30.75	.....	.....	.....
Dorado.....	36	29	7	64.55	720.00	.....	.....
Fajardo.....	189	166	23	204.17	840.00	.....	.....
Guanica.....	61	48	13	114.90	360.00	7.90	.....
Guayama.....	292	281	11	236.70	1,080.00	12.00	22
Guayanilla.....	54	51	3	47.35	832.00	26.00	.....

TABLE J.—*Business of peace courts, fiscal year 1914-15—Continued.*

Court of peace of—	Trials held.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Fines collected.	Expenses of courts.		Appeals to district courts.
					Salaries.	Material and rent houses.	
Guaynabo.....	33	46	14	\$83.04	\$720.00		
Gurabo.....	209	160	49	185.50	840.00	\$35.00	2
Hatillo.....	35	28	7	36.25	840.00	81.00	
Hormigueros ¹	2	2		6.00	86.12	27.00	
Humacao.....	225	214	11	216.00	960.00		
Isabela.....	84	92	7	155.50	720.00	24.00	
Jayuya.....	70	61	39	43.20	720.00	90.00	
Juncos.....	188	158	30	91.00	840.00		
Lajas.....	11	8	3	11.00	720.00		
Las Marias.....	7	6	1	23.00	960.00	10.00	
Las Piedras.....	18	15	3	26.50	360.00		
Loíza.....	131	189	11	184.00	720.00		
Luquillo.....	38	37	1	62.10	360.00	80.22	
Manatí.....	328	307	21		720.00	9.50	1
Maricao.....	12	12	1	18.00	720.00	8.00	
Maunabo.....	32	33	7	53.75	720.00		3
Mayaguez.....	248	218	30	348.38	2,100.00	68.65	5
Moca.....	60	57	54	51.65	744.00		
Morovis.....	41	29	12	81.25	720.00	29.81	2
Naguabo.....	203	174	29	338.50	810.00	60.00	23
Naranjito.....	11	8	3	1.75	720.00	4.66	
Peñuelas.....	198	283	15	131.65	720.00	7.00	4
Ponce.....	877	1,053	74	713.70	2,100.00	49.95	5
Quebradillas.....	37	34	3	25.00	720.00	4.50	
Rincon.....	51	50	1	74.00	750.00		1
Rio Grande.....	72	58	14	68.05	720.00		
Salvina Grande.....	29	37	5	32.50	720.00	3.35	
Salinas.....	241	221	20	188.90	840.00	129.20	
San German.....	195	162	33	193.50	780.00		
San Juan.....	2,028	1,764	264	3,536.44	2,160.00	340.63	37
Santa Isabel.....	120	112	8	145.50	900.00	6.08	1
Toa Alta.....	72	36	38	100.30	720.00	3.62	5
Toa Baja.....	82	76	6	158.40	735.00	15.00	6
Trujillo Alto.....	52	52	15	60.75	780.00		4
Vega Alta.....	81	74	7	38.85	720.00	10.50	
Yabucoa.....	57	52	5	83.00	390.00		
Total.....	10,127	9,869	1,254	11,349.31	45,801.12	1,442.07	130

¹ This court acted from July 1 to Aug. 26, 1914, owing to resignation of the justice of the peace.

RESUMÉ.

Trials held.....	10,127
Convictions.....	9,869
Acquittals.....	1,254
Appeals taken.....	130
Fines collected.....	\$11,349.31
Expenses of court:	
Salaries.....	\$45,801.12
Material.....	1,442.07
Total.....	47,243.19

TABLE K.—*Appeals from municipal and peace courts decided in each district court during fiscal year 1914-15.*

District of—	Municipal courts.				Peace courts.			
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Dismissals.	Total.
Aguadilla.....	27	10	2	39	3	1		4
Arecibo.....	78	25	5	108	1	2	1	4
Guayama.....	65	27	36	128	17	3	7	27
Humacao.....	116	52	8	176	11	6		17
Mayaguez.....	28	12	6	46	5	4	1	10
Ponce.....	47	60		107	4	1		5
San Juan.....	335	66	57	458	46	12	17	75
Total.....	696	252	114	1,062	87	29	26	142

The above cases were tried de novo and not on the record.

TABLE L.—*Registries of property.*

Registry of property of—	Municipalities comprised therein.	Area in square miles.	Population, census of 1910.	Number of employees.	Cost of salaries and house rent of each registry.	Documents—			Documents registered during fiscal year 1914-15.				Defective documents withdrawn.	Administrative appeals before supreme court.			Amount of fees collected.	Total of property involved in the documents registered.		
						Pending June 30, 1914.	Presented during fiscal year 1914-15.	Total.	Correct.	With curable defects.	With incurable defects corrected within 120 days.	Total.		Documents pending June 30, 1915.	Decided in favor of the registrar.	Decided against the registrar.		Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Aguadilla....	Aguadilla, Aguada, Isabela, Larés, Moca, and San Sebastián.	282.58	105,052	3	\$3,292.44	4	681	685	406	143	7	556	8	121	2	2	4	\$4,665.10	143	435
Arecibo.....	Arecibo, Barceloneta, Camuy, Ciales, Hatillo, Jayuya, Manatí, Morovis, Quebradillas, and Utuado.	471.47	173,335	5	5,390.00	212	1,504	1,716	1,512	89	.....	1,601	115	.....	9	3	12	9,684.20	500	1,001
Caguas.....	Aguas Buenas, Barranquitas, Bayamón, Caguas, Gurabo, Juncos, and San Lorenzo.	289.67	98,092	4	3,860.00	6	1,049	1,055	827	64	132	1,023	31	1	2	.....	2	6,426.40	366	520
Guayama....	Albionito, Arroyo, Cayey, Cidra, Guayama, Patillas, and Salinas.	299.09	89,291	4	4,420.00	13	649	662	561	54	1	616	9	37	7	1	8	4,678.85	222	394
Humacao....	Ceiba, Culebra, Hato, Humacao, Luquillo, Manabo, Naguabo, Pedras Vieques, and Yabucoa.	327.18	98,362	4	4,300.00	35	673	708	522	36	5	563	9	136	2	3	5	5,069.55	235	527
Mayaguez....	Afiasco, Hormigueros, Las Marías, Mayaguez, and Rincon.	157.74	74,156	5	5,390.00	18	954	972	689	83	63	836	25	112	.....	.....	.....	6,184.45	417	389
Ponce.....	Adjuntas, Coamo, Guayanilla, Juana Díaz, Penuelas, Ponce, and Santa Isabel.	469.74	155,988	6	5,907.08	.....	1,530	1,530	1,357	30	84	1,471	22	37	2	2	4	11,321.70	760	718
San German.	Caño Rojo, Guanica, Lajas, Marian, and Yauco.	329.25	102,961	4	4,300.00	91	1,040	1,131	904	29	3	936	85	110	2	1	3	7,505.55	210	726
San Juan, section 1.	Carolina, Loiza, Río Grande, Río Piedras, San Juan, and Trujillo Alto.	159.82	113,462	8	8,110.00	91	2,113	2,204	1,348	410	83	1,831	90	273	4	4	8	16,167.90	1,370	389
San Juan, section 2.	Bayamón, Comerío, Corozal, Dorado, Guayama, Naranjito, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Vega Alta, and Vega Baja.	272.80	107,312	4	5,377.78	25	927	952	740	106	12	858	.....	94	.....	1	1	4,703.20	269	633
Total.....		.....	.....	147	50,347.30	495	11,120	11,615	8,866	1,044	390	10,291	394	921	30	17	47	76,406.90	4,492	5,732

¹ In addition to this the registry of property of Ponce was granted 1 temporary officer from July 11, 1914, to Mar. 17, 1915.

The amount expended by the registries of property for office supplies, stationery, etc., as per vouchers received and approved up to July 20, 1915, was \$2,334.24.

TABLE M.—*Parole granted upon recommendation of attorney general during fiscal year 1914-15.*

[In cases of crimes against persons.]

Name of applicant.	Offenses.	Term of sentence.	Actual term served.
Francis, James.....	Manslaughter, involuntary.	5 years in penitentiary..	2 years 3 months and 15 days.
Santos, Justiniano.....	Mayhem.....	3 years.....	1 year and 10 months.
Vargas, Tomas.....	Murder in second degree.	20 years.....	11 years.

TABLE N.—*Actions pending which were handled under the direction of the attorney general.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Date commenced.	Status.
The People of Porto Rico v. Central Fortuna.	Mandamus in tax matter...	Apr. 6, 1914	Writ of error by defendant; papers sent to supreme court July 8, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico v. José D. Riera et al.	Action to recover real property.	Jan. 25, 1910	Appealed to supreme court pending motion to dismiss.
Fajardo Sugar Co. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$7,038 taxes paid under protest.	Sept. 12, 1911	Pending on appeal by defendant (now in circuit court of appeals).

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FIRST CIRCUIT.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Date commenced.	Status.
Insular Dock Co. v. P. J. Carlin Construction Co., San Juan Harbor board.	Injunction, construction of bulkhead.	May 3, 1915	Appeal taken by defendants July 24, 1915.

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN, SECTION 1.

The People of Porto Rico v. American R. R. Co.	Mandamus, opening public station at Vega Baja.	June 3, 1914	Pending argument of defendant's demurrer filed Apr. 9, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico v. Porto Rico Progress Publishing Co.	Collection of \$1,304.44 for services rendered by bureau of printing.	Oct. 31, 1914	Pending on defendant's demurrer filed Nov. 11, 1914.
Ex parte The People of Porto Rico in re abintestate of Nazaria Roselló.	Declaration of heirs.....	Jan. 19, 1915	Action pending hearing.
Ensenada Estates v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$7,153.31 taxes paid under protest.	June 15, 1914	Pending on appeal by plaintiff in supreme court of Porto Rico.
J. Torres and Lopez de Victoria v. The People of Porto Rico.	Action to recover damages for destruction of building during plague.	May 13, 1914	Pending final hearing.
The People of Porto Rico v. J. D. Riera and Luis J. Columbani.	Action to recover real property.	Apr. 27, 1914	Pending hearing of defendant Riera's demurrer filed June 1, 1914.
The People of Porto Rico v. L. Sanchez Morales and Honorato Andrés.	.....do.....	Feb. 17, 1913	Pending.
The People of Porto Rico v. J. Fernandez et al.	.....do.....	Dec. 12, 1912	Pending hearing of defendant's motion to strike filed Dec. 12, 1912.
The People of Porto Rico v. Aniceto Miranda.	.....do.....	Dec. 22, 1911	Pending hearing; answer filed Jan. 2, 1913.
The People of Porto Rico v. P. E. Zamorano.	.....do.....	Dec. 9, 1909	Pending hearing of defendant's demurrer filed June 3, 1915.
Antonio Blanco et al. v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Injunction to restrain collection of penalty.	Dec. 21, 1908	Pending on defendant's answer to dismiss filed Jan. 6, 1909.
The People of Porto Rico v. W. D. Noble et al.	Action to recover \$800 on bail bond.	May 12, 1908	Pending hearing of defendant's demurrer filed June 10, 1908.
The People of Porto Rico v. Sob. de Ezquiaga.	Action to recover \$4,000 internal-revenue bond.	June 30, 1906	Pending on defendant's motion for continuance filed Mar. 17, 1906.

TABLE N.—*Actions pending which were handled under the direction of the attorney general—Continued.*

DISTRICT COURT OF SAN JUAN, SECTION 2.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Date commenced.	Status.
The People of Porto Rico v. A. Marin Marien and National Surety Co.	Action to recover \$4,790.22 uncollected costs.	July 1, 1913	Pending on defendant's demurrer of June 30, 1914.
The People of Porto Rico v. Porto Rico Ry., etc., Co.	Injunction to compel maintenance of right of way to cross defendant's tracks.	July 3, 1913	Pending on defendant's appeal to supreme court of Porto Rico.
The People of Porto Rico v. Eduardo Bukampera.	Action of unlawful detainer.	Nov. 16, 1914	Pending hearing; answer filed July 24, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico v. Marcos Herpen.	.....do.....	July 16, 1915	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Maria Pastora.	.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1914	Pending hearing.
The People of Porto Rico v. Joaquin Marino.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pending hearing; answer filed July 24, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico v. Santiago Roman.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Josefina Rodriguez.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Dolores Kercado.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Sandalia Torres.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Zenon Diaz.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Natividad Garcia.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pending dismissal of action.
The People of Porto Rico v. Santiago Lopez.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Viuda de Robles.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Marcelino Ortiz.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Marcos Gelpi.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pending hearing; answer filed July 24, 1915.
The People of Porto Rico v. Jovita Reyes.	.....do.....	Apr. 14, 1915	Pending dismissal of action.
The People of Porto Rico v. Manuel Lopez et al.	Action to recover \$500 bail bond.	June 6, 1913	Pending on defendant's demurrer of Dec. 17, 1913.
The People of Porto Rico v. Suc. de Ramon Valdes.	Action to recover real property.	May 12, 1914	Pending hearing of motion to strike by defendant May 23, 1914.
Soc. Anon. Sucrieries de St. Jean v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$808.28 as taxes paid under protest.	June 24, 1913	Pending hearing.
Finlay, Waymouth & Lee (Inc.) v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$569.90 as taxes paid under protest.	Feb. 3, 1915	Pending hearing on defendant's demurrer of Feb. 13, 1915.

DISTRICT COURT OF GUAYAMA.

Enriqueta Diaz et al. v. Irrigation Commission.	Appeal from water allotment for irrigation made by commission.	Nov. 27, 1914	Pending on motion for dismissal Jan. 7, 1915.
A. Hartman & Co. v. Irrigation Commission.	Appeal from water allotment for irrigation.	Nov. 28, 1914	Do.

DISTRICT COURT OF HUMACAO.

Maria Rios de Rubio v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover \$759.59 as taxes paid erroneously.	Sept. 25, 1914	Pending decision on briefs submitted as to defendant's demurrer.
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TABLE N.—*Actions pending which were handled under the direction of the attorney general—Continued.*

DISTRICT COURT OF PONCE.

Title of action.	Nature thereof.	Date commenced.	Status.
The People of Porto Rico v. E. Ramerey and Jaime Pastor.	Action to recover \$500 royalties on franchise.	June 8, 1912	Pending argument.
The People of Porto Rico v. J. Aquilino Gonzalez.	Action to recover real property.	Nov. 2, 1911	Pending.
Adolfo Nones v. School Board of Ponce.	.....do.....	Jan. 24, 1914	Pending decision.

DISTRICT COURT OF MAYAGUEZ.

The People of Porto Rico v. Oscar F. Bravo.	Action to recover \$14,000 excise taxes defrauded.	Sept. 23, 1914	Pending on motion to continue.
Do.....	Action to recover \$35,000 excise taxes defrauded.	.....do.....	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Mateo Fajardo Cardona.	Action to recover \$9,800 excise taxes defrauded.	.....do.....	Pending decision of plaintiff's demurrer.
Do.....	Action to recover \$25,724.50 excise taxes defrauded.	.....do.....	Do.

DISTRICT COURT OF ARECIBO.

Suc. Gervasio Delgado v. The People of Porto Rico et al.	Action to recover real property.	June 15, 1909	Pending since Apr. 20, 1910.
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MUNICIPAL COURT OF ARECIBO.

The People of Porto Rico v. Tomas Boneta Bolet.	Action to oppose proceedings to establish dominion title.	Nov. 11, 1907	Pending since Nov. 21, 1907.
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MUNICIPAL COURT OF SAN JUAN.

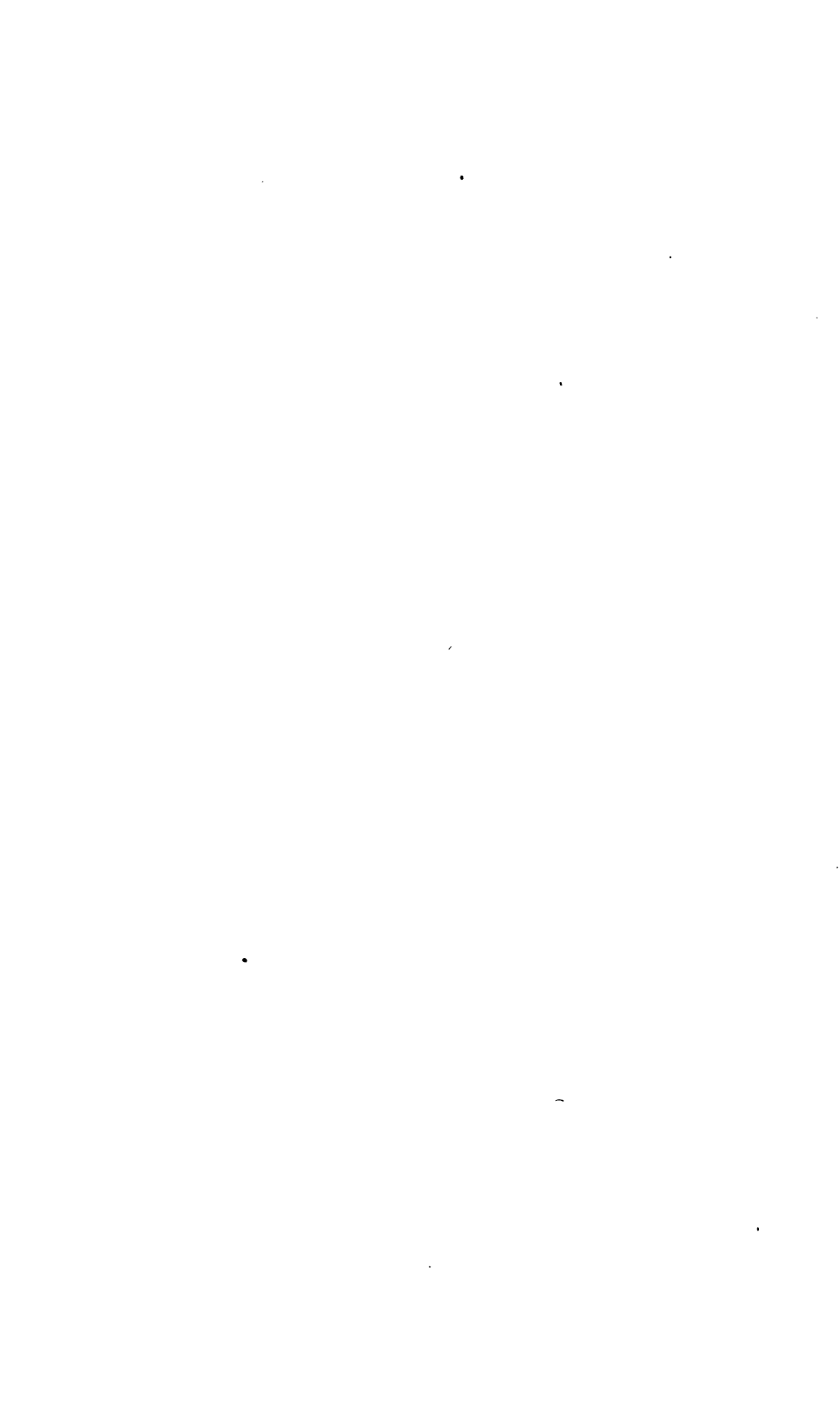
Cadierno Hermanos v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover license taxes paid under protest.	May 20, 1914	Pending on defendant's demurrer.
B. Fernandez Hermanos v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	July 7, 1914	Do.
The People of Porto Rico v. Maria Taforó de Polo.	Action to recover fees for pay patient, insane asylum.	Jan. 27, 1915	Pending hearing; answer filed.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF SAN GERMAN.

Ulises Gregory v. The People of Porto Rico and Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes paid under protest.	Aug. 9, 1913	Pending on appeal in district court of Mayaguez.
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MUNICIPAL COURT OF MAYAGUEZ.

S. Nadal y Freyre v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	Action to recover taxes erroneously paid.	July 17, 1914	Pending on motion to strike filed by defendant Aug. 27, 1914.
D. del Moral, now his widow Carmen Nadal, v. Treasurer of Porto Rico.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.



APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF LABOR, CHARITIES, AND CORRECTION.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,
San Juan, P. R., July 31, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN THE ISLAND.

It may be said that the laboring conditions of our island have not improved during the last two years. Wages increased 20 per cent during the active period of the sugar industry, but that time being over they went down to their former level. The wages prevailing in the tobacco, coffee, and fruit plantations remain the same as those published by the bureau of labor in 1914, while unemployment has increased to proportions which nobody can imagine. Rural conditions were improving, due to the spread of education, but unfortunately the reduction made this year in the appropriations for purposes of education will interrupt the gradual progress noticed during previous years. The cost of living is higher every day. The sanitary conditions of tenement and urban houses, factories where women and children are employed, and workshops have improved—tenement and urban houses especially. The employment of children has increased in spite of the law and in spite of the suggestions made to employers to minimize it, inasmuch as they know how important it is to reduce the alarming number of men who are without work, and that increases day by day, especially in agricultural and factory work. Further restrictions upon the employment of minors, especially in factories, are absolutely and urgently necessary for the improvement of the living conditions of future generations.

STATISTICAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS.

It was impossible during the past year to publish any bulletin, with the exception of a new edition of the bulletin published in October, 1913, entitled "The Scaffold Law," in addition to the regular annual report to the legislature. The time that had to be devoted to the strike and to other labor disputes, as well as to the enforcement of the labor laws, increased the work of the bureau very greatly, it having been necessary to work overtime on many an occasion. About 5,000 letters were mailed in answer to requests for suggestions concerning labor laws, and more than 20,000 were mailed to employers, relative to labor problems.

The third annual report to the legislative assembly of Porto Rico, under date of January 1, 1915, consists of 179 pages, containing a general survey of labor conditions in Porto Rico; a detailed description of all the information gathered by the bureau concerning workmen's compensation, an account of labor legislation, and various decisions of the courts on different cases.

ENFORCEMENT OF LABOR LAWS.

The legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted several laws affecting the laboring classes. The bureau of labor is especially empowered for the enforcement of the following: (1) The law regulating the work of women and children, and (2) the law regulating the construction of scaffolds. Both of these laws were approved in March, 1913, and are considered the most important. Other labor laws, particularly the law regulating the hours of labor in public works, approved August 19, 1913, have never been formally enforced, only because of the lack of sufficient power to obtain evidence of violations reported or investigated, and also because it is practically impossible for two inspectors, under small appropriations, to adequately attend to the whole island as many times as necessity might require. The women and children labor law and the scaffold law are practically complied with in all parts of the island. There may be, of course, in the rural zones places where, in spite of the efforts made by the inspectors of the bureau, these laws are not strictly complied with, due to the reasons briefly given in this same paragraph.

The following tables give a summary of the inspections made under the provisions of the women and children labor law and the scaffold law from Ju y 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, while other investigations were being made in connection with other labor laws, and with other work required by the provisions of the act creating this bureau:

Towns inspected to enforce women and children labor law.....	47
Establishments inspected where women or children were employed.....	450
Number of women employed in establishments inspected.....	10, 074
Number of children employed in establishments inspected.....	573
Total of inspections made.....	495
Number of towns inspected to enforce scaffold law.....	38
Constructions inspected.....	195
Number of inspections made.....	243
Constructions suspended.....	97
Scaffolds approved.....	74

The establishments inspected where no women or children were employed are not included in the above summary, the same procedure being followed with scaffolds not in operation while inspections were made.

Five denouncements against employers for violation of the women and children labor law were brought before municipal courts. Three of them were fined with the smallest penalty fixed by the law; the other two have been appealed to superior courts and are still pending for trial. Due to the small force of the bureau, it has been almost impossible to investigate properly violations reported in connection with the work of minors employed in agricultural work.

Cases denounced under scaffold law.

Towns.	Number of cases denounced.	Nature of violation.		Decisions of the courts.
		Not 2 feet wide.	No rail-ings.	
Aguadilla.....	1	1	.....	Pending.
Arecibo.....	2	.....	2	Each fined \$3 and costs.
Bayamon.....	3	1	2	One fined \$3; one \$10; other pending.
Caguas.....	1	.....	1	Pending.
Gurabo.....	1	.....	1	Do.
Guayanilla.....	2	.....	2	One fined \$10 and costs; other \$10.
Rio Grande.....	1	1	.....	Acquitted.
Rio Piedras.....	4	3	1	Three fined \$5; one acquitted.
San Juan.....	8	2	6	Three pending; one fined \$5; one \$2; one \$5 and costs; one \$15; one acquitted.
Total.....	23	8	15	

STRIKES, LABOR DISPUTES, AND OTHER SIMILAR WORK.

Among the different kind of controversies which the bureau investigated and endeavored to settle there are three principal classes: (1) Strikes; (2) claims, in accordance with agreement, for wages not paid; and (3) complaints of laborers against their employers who refuse to pay damages for personal injuries. This work takes up considerable time on account of the investigations to ascertain the rights of each of the parties, and it is daily increasing as the success of the bureau is gradually known by the public, in spite of the fact that the employers know that the bureau has no powers to settle such controversies.

A description of the work made in connection with the different kind of controversies between employers and employees, which were brought to the attention of the bureau, is absolutely impossible unless hundreds of pages were written. Nevertheless, the most important forms of controversies during the past fiscal year will be outlined and statements inserted showing practical results.

Strikes.—The strike of agricultural laborers from January to March, 1915, has been considered the most important in Porto Rico since the American occupation. All the data in Tables 1 and 2, showing wages, number of employees, and the number of those who took part in the strike, could be gathered with great difficulty, due not only to the troubles existing at the time but also to the small force of the bureau to pay attention to all the places affected by the strike. The information contained in Table 3 was gathered by inspectors of the bureau after the strike was over, and was verified by means of the weekly pay rolls furnished at our request by the sugar centrals.

TABLE 1.—*Estimated number of strikers involved in the strike of agricultural laborers of January to March, 1915.*

Municipality.	Name of mill or property.	Estimated number of field workers during crop.	Estimated number of strikers.
Aguada.....	Central Coloso.....	1,350	(1)
Aguirre.....	Aguirre.....	5,000	(1)
Añasco.....	Eureka and Ana Maria.....	2,300	2,300
Arecibo.....	Cambalache.....	2,500	600
Do.....	Los Canos.....	1,060	400
Arroyo.....	Lafayette.....	2,060	1,200
Barceloneta.....	Plazuela.....	300	(1)
Bayamon.....	Juanita.....	1,800	800
Caguas.....	Santa Juana.....	700	200
Carnuy.....	Soller and Alianza.....	520	(1)
Carolina.....	Progreso.....	1,200	(1)
Cayey.....	Cayey.....	600	(1)
Fajardo.....	Fajardo.....	3,000	1,000
Guayama.....	Machete.....	1,800	1,800
Guayanilla.....	Rufina and San Francisco.....	2,045	(1)
Hormigueros.....	Eureka.....	1,500	300
Humacao.....	Ejemplo and Pasto Viejo.....	1,400	1,000
Jayuya.....	Santa Barbara.....	30	(1)
Juana Diaz.....	Boca-Chica.....	250	150
Juncos.....	Juncos.....	2,100	600
Loiza.....	Canovanas.....	1,800	200
Manati.....	Monserate.....	1,200	(1)
Maunabo.....	Columbia.....	800	600
Mayaguez.....	Rochelaise.....	625	75
Do.....	Ana Maria.....	800	600
Naguabo.....	San Cristobal.....	800	100
Ponce.....	Fortuna, Mercedita, and Constancia.....	3,500	1,000
Patillas.....	Providencia.....	3,600	200
Rincon.....	Corsica.....	1,300	(1)
Rio Piedras.....	Vannina.....	1,500	300
San Sebastian.....	Plata.....	400	(1)
Santa Isabel.....	Cortada.....	2,000	(1)
Toa Baja.....	Constancia.....	1,400	(1)
Utado.....	Utado.....	250	(1)
Vega Alta.....	Carmen.....	1,500	1,000
Vega Baja.....	San Vicente.....	1,700	500
Vieques.....	Puerto Real.....	1,200	2,000
Do.....	Playa Grande.....	1,500	
Do.....	Arkadia.....	1,000	
Yabucoa.....	Mercedita.....	1,000	600

¹ There was no strike or the strike was broken before any outside agitator took part in the same to have it spread. Laborers at those places obtained 20 per cent increase over prevailing wages in 1914, and hours of work per day reduced upon the same basis. Undoubtedly, the figures showing the total number of strikers might be objected to, because it is well known that in addition to the field laborers who abandoned their work when the strike began, all those who had no work, accompanied by those coming from other towns, organized the public manifestations in favor of the strike; but it can be affirmed beyond any doubt that such figures, if not exact, are the most approximate, taking into account that neither strikers nor employers, "colonos" inclusive, could furnish exact information. In almost all sugar centrals and sugarcane plantations there is a group of laborers called "agregados," who live in houses belonging to their respective employers; that group, in addition to the important one of sugar-cane raisers, who are really their own employers, inasmuch as they work their small plantations without need of outside help, should be added to the strike breakers coming from those places where there was great need or lack of work, and we shall understand why cultivation work was never stopped, with the exception of those centrals or plantations where employers or owners decided to suspend work for the purpose of avoiding the fatal consequences that might possibly affect strikers and the laborers of the employers. Fires occurred and other kinds of damage were done all over the island during that period. The time of greater agitation during that strike began Feb. 10 and ended Feb. 25, 1915, during which there were in Rio Grande, Fajardo, Juncos, Caguas, Ceiba, Luquillo, Añasco, Mayaguez, Gurabo, Arroyo, Patillas, Maunabo, Yabucoa, and Cabo Rojo 3,875 strikers, approximately.

TABLE 2.—Table showing daily wages of laborers in cane fields investigated.

[January to June, 1915.]

District.	Name of mill.	Number of laborers investigated.		Average daily wages.	
		Before strike.	After strike.	Before strike.	After strike.
Aguada	Central Coloso	490	(1)	\$0.52	.....
Aguirre	Central Aguirre		(1)	.50	.....
Añasco	Ana Maria	198	280	.57	\$0.717
Arecibo	Cambalache and Los Cafios	193	202	.56	.61
Arroyo	Lafayette			.57	.67
Barceloneta	Plazuela		(1)		.....
Bayamon	Juanita	156	449	.48	.60
Caguas	Santa Juana	136	131	.54	.61
Camuy	Soller and Alianza	155	(1)	.49	.....
Carolina	Progreso	143	(1)	.60	.....
Cayey	Central Cayey	162	(1)	.66	.....
Ensenada	Guanica (colonias)				.....
Fajardo	Fajardo			.60	.72
Guayama	Central Machete	599	600	.60	.71
Guayanilla	Rufna and San Francisco		(1)	.50	.....
Hormigueros	Eureka			.44	.53
Humacao	Ejemplo and Pasto Viejo	239	243	.52	.71
Jayuya	Santa Barbara	30	(1)	.50	.....
Juana Diaz	Boca-Chica		(1)		.....
Juncos	Juncos	190	259	.51	.61
Loiza	Canovanas	322	287	.56	.67
Manati	Monserate		(1)	.54	.....
Maunabo	Columbia	301	301	.54	.65
Mayaguez	Roch-laize			.44	.53
Naguabo	San Cristobal	125	134	.48	.59
Ponce	Fortuna, Mercedita, and Constanica		(1)		.....
Patillas	Providencia	250	250	.57	.67
Rincon	Corsica				.....
Rio Piedras	Vannina		100	.54	.59
San Sebastian	La Plata		(1)		.....
Santa Isabel	Cortada		(1)	.60	.....
Toa Baja	Constancia		(1)	.60	.....
Utua	Utua	40	(1)	.41	.....
Vega Alta	Carmen			.54	.64
Vega Baja	San Vicente				.....
Vieques	Puerto Real, Playa Grande, and Arkadia				.....
Yabucoa	Mercedita	176	156	.51	.59

¹ No strike.² Unable to get information.

TABLE 3.—Table showing number of laborers and wages in sugar-cane plantations during crop season.

Municipalities where centrals are located.	Number of laborers.	Wages.	Municipalities where centrals are located.	Number of laborers.	Wages.
Aguada	1,350	\$0.52	Juncos	1,100	\$0.60
Aguirre	5,000	.55	Loiza	1,800	.65
Añasco	2,300	.57	Manati	1,200	.54
Arecibo	3,500	.65	Maunabo	800	.65
Arroyo	2,000	.65	Mayaguez	1,425	.52
Barceloneta	3,000	.55	Naguabo	800	.60
Bayamon	1,800	.58	Ponce	2,500	.60
Caguas	700	.60	Patillas	3,500	.65
Camuy	520	.50	Rincon	1,300	.55
Carolina	1,200	.65	Rio Piedras	1,500	.60
Cayey	600	.65	San Sebastian	1,400	.55
Ensenada	(1)	.60	Santa Isabel	2,000	.60
Fajardo	3,000	.60	Toa Baja	1,400	.60
Guayama	1,800	.65	Utua	750	.55
Guayanilla	1,700	.55	Vega Alta	1,300	.62
Hormigueros	1,500	.52	Vega Baja	1,700	.60
Humacao	1,000	.60	Vieques	2,500	.60
Jayuya	350	.50	Yabucoa	1,800	.60
Juana Diaz	250	.55			

¹ Unable to get data as to number of laborers in this district.

Number of claims of laborers for wages not paid according to agreements is getting the highest place among the labor disputes daily brought before the bureau.

The following table does not show the complete record of disputes of this class to which the bureau paid attention, because of the good many difficulties which arose while making investigations on the matter and other work in connection with the enforcement of labor laws.

Table showing payment of wages refused.

Claimant.	Amount claimed.	Result.
Carpenter.....	\$12.00	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	Unknown.	No answer from employer.
Do.....	17.00	Do.
Do.....	47.50	Do.
Do.....	25.00	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Do.....	132.00	Do.
Do.....	4.00	Do.
Do.....	26.25	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	24.50	Do.
Do.....	7.00	Do.
Do.....	7.00	Do.
Do.....	7.00	Do.
Do.....	18.75	Do.
Chauffer.....	17.00	No answer from employer.
Do.....	41.80	Do.
Contractor.....	Unknown.	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Cook.....	9.50	No answer from employer.
Do.....	10.00	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	2.80	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Domestic servant.....	19.25	No answer from employer.
Do.....	2.80	Do.
Do.....	7.30	Do.
Do.....	2.20	Do.
Do.....	1.50	Settled by the bureau.
Electrician.....	15.00	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Laborer.....	3.63	No answer from employer.
Do.....	10.00	Do.
Do.....	6.44	Do.
Do.....	Unknown.	Do.
Do.....	69.13	Do.
Do.....	3.50	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Do.....	30.00	Do.
Do.....	6.70	Do.
Do.....	5.62	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	4.90	Do.
Do.....	3.70	Do.
Do.....	.50	Do.
Do.....	5.75	Do.
Do.....	2.31	Do.
Do.....	10.00	Do.
Do.....	.70	Do.
Do.....	1.60	Do.
Mason.....	4.35	Do.
Do.....	2.31	Do.
Do.....	4.00	Do.
Do.....	53.00	No answer from employer.
Do.....	4.75	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	15.00	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Do.....	1.00	Do.
Do.....	8.00	Do.
Nurse.....	6.00	Settled by the bureau.
Painter.....	13.00	No answer from employer.
Do.....	14.00	Settled by the bureau.
Do.....	5.00	Do.
Plumber.....	12.00	Do.
Do.....	9.00	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.
Store clerk.....	15.00	Do.
Waiter.....	21.50	No answer from employer.
Do.....	93.00	Do.
Do.....	6.00	Do.
Washer woman....	20.00	Unsettled in spite of efforts rendered.

COMPLAINTS FOR DAMAGES.

Hundreds of letters of complaint have been received at the bureau of labor during the past year concerning the matter of damages on industrial accidents according to investigations made by the bureau. In ninety-five cases out of every hundred, employers refuse to pay medical attendance and compensation requested by injured people or their families, it being necessary for the injured people to bring claims before a court, paying 50 per cent as fees to lawyers and wait much time for settlement.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

It may be said beyond any doubt that the most serious labor problem of Porto Rico, now under our most careful consideration, is unemployment. The dull season lasts from five to six months in the sugar-cane section, six to eight months in the inland zones where coffee grows, and not less than eight months in the tobacco plantations. During this period the three principal industries just mentioned are apparently ruled by the following: The sugar growers employ one-third of the usual number of laborers employed during the crop season, and tobacco and coffee growers employ not more than one-fourth of the regular number of laborers employed during the busy season. It has been noticed, as the records of our investigations show, that laborers in most of the coffee haciendas are forced to work not more than seven hours daily during dull season, receiving half of the regular salary. It is stated by the great majority of the employers who control the most important industries in the island that the tremendous unemployment, unusually increased, among agricultural laborers was due principally to thousands of acres of land which were not planted last year. This land, they added, will be cultivated of sugar cane for next grinding season. It is absolutely necessary to take some steps and use possible means suggested by the bureau in its third annual report, dated January 1, 1915, to diminish the great evils of unemployment. Same evil exists in all cities and towns, especially among unskilled and semiskilled labor, but undoubtedly the solution of this problem, as we have stated in previous reports, is largely one of practical education.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

We have stated in previous reports that our free employment agency is working with great difficulties. However, in spite of the newness of the work, the tremendous depression suffered by the principal industries of the island during past years, and the lack of cooperation on the part of the employers, the work of the agency this year, as the following table shows, has been reasonably successful.

The bureau of labor has made all possible efforts on the work of the employment agency, and might obtain better results once provided with power and appropriation to open branches in Ponce, Mayaguez, Humacao, and Aguadilla, where financial crisis and labor disputes have frightened those who have money to invest.

Table showing persons inscribed, recommended, and employed, and those who were recommended but who did not report, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

Trades and professions.	Number of applicants.	Number recommended.	Number employed.	Persons recommended who did not report.
Agents.....	27	33	20	.....
Bakers.....	3	2	1	.....
Barbers.....	2	2	.....	.....
Blacksmiths.....	4	3	.....	1
Boiler makers.....	1	1	.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	20	3	2	.....
Brakemen.....	1	1	.....	.....
Cabinetmakers.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Caricaturists.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	68	10	1	7
Chauffeurs.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Cigar makers.....	4	3	.....	1
Cigarette packers.....	1	1	.....	.....
Clerks, office.....	44	18	5	1
Clerks, store.....	40	17	.....	2
Collectors.....	10	1	1	.....
Commission agents.....	14	5	.....	.....
Conductors.....	3	9	1	.....
Contractors.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cooks.....	23	21	7	5
Copyists.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Correspondents.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Detectives.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Electricians.....	4	1	.....	.....
Electrical mechanics.....	1	1	.....	.....
Foremen.....	14	2	.....	1
Gardeners.....	1	1	1	.....
Hat makers.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Hotel waiters.....	29	17	3	6
Interpreters.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Table showing persons inscribed, recommended, and employed, and those who were recommended but who did not report, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915—Continued.

Trades and professions.	Number of applicants.	Number recommended.	Number employed.	Persons recommended who did not report.
Ironers.....				
Janitors.....	3	1	1	1
Laborers.....	12	7	2	5
Lady cashiers.....	4	2	1	
Machine oilers.....	1			
Machinists.....	5	1		1
Managers of private estates.....	8	1		
Marines.....	2	3		
Masons.....	34	18	6	1
Mechanics.....	12	2		2
Messengers.....	37	4		3
Miners.....	1			
Motormen.....	2	2		2
Musicians.....	3			
Nurses.....	1	1		
Nurses of children.....	11	5	2	2
Overseers.....	1			
Painters.....	13	3		3
Plaiters.....	1			
Plasterers.....	1	1		
Plumbers.....	3	1		1
Police, insular.....	1	1		
Police, special.....	10	10		2
Police, penitentiary.....	1			
Porters.....	3			
Pressmen.....	1			
Registrars.....	1			
School bandmasters.....	1			
Seamstresses.....	3	2		
Section bosses.....	5	1		1
Servants, female.....	17	28		4
Servants, male.....	15	10	2	
Shoemakers.....	2			
Soldiers.....	3	2		2
Stablemen.....	1			
Stenographers.....	20	6	3	2
Stokers.....	4	1		1
Storekeepers.....	1	1		
Sugar boilers.....	1			
Sugar chemists.....	1			
Tailors.....	4	6	6	
Teamsters.....	2			
Telephone operators.....	4	1	1	
Timekeepers.....	10			
Typewriters.....	15	2	1	
Typographers.....	9	6	3	2
Turners.....	1			
Waiting maids.....	3	1		
Washerwomen.....	1			
Watchmen.....	12	5		1
Weavers.....	1			
Total.....	651	287	70	60

NEEDED LABOR LEGISLATION.

The laboring people in Porto Rico are in great need of labor legislation. There are very few effective labor laws in proportion to the many existing labor problems requiring legislative action. We suggested to the legislature in our report of January, 1915, several laws for the protection and help of the laboring classes. Among these we insist in suggesting principally the following:

(a) A law making the refusal to pay the just claims of labor a misdemeanor.

(b) A law giving laborer's wages the preference over the claims of other creditors who have furnished materials, etc.

(c) A law creating a mechanic's lien, whereby the workmen who have worked on any building have a lien on same equal to the amount of wages that is due them for such work.

(d) An amendment to the public contract law providing that the bondsmen of any contractor with the insular government shall be responsible for the payment of the wages due to the laborers by the contractor.

(e) An amendment to the present law regulating the payment of wages to workmen making compulsory the payment of wages in lawful money.

(f) An act repealing the existing law of Porto Rico regulating the damages that may be recovered by injured employees, and providing new rules and procedure by which the new law suggested be practically enforced, as same is based upon scientific fundamental principles for true compensation to injured employees.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The conditions of this asylum during the year have been satisfactory, but the capacity of the building does not correspond with the large number of insane patients that actually exists for admittance in the municipalities of the island.

It continues to be a great and urgent need the construction of a new building for the insane asylum in the town of Rio Piedras, that might accommodate a larger number of patients, twice as many, at least, as the actual building holds. It is of great importance the large number of insane patients that are at present in the jails and emergency hospitals of the municipalities of the island, and that remain a long time in said places for lack of room in the insular insane asylum of San Juan, where they could be properly attended, thus losing the opportunity in many cases of being restored to society, individuals who because of not having received adequate treatment at the proper time, lose all probabilities of recovering. This is a matter of such importance that the attention of the legislature is called thereto, so that it may be considered as effectively as it requires.

The latest statistics show that of the patients admitted to the insane asylum during the first month of their illness, 35 per cent are cured; of those admitted during their second month, 17 per cent recover; and 6 to 8 per cent of those admitted from their third month on.

Within the conditions that the building now has, the insane patients have been attended to in the best possible manner by means of dances, cinematographic shows, physical exercises, with the "Spalding medicine ball," and the bowling alley, and now billiards will also contribute to the entertainment of the insane patients.

During the year no epidemics have occurred and the conditions of health have been satisfactory.

Among the patients admitted during the fiscal year up to June 30, 1915, there were 23 male and 11 female patients who suffered from uncinariasis.

In previous years we had several cases of pellagra that ended fatally. During this year the patients affected with this disease have been under a special diet, such as milk, eggs, vegetables, etc., and we have obtained good results in all cases.

This result confirms the modern investigations that pellagra is an avetaminose disease, or deficiency disease, and with a prescribed nutritious diet it can be cured.

By the dental office the following work has been performed:

Amalgam fillings.....	6
Treatments.....	10
Cleaning of the teeth.....	12
Extractions.....	215

The receipts on account of pay patients during the fiscal year amounted to \$10,146.50.

The tables given below show the general movement of patients in the insane asylum, with the different specifications relative to the same.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Insane asylum.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients on June 30, 1914.....	152	205	357
Admitted during the fiscal year.....	68	49	117
Total.....	220	254	474
Left cured during the fiscal year.....	21	22	43
Total.....	199	232	431
Left uncured, at the request of their guardians, during the fiscal year.....	9	13	22
Total.....	190	219	409
Died during the fiscal year.....	27	15	42
Number remaining on June 30, 1915.....	163	204	367

TABLE NO. 2.—*Age, color, civil condition, and religion of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1915.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	11	9	20
21 to 30 years.....	45	31	76
31 to 40 years.....	54	78	132
41 to 50 years.....	31	49	80
51 to 60 years.....	17	30	47
61 to 70 years.....	3	6	9
71 to 80 years.....	2	1	3
Total.....	163	204	367

TABLE NO. 3.—*Color.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
White.....	114	129	243
Colored.....	49	75	124
Total.....	163	204	367

TABLE NO. 4.—*Civil condition.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	96	121	217
Married.....	47	47	94
Widowed.....	4	18	22
Unknown.....	16	18	34
Total.....	163	204	367

TABLE NO. 5.—*Religion.*

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Catholic.....	130	186	316	None.....	3	0	3
Spiritualist.....	5	3	8	Unknown.....	22	13	35
Protestant.....	1	2	3				
Episcopal.....	1	0	1	Total.....	163	204	367
Indifferent.....	1	0	1				

TABLE NO. 6.—*Occupations of patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1915.*

Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Occupations.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Barber.....	2		2	Merchant.....	7		7
Blacksmith.....	3		3	Nurse.....		2	2
Catholic priest.....	1		1	Painter.....	2		2
Carpenter.....	1		1	Photographer.....	1		1
Cigarmaker.....	11		11	Practicante.....	1		1
Clerk.....	3		3	Salesman.....	1		1
Commission agent.....	1		1	Servant.....		1	1
Cook.....		3	3	Shirtmaker.....	1		1
Domestic.....		169	169	Shoemaker.....	1		1
Dressmaker.....		1	1	Soldier.....	2		2
Employee.....	7		7	Student.....	6	3	9
Engineer.....	1		1	Teacher.....	2	1	3
Farmer.....	22	3	25	Tailor.....	1		1
Fireman.....	1		1	Telegrapher.....		1	1
Industrialist.....	2		2	Watchman.....	1		1
Laborer.....	53		53	Unknown.....	17	8	25
Laundress.....		8	8	Without occupation.....	6	4	10
Lawyer.....	2		2				
Mason.....	3		3	Total.....	163	204	367

TABLE NO. 7.—*Mental diseases from which the patients remaining in the insane asylum on June 30, 1915, suffered.*

Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Disease.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	31	6	37	Insanity after fever.....	0	1	1
Amentia.....	2	0	2	Manic depressive insanity.....	29	63	92
Cerebral syphilis.....	3	0	3	Paranoia.....	23	16	39
Dementia.....	2	8	10	Periodical insanity.....	16	19	35
Dementia precox.....	30	20	50	Puerperal insanity.....	0	14	14
Epileptic insanity.....	8	6	14	Senile insanity.....	0	3	3
General paralysis.....	1	0	1	Toxic insanity.....	2	2	4
Gravity insanity.....	0	1	1	Undiagnosed.....	7	5	12
Hysterical insanity.....	0	3	3				
Idiocy.....	0	3	3				
Imbecility.....	8	3	11				
Involution insanity.....	0	31	31	Total.....	163	204	367
Insanity arteriosclerosis.....	1	0	1				

TABLE NO. 8.—*Mental diseases of the patients that were cured in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Diagnosis.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Diagnosis.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Involution insanity....	0	3	3	Hysterical insanity.....	0	2	2
Manic depressive insanity.....	2	5	7	Epileptic insanity.....	2	1	3
Dementia precox.....	6	7	13	Paranoia.....	1	0	1
Periodical insanity.....	2	2	4	Cerebral syphilis.....	1	0	1
Puerperal insanity.....	0	1	1	Total.....	21	22	43
Alcoholic insanity.....	7	1	8				

TABLE NO. 9.—*Age of the patients that were cured in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....	1	5	6	51 to 60 years.....	1	1	2
21 to 30 years.....	9	9	18	Total.....	21	22	43
31 to 40 years.....	7	2	9				
41 to 50 years.....	3	5	8				

TABLE NO. 10.—*Mental diseases of the patients deceased in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholic insanity.....	3	.....	3	Paranoia.....	2	.....	2
Dementia.....	1	.....	1	Puerperal insanity.....	.....	1	1
Dementia precox.....	8	1	9	Senile insanity.....	1	.....	1
Epileptic insanity.....	.....	1	1	Undiagnosed.....	2	1	3
General paralysis.....	2	.....	2				
Imbecility.....	1	2	3	Total.....	27	15	42
Involution insanity.....	.....	2	2				
Manic depressive insanity.....	7	7	14				

TABLE NO. 11.—*Age of the patients deceased in the insane asylum during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Age.	Men.	Women.	Total.
10 to 20 years.....		1	1	51 to 60 years.....	4	2	6
21 to 30 years.....	10	4	14	Total.....	27	15	42
31 to 40 years.....	11	4	15				
41 to 50 years.....	2	4	6				

TABLE NO. 12.—*Intercurrent diseases which caused the death of the deceased patients during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Diseases.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asystolia.....	1		1	Nephritis.....		2	2
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1		1	Paralysis, after apo- plexy.....	1		1
Endocarditis.....	1		1	Paralysis, general.....	3		3
Enteritis.....	4	7	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	4	3	7
Epilepsy.....	1		1	Septicemia.....		2	2
Exhaustion of the nerves.....	7	1	8	Total.....	27	15	42
Filariasis.....	2		2				
Hemorrhage, intestinal.	1		1				
Hemorrhage, pulmon- ary.....	1		1				

TABLE NO. 13.—*Articles made by the patients during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Aprons.....	185	Pillow cases.....	824
Bags for bread.....	14	Shirts for women.....	150
Bed covers.....	117	Shirts for men.....	278
Coffee strainers.....	15	Sheets.....	293
Dresses for women.....	191	Towels for dishes.....	80
Gowns for women.....	329	Trousers.....	139
Mattresses.....	14	Underdrawers.....	25
Petticoats.....	140		

TABLE NO. 14.—*Ratio of death for the last 10 years, July, 1905, to June, 1915.*

Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.	Year.	Number of patients.	Per cent.
1905-6.....	402	19	1910-11.....	467	8
1906-7.....	396	13	1911-12.....	447	9
1907-8.....	561	12	1912-13.....	479	10
1908-9.....	530	17	1913-14.....	470	7
1909-10.....	450	6	1914-15.....	474	8

BLIND ASYLUM.

	Patients.
Patients in the asylum July 1, 1914 (41 men and 29 women).....	70
Admitted during the year (93 men and 40 women).....	133
Total.....	203
Discharged cured (54 men and 27 women).....	81
Total.....	122
Discharged improved (23 men and 11 women).....	34
Total.....	88
Died of intercurrent diseases.....	6
Remaining on June 30, 1915 (54 men and 28 women).....	82

In the 133 patients admitted during the year 185 cases were diagnosed as true diseases of the eye, which circumstance was due to the fact that many of them were affected with two diseases at the same time. Of the 133 patients there were 106 cases classified as curable, either by treatment or operation, and 27 cases as incurable.

The diagnoses were as follows:

Abscess.....	1	Incipient cataract.....	3
Adherent cicatricial leucoma.....	9	Injury.....	1
Blepharitis.....	1	Interstitial keratitis.....	4
Blepharo-conjunctivitis.....	3	Irido-choroiditis.....	3
Atrofia papilla.....	12	Lachrymal tumor.....	1
Catarrhal ophthalmia.....	1	Kerato-conjunctivitis.....	1
Chronic ophthalmia.....	7	Mature cataract.....	71
Choroiditis.....	3	Nephelion.....	3
Choreo-retinitis.....	6	Neuritis.....	4
Cyclitis.....	1	Orbital tumor.....	1
Congenital cataract.....	3	Ophthalmia of one eye due to staphy-	
Entropion.....	2	loma.....	1
Epiphora.....	1	Pterygium.....	25
Glaucomatous cataracts.....	3	Stricture of lachrymal duct.....	2
Glaucoma.....	5	Total albugo.....	4
Granular trachomatous conjuncti-			
vitis.....	1	Total.....	185
Hyperemia of the retina.....	2		

By the preceding table it will be noted that the diseases that have prevailed during the year are cataract, pterygium (a fleshy mass usually at the inner side of the eyeball), atrofia papilla, and adherent cicatricial leucoma. If this statement is compared with the one of the previous year, it will be noted that in this last year there was a greater number of cases of cataract and pterygium.

During the fiscal year 99 operations were performed, as follows:

Artificial pupil.....	4	Paracentesis.....	1
Cataract.....	45	Pterygium.....	28
Discission.....	8	Tattooing.....	2
Enucleation.....	8		
Iridectomy.....	3	Total.....	99

There can be mentioned as an important and notable cure the case of a boy 12 years old that was operated on for cataract and recovered his sight immediately.

The intercurrent diseases from which the patients suffered during the fiscal year were the following:

Adenopatias.....	8	Malaria.....	15
Anemia.....	60	Neuralgia.....	80
Catarrhal fever.....	50	Rheumatism.....	40
Gastralgia.....	58		
Intestinal obstruction.....	90	Total.....	404
Leucorrhœa.....	3		

The six cases of death were of the following diseases:

Anemia senile.....	1	Pneumonia.....	1
Arteriosclerosis.....	4	Total.....	6

The 82 patients on June 30 (54 men and 28 women) are affected with the following diseases of the eye:

	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
DISEASE.							
Atrophy of the papilla.....	8	6	14	41 to 50 years.....	10	7	17
Blind, deaf, and dumb.....	1	.....	1	51 to 60 years.....	9	7	16
Cataract.....	29	11	40	61 to 70 years.....	12	4	16
Choreo-retinitis.....	2	.....	2	71 to 80 years.....	3	2	5
Choroiditis.....	1	.....	1	81 to 90 years.....	1	.....	1
Clouds.....	1	1	2	Total.....	54	28	82
Conjunctivitis.....	.....	1	1	OCCUPATION.			
Exophthalmia.....	1	.....	1	Administrator.....	1	.....	1
Glaucoma.....	1	2	3	Ba'er.....	2	.....	2
Iritis.....	1	.....	1	Blacksmith.....	1	.....	1
Irido-choroiditis.....	.....	1	1	Carpenter.....	3	.....	3
Keratitis.....	.....	1	1	Cigar maker.....	2	.....	2
Leucoma.....	1	1	2	Coachman.....	1	.....	1
Neuritis.....	.....	1	1	Domestic.....	.....	27	27
Neuro-retinitis.....	1	.....	1	Farmer.....	2	.....	2
Ophthalmia.....	2	1	3	Fireman.....	1	.....	1
Orbital tumor.....	.....	1	1	Industrialist.....	5	.....	5
Right eye lost.....	2	.....	2	Ironess.....	.....	1	1
Total albugo.....	3	.....	3	Laborer.....	19	.....	19
Stricture of lacrymal duct.....	.....	1	1	Mason.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	54	28	82	Mattress maker.....	1	.....	1
AGE.				Mechanic.....	1	.....	1
Under 10 years.....	2	.....	2	Painter.....	1	.....	1
11 to 20 years.....	5	2	7	Shoemaker.....	2	.....	2
21 to 30 years.....	6	5	11	Unknown.....	11	.....	11
31 to 40 years.....	6	1	7	Total.....	54	28	82

Fifty-seven orders for admission have been canceled, as the patients did not come to the asylum at the time specified in the order and 44 persons are awaiting turn, as there is no room at present to accommodate them.

GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

During the last fiscal year this institution was very successful.

The movement of inmates in this school has been as follows:

Number of inmates on June 30, 1914.....	175
Admitted during fiscal year.....	19
Total.....	194
Discharged during fiscal year.....	19
Number of inmates on June 30, 1915.....	175

Of the 19 girls admitted during the year 12 did not know how to read or write and 7 did.

Their degree of instruction was as follows: First grade, 12; second grade, 5; third grade, 2. The 19 girls who left the school had had the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades and a complete course in sewing, embroidery, drawnwork, drawing, and domestic science.

Of the 175 inmates on June 30, 1915, there were—

Bereaved of both father and mother.....	51
Bereaved of father.....	92
Bereaved of mother.....	19
Not orphans, but with destitute parents.....	13
Total.....	175

EDUCATION.

This institution has obtained remarkable progress in education during the last fiscal year. The eighth grade was introduced, having been taken up by 14 girls who all passed their examination with high averages and obtained their diplomas.

In the first grade 24, passed to second grade.....	21
In the second grade 21, passed to third grade.....	20
In the third grade 26, passed to fourth grade.....	24
In the fourth grade 31, passed to fifth grade.....	29
In the fifth grade 29, passed to sixth grade.....	19
In the sixth grade 19, passed to seventh grade.....	18
In the seventh grade 19, passed to eighth grade.....	17
In the eighth grade 14, obtained their diplomas.....	14

Total of promotions.....	162
Total of girls not promoted.....	13

As it is shown, 92½ per cent of the inmates have done the work of the course of study of the department of education with fine result.

The department of education was requested to have a commission or representative to visit and inspect thoroughly the school and manual work of the institution to judge as to the condition of the same. As a result of such an investigation or inspection the superintendent of the institution received from the commissioner of education the following letter:

"* * * It is a pleasure for me to inform you that the school under your direction has been placed by the department of education in the list of credited schools. In accordance therewith the eighth-grade pupils of that school holding diplomas shall have the privilege of entering any of the high schools of Porto Rico upon presentation of the diploma issued by that school without further examination."

The commissioner of education has lent his valuable cooperation to this institution for the fiscal year 1914-15 and sent all the books necessary for the eighth grade and all of the other books which were required for the rest of the grades. This has been of great advantage for the instruction of the inmates.

DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASS.

As last year, this class has performed good work. To this class there is an attendance of 140 girls, a number of the inmates doing painting and drawing work of artistic kind as well as usefulness. At present over 150 works are shown in the classrooms of the institution during the exhibition now being held.

MILLINERY AND SEWING CLASS.

This class is attended by 40 of the older girls after school hours. There was also established this year and under the direction of the teacher of this class a section for cutting and sewing ladies' clothing. Improvement is already noted by the hats and set of ladies' clothing prepared for the exhibition held during the month of July.

DOMESTIC-SCIENCE CLASS.

About 80 girls attend this class by groups. The work done is quite good, as has been demonstrated by the various exhibits held in the institution, for which the inmates have prepared every kind of food, cakes, bread, etc.

EMBROIDERY, DRAWN-WORK, STRAW-WORK, MARKING, CROCHET, LACES, AND HAND-SEWING CLASSES.

In spite of the fact that the girls only work six hours weekly, the work of these shops is very good. The attendance of these shops is as follows:

	Girls.		Girls.
Embroidery and drawn work.....	50	Crochet and marking work.....	30
Straw work.....	40	Mending clothes and stockings.....	20
Lacework.....	20		
Hand sewing.....	15	Total.....	175

LAUNDRY SHOP.

About 50 of the older girls attend the laundry on Saturdays. This day has been specially chosen so that the girls will not lose the school classes during the school days of the week.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In January a class of gymnastics and physical culture was established. This class has been a great advantage to the institution not only because of the improvement in the health of the inmates, but also the recreation afforded them; the girls are taught, besides physical exercises, quite a variety of games.

On May 28 a good athletic field was inaugurated, which was fitted during the month. A group of girls from the normal school were present at the inauguration of this field, and gave the first instructions in basket ball, volley ball, and baseball. Said athletic field is very well equipped with every necessary material for the purpose for which it was erected. Four teams have been formed with the older girls, and the normal school has rendered a great assistance by sending during the vacations the most advanced girls of the school to train the inmates of the institution.

WORK DONE BY THE INMATES DURING FISCAL YEAR.

2 tablecloths, embroidered and drawn worked.	12 towels.
10 small suits.	24 pieces of clothing, machine sewing.
50 straw baskets.	16 centerpieces, drawn worked and embroidered.
1 crochet bedcover.	26 pictures.

All this work will be sold at good prices and the proceeds thereof shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation. "Trust fund," girls' charity school.

Besides, there is a variety of work, such as drawings, paintings, embroideries, etc., which are not mentioned, because they are used to teach the girls, and although useful, will not be sold.

All the work aforementioned was exhibited in the halls of the institution for a certain number of days. The exhibition was inaugurated with commencement exercises, when the diplomas were given to the 14 girls who graduated.

During the present fiscal year there was deposited in the treasury for work done by the girls the sum of \$182.

HEALTH OF THE INMATES.

The health of the inmates has been satisfactory, although there was a large number of cases of gripe which required treatment for only two days.

In fact, their health has improved, and a remarkable physical development has been noted since the establishment of the gymnastic exercises on January of this year. Eleven operations were performed during the fiscal year, all with very good result.

The following work has been performed by the dentist of the institution:

Silver amalgam fillings.....	53	Treatments.....	38
Cement fillings.....	14		
Scalings.....	15	Total.....	159
Extractions.....	39		

AGE OF THE INMATES.

6 years old.....	3	13 years old.....	49
7 years old.....	4	14 years old.....	19
8 years old.....	2	15 years old.....	13
9 years old.....	8	16 years old.....	15
10 years old.....	10	17 years old.....	11
11 years old.....	11		
12 years old.....	30	Total.....	175

BOYS' CHARITY SCHOOL.

Number of inmates on June 30, 1914.....	275
Admitted during the fiscal year 1914-15.....	34
Total.....	309
Left or discharged during fiscal year.....	37
Number of inmates on June 30, 1915.....	272

Of the 34 inmates admitted during the fiscal year 1914-15—

Knew neither how to read or write.....	17
Knew how to read.....	4
Knew how to read and write.....	13
Total.....	34

Of the 272 inmates on June 30, 1915, there were—

Bereaved of both father and mother.....	65
Bereaved of father.....	142
Bereaved of mother.....	34
Not orphans, but with destitute parents.....	31
Total.....	272

Examinations were held in July with the following result:

First grade (1) examined 19, promoted to first (2).....	14
First grade (2) examined 18, promoted to second (1).....	13
Second grade (2) examined 14, promoted to second (3).....	5
Third grade (1) examined 40, promoted to third (2).....	13
Third grade (2) examined 19, promoted to third (3).....	8
Fourth grade (1) examined 39, promoted to fourth (2).....	26
Fourth grade (3) examined 17, promoted to fifth (1).....	4
Fifth grade (1) examined 19, promoted to fifth (2).....	18
Fifth grade (3) examined 18, promoted to sixth (1).....	8
Sixth grade (2) examined 18, promoted to sixth (3).....	9
Seventh grade (1) examined 15, promoted to seventh (2).....	12

Besides, 13 inmates took the eighth grade examination, of which 10 received their diplomas, the examinations having been held at the Labra school in July also.

The averages obtained by these inmates were 5 from 75 to 80 and 5 from 82 to 95½.

WORKSHOPS AND WORK DONE.

Shops for the following subjects are in operation in the institution: Carpentry, shoemaking, plumbing, and masonry and cement construction: 25 inmates attending the first of said shops, 38 the second, 33 the third, and 25 the fourth. Besides, a number of inmates attend the government printing office to receive instruction in typography and bookbinding.

The shoemaker's shop has furnished shoes for all of the inmates of the institution, manufacturing during the year 1,145 pairs of shoes and half-soleing 702 pairs, at a cost in material of \$1,401.25.

The proceeds of the work done for private individuals by the carpentry shop amount to \$16.70.

It is not strange the small amount of work of the kind aforementioned as well as of the kind proper for exhibitions that has been done by the said carpenter shop, if the fact is borne in mind that very urgent reforms and certain articles that the institution could not do without have taken up all the attention, time, and activity of that shop.

Excellent service has also been rendered by the plumbing and the masonry and cement construction shops.

By the assistance of these last-mentioned shops it was possible to carry out the works enumerated below:

Carpentry.

Construction of 6 tables for the dining room of the employees, which dining room was recently installed.

Construction of 8 tables and 226 seats for the dining room of the inmates.

Repairs to some floors on the upper story of the institution.

Extension of the dormitories for the infirmary.

Construction of a door and a staircase between the dormitories of the inmates.

Six school desks and one case for the plumber's shop.

A bookcase and writing desk for two schoolrooms.

Wooden benches for all the corridors of the lower floor of the building for the inmates to sit during recreation hours.

A room annexed to the bath, where the inmates could undress. Other works of minor importance.

Plumbing.

Installation of shower baths in the hospital.
 Installation of 45 shower baths in the bathroom.
 Installation of two baths in the southern gallery.
 New sanitary installation for draining the sinks in the dining room and the kitchen.
 Drainage into the back grounds of the institution of septic tank situated near the kitchen.
 Installation of an iron drainpipe from the top of the building to the inner yard.
 Installation of a new water meter.
 Repairs to the water faucets on the upper story of the building.

Masonry.

Construction of a concrete sink in the kitchen.
 Repairs to the inner walls of the building and especially on the back part of the same.
 Construction of concrete foundations for the extension of the bathroom, the infirmary, new installation of shower baths, and the floors of the water closets and the dining room on the lower floor of the building.
 In addition to the works and reforms above enumerated, repairs were made to the light installation, providing also with light the dormitories, galleries, inner yard, and some classrooms.

The inmates have been provided with two suits of blue drilling and one of khaki.

Band.

The proceeds of the concerts given by the band during the fiscal year 1914-15 amount to \$1,050, the sum of \$632.21 having been spent in the purchase of instruments and tools for the boys who left the institution with knowledge of various trades, and also in the purchase of athletic goods.

HEALTH.

During the year 380 sick inmates were attended and completely recovered. No death occurred during the fiscal year. Four surgical operations were performed with excellent results.

The following dental work was performed by the dentist:

Amalgam silver fillings.....	27	Treatment.....	59
Cement fillings.....	35		
Scaling of the teeth.....	82	Total.....	270
Extractions.....	47		

In the boys' and girls' charity schools there were numerous cases of ophthalmia. It was verified that nearly 25 per cent of the inmates were affected, whom the oculist had to assiduously attend.

The age of the inmates of the boy's charity school on June 30, 1915, was the following:

6 years old.....	1	12 years old.....	30
7 years old.....	7	13 years old.....	43
8 years old.....	2	14 years old.....	50
9 years old.....	9	15 to 18 years old.....	87
10 years old.....	20		
11 years old.....	23	Total.....	272

Of the 37 inmates discharged during the fiscal year—

Left with knowledge of—		Left with knowledge of—	
Plumbing.....	8	Typography and bookbinding...	3
Shoemaking.....	5	Masonry.....	2
Music.....	3	From fourth to seventh school	
Carpentry.....	3	grades.....	13

Those who left with industrial knowledge received also instruction in the fourth to the eighth school grades.

Disbursements for the fiscal year 1914-15, made in the charitable institutions for salaries, subsistence, clothing, and other expenses, up to June 30, 1915, are as follows:

Insane asylum.....	\$55,496.75
Blind asylum.....	16,839.35
Girls' charity school.....	27,576.44
Boys' charity school.....	49,666.21
Total.....	149,578.75

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The offenses which have given the greatest number of prisoners are similar as in previous years, to wit, petit and grand larceny, burglary, assault and battery, murder, and homicide, respectively.

The greatest number of offenses for which minors were confined were petit larceny and burglary, with 141 and 80 respectively.

The three cities represented with the greatest number of prisoners on the expiration of the fiscal year were San Juan with 205, Ponce with 129, and Arecibo with 78.

During the fiscal year, six prisoners were released on parole and one returned for violation of the regulations thereof; seven were pardoned and two commuted.

HEALTH CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

During the fiscal year there was no epidemic or infectious disease in the penal institutions. The diseases causing most deaths were, in the first place, tuberculosis, enteritis chronic, and enterocolitis in the second and third place, respectively.

The work performed by the dentist is represented by 245 extractions in the penitentiary and the San Juan and Arecibo jails.

The convict labor on the insular roads during the year amounts to 152,386 work-days. Reckoning at the low rate of \$0.50 for every workday, the value of such work amounts to \$76,193.

The classification of prisoners by institutions was as follows:

. PENITENTIARY.

The attendance at the carpenter shop was a daily average of 10 prisoners, who performed work amounting to \$342.41, work for the use of the institution not being included.

The shoemaker shop had an average daily attendance of 19 prisoners, who manufactured all the required shoes for the institution, representing an output of 1,158 pairs.

The average daily attendance at the tailor shop was 10 prisoners, who manufactured 3,706 suits of clothes for convicts in the penitentiary and district jails, 1,883 shirts, and the necessary garments for the infirmary.

The daily attendance at the barber shop, baker shop, and kitchen was 4, 6, and 3 prisoners, respectively.

The school was daily attended by an average number of 18 prisoners only, owing to the fact that the bulk of convicts is devoted to road work.

The sanitary condition of this institution is good, notwithstanding the old condition of the building, which does not meet the needs which are essential to these modern establishments. It is recommended, as in previous reports, the urgent necessity of giving The People of Porto Rico the advantage of a model penitentiary with all modern improvements.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The number of inmates on June 30 was 99. Of these, 33 were in the honor grade, 19 were on promotion, and 47 were on the test degree. The average daily attendance during the year was 98.

The offenses giving the greatest number of inmates were petit larceny, burglary, and embezzlement.

The judicial district of San Juan was represented on June 30 last with 20 inmates, Arecibo with 19, and Mayaguez with 16, Ponce and Guayama with 13, respectively.

During the year 1 was released by pardon, 2 by parole, and 10 on reaching 21 years of age.

No desertion was recorded during the year, and only two inmates died, one of mitral insufficiency and the other of profound anemia. Aside from this the health of the inmates has been satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the school has greatly improved during the year. The bushes adjoining the school grounds have been destroyed and the land placed under cultivation.

The average daily attendance at the school was 93.

At the end of the fiscal year 20 inmates were in the first grade, 25 in the second, 27 in the third, and 27 in the fourth. Of these, 79 know how to read and write, and 33 inmates were promoted to the different grades. The inmates in the third and fourth grades are taught to read and write in English and Spanish, arithmetic, Spanish language, nature study, theory of agriculture, geography, biography of the prominent men of the United States and Porto Rico, and morality and urbanity. The inmates in the first grade are beginning to learn how to read and write.

The tailor shop manufactured 1,577 pieces of garments; 31 inmates were enrolled in this shop and the average daily attendance was 23.

The shoemaker shop manufactured 220 pairs of shoes and made 508 repairs. The enrollment in this shop was 40 inmates and the average daily attendance was 30.

The carpenter shop had an enrollment in this shop for the institution amounts to \$615.99.

A music academy was inaugurated on July 1, 1914, and 33 inmates were enrolled. At the close of the fiscal year the attendance at this academy was 53 inmates and the average daily attendance during the year was 39.

A band has been organized, with 24 musicians; 33 are beginning to practice on the instruments and 20 are studying solfa.

Of the land owned by the institution, part has been devoted to the cultivation of minor products for the use of the school. Several acres are planted in sugar cane. The sugar output for the last fiscal year was 1,500 pounds, for the school's consumption. This brings economy in the expenses of maintenance of the reform school.

A new schoolroom has been opened, with the idea of increasing studies to the eighth grade.

The dental work during the year was as follows: Obturations with amalgam of silver, 69; obturations with cement, 30; extractions, 21; and treatments made, 2.

DISTRICT JAILS.

The Arecibo and San Juan jails are quartered in a building of modern construction and appropriate to its needs located at Arecibo. This jail has also a ward for prisoners awaiting trial in San Juan, annexed to the penitentiary, a second ward for women serving sentences from the San Juan and Arecibo districts, and a third ward for minors under 18 years from the island, and which has been provided with a schoolroom and a teacher for daily classes.

The building occupied by the Aguadilla jail is the property of the municipality and that for Guayama jail belongs to The People of Porto Rico. None of these buildings meets the necessary conditions for the confinement of prisoners, and only after hard work and diligence a fair sanitary condition can be maintained.

The People of Porto Rico have been paying for the Aguadilla jail building an annual rent of \$720 for many years, which rent could be saved by erecting a building at a moderate cost.

The Ponce and Mayaguez jails are housed each in an old military barrack which has been adapted to its present use. Their sanitary conditions are good.

The Humacao district jail is a new building which was occupied in July, 1914, and is in the best of condition, sanitary and otherwise.

The Vieques jail was discontinued at the end of the present fiscal year, due to legislative action, and the property thereof and prisoners transferred to the Humacao jail. Other data regarding these prisoners and inmates may be found in the statistics hereto attached.

No. 1.—*Statement showing the number of prisoners and number of sick in the penal institutions.*

Prisoners.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Vieques jail.	Total.
Confined on June 30, 1914.....	376	308	100	105	180	109	142	100	23	1,443
Entered during the fiscal year 1914-15.....	416	1,938	381	633	764	467	830	14	495	5,938
Total.....	792	2,246	481	738	944	576	972	114	518	7,381
Discharged during the fiscal year 1914-15.....	312	1,865	417	622	790	480	826	15	496	5,823
Confined on June 30, 1915.....	480	381	64	116	154	96	146	99	22	1,558
Average monthly number of prisoners.....	413	341	78	113	159	95	139	98	41	1,477
Sick on June 30, 1914.....	68	26	2	7	5	4	8	.....	.....	122
Sick during fiscal year 1914-15.....	273	368	13	82	174	32	150	195	7	1,294
Total.....	341	394	15	89	179	36	158	197	7	1,416
Sick cured during fiscal year 1914-15..	249	361	12	76	171	28	144	193	7	1,241
Total.....	92	33	3	13	8	8	14	4	.....	175
Deaths during fiscal year 1914-15.....	21	7	2	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	42
Sick on June 30, 1915.....	71	26	1	10	6	5	12	2	.....	133
Average monthly number of sick....	63	29	1	9	6	6	9.52	2.8	0.22	127

No. 2.—Statement showing terms of sentence of prisoners confined in penal institutions on June 30, 1915.

Expression.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Ward of the San Juan and Arecibo jails located in the penitentiary.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Reform school.	Vieques jail.	Total.
A waiting trial.....		6	17	3	8	14	8	9		2	67
Sentenced.....	480	135	223	61	108	140	88	137	99	20	1,491
Total.....	480	141	240	64	116	154	96	146	99	22	1,558
Sentenced to serve until 21 years of age.....									99		99
Up to 6 months.....		85	140	36	52	70	47	77		11	518
Over 6 months and less than 1 year.....	11	14	22	10	2	9	20	5		1	94
1 year and less than 2.....	71	27	49	8	25	29	13	34		2	258
2 years and less than 3.....	63	2	4	1	7	8	1	13		1	100
3 years and less than 4.....	44	2	1	2	3	3	2	1			58
4 years and less than 5.....	13	2			2						17
5 years and less than 6.....	56		5	1	4	4		3		1	74
6 years and less than 8.....	37	2	2		3	2		1			47
8 years and less than 10.....	26				3	1	2			1	33
10 years and less than 15.....	74			2	6	4	1	2			89
15 years and less than 20.....	16			1		2	2	1		1	23
20 years and less than 30.....	28	1				8				2	39
30 years and over.....	2				1						3
Lifetime.....	39										39
Sentenced to death.....											
Total.....	480	135	223	61	108	140	88	137	99	20	1,491

No. 3.—Number of commitments of prisoners on June 30, 1915.

Expression.	Penitentiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Confined for the—				
First time.....	387	521	57	965
Second time.....	62	172	34	268
Third time.....	18	77	8	103
Fourth time.....	11	58		69
Fifth time.....	2	44		46
Sixth time.....		26		26
Seventh time.....		21		21
Eighth time.....		13		13
Ninth time.....		9		9
Tenth time.....		6		6
Eleventh time.....		7		7
Twelfth time.....		5		5
Thirteenth time.....		6		6
Fourteenth time.....		3		3
Fifteenth time.....		11		11
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558

No. 4.—*Classification by age of number of prisoners when convicted on June 30, 1915.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Up to 10 years.....			16	16
11 years and under 16 years.....		73	83	156
16 years and under 21 years.....	93	179		272
21 years and under 25 years.....	148	324		472
25 years and under 30 years.....	91	198		289
30 years and under 35 years.....	55	88		143
35 years and under 40 years.....	31	50		81
40 years and under 45 years.....	27	30		57
45 years and under 50 years.....	19	13		32
50 years and under 55 years.....	8	12		20
55 years and under 60 years.....	5	6		11
60 years and under 65 years.....	2	2		4
65 years and under 70 years.....	1	3		4
70 years and under 75 years.....		1		1
75 years and under 80 years.....				
80 years and upward.....				
	480	979	99	1,558

No. 5.—*Grand total of prisoners on June 30, 1915.*

Expression.	Peni- ten- tiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Agua- dilla jail.	Maya- guez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guay- ama jail.	Huma- cao jail.	Reform school.	Vieques jail.	Total.
Confined in penal institutions.....	480	381	64	116	154	96	146	99	22	1,558
Paroled.....	40									40
Fugitives.....	15	29	10	6	34	8	8	1	5	116
Total.....	535	410	74	122	188	104	154	100	27	1,714

No. 6.—*Nationality of prisoners confined in penal institutions June 30, 1915.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Americans (United States).....	1	2		3
Porto Ricans.....	477	974	98	1,549
Spaniards.....		2		2
Frenchmen.....	1			1
Italians.....	1			1
Danes.....		1		1
Dominicans.....			1	1
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558

No. 7.—*Classification by sex, color, etc., of prisoners confined in penal institutions, June 30, 1915.*

Expression.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Sex:				
Male.....	478	935	99	1,512
Female.....	2	44		46
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Conjugal relations:				
Single.....	344	788	99	1,231
Married.....	119	182		301
Widowed.....	17	9		26
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Color:				
White.....	216	519	52	787
Mulatto.....	154	340	24	518
Negro.....	110	120	23	253
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Education:				
Know how to read.....	5	3		8
Know how to read and write.....	176	364	79	619
Do not know how to read and write.....	299	612	20	931
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Attended colleges.....		4		4
Attended common schools.....	181	318	62	561
No education.....	299	657	37	993
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Religious preference:				
Catholics.....	240	707	78	1,025
Protestants.....	135	86	15	236
Spiritualists.....	96	120	3	219
Creedless.....	9	66	3	78
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Habits:				
Used liquor.....	266	449	4	719
Did not use liquors.....	214	530	95	839
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Used tobacco.....	429	654	18	1,101
Did not use tobacco.....	51	325	81	457
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Employed or idle:				
Employed when crime was committed.....	317	437	41	795
Idle when crime was committed.....	163	542	58	763
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Behavior in penal institution:				
Good.....	380	876	62	1,318
Fair.....	44	64	28	136
Bad.....	56	39	9	104
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558
Physical condition on commitment:				
Good health.....	320	885	91	1,296
Sick.....	160	94	8	262
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558

No. 8.—*Occupation of prisoners when convicted and confined in penal institutions, June 30, 1915.*

Occupations.	Peniten- tiary.	District jails.	Reform school.	Total.
Laborers.....	304	602	3	909
Domestic employees.....	2	63		65
Servants.....			14	14
Employees.....	21	30	1	52
Students.....		3	2	5
Longshoremen.....				
Soldiers.....	2			2
Tradesmen.....	33	31		64
Merchants.....	1	9		10
Property owners.....	13	30	3	46
Planters.....				
Typographers.....	2			2
Barbers.....	12	22		34
Cigarmakers.....	28	37	3	68
Bakers.....	8	23		31
Butchers.....	2	2		4
Painters.....	9	14		23
Masons.....	4	11		15
Carpenters.....	11	29	1	41
Coopers.....				
Shoemakers.....	13	27	1	41
Tailors.....		3		3
Hatters.....	2	2		4
Silversmiths.....	1			1
Blacksmiths.....	4	11		15
Tinsmiths.....	1	1		2
Plumbers.....		8		8
Coach drivers.....	2	8		10
Cooks.....	2	5		7
Sailors.....	3	7		10
Machinists.....		1		1
Without occupation.....			71	71
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558

No. 9.—Summary of offenses, June 30, 1915.

	Number of offenses.	Rate per thousand of island's population.	Percentage of total number of offenses.
Larceny (grand, 61; petit, 421).....	482	0.4320	30.93
Burglary.....	203	.1817	13.02
Assault and battery.....	107	.957	6.86
Murder.....	104	.930	6.67
Homicide.....	97	.867	6.22
Breach of public peace.....	76	.688	4.87
Rape.....	52	.465	3.33
Embezzlement.....	45	.402	2.88
False impersonation and imposture.....	34	.304	2.18
Attempt to kill.....	31	.277	1.98
Concealed weapons.....	28	.250	1.79
Mayhem.....	24	.214	1.54
Attempt to commit rape.....	19	.169	1.21
Violation of internal-revenue laws.....	16	.143	.90
Gambling.....	14	.125	.89
Against public health.....	9	.080	.57
Against public justice.....	9	.080	.57
Violation of municipal ordinances.....	9	.080	.57
Perjury.....	9	.080	.57
Forgery.....	8	.071	.51
Against nature.....	7	.062	.44
Seduction.....	7	.062	.44
Violation of Federal acts.....	6	.053	.38
Attempt to commit homicide.....	6	.053	.38
Conspiracy.....	5	.045	.32
Arson.....	5	.045	.32
Inc.-st.....	5	.045	.32
Adultery.....	4	.035	.25
Against public morals.....	4	.035	.25
Under caution.....	3	.026	.19
Dishonest exhibitions.....	3	.026	.19
Extortion.....	3	.026	.19
Violation of postal laws.....	3	.026	.19
Smuggling.....	2	.017	.12
Against insular revenues.....	2	.017	.12
Corruption of minors.....	2	.017	.12
Malicious injury.....	2	.017	.12
False pretense.....	2	.017	.12
Counterfeiting.....	2	.017	.12
Other offenses.....	19	.169	1.21
Total.....	1,558		

No. 10.—Classification of prisoners by judicial districts, and percentage in relation with the population thereof, June 30, 1915.

	Confined in the penitentiary.	Confined in the district jails.	Confined in the re-form school.	Total.	Percent-age.	Popula-tion.
Criminal district:						
San Juan.....	120	283	20	423	0.3783	220,774
Humacao.....	87	171	9	267	.2388	124,332
Ponce.....	75	139	13	227	.2030	195,561
Guayama.....	75	103	13	191	.1717	153,344
Arecibo.....	51	104	19	174	.1556	173,335
Mayaguez.....	35	109	16	160	.1431	113,886
Aguadilla.....	37	70	9	116	.1037	136,780
Total.....	480	979	99	1,558		1,118,012

No. 11.—Principal offenses for which prisoners have been sentenced, by calendar years, 1887-1915.

Years.	Against person.				Against property.				Against morals.		
	Murder.	Homicide.	Attempt to kill.	Total.	Arson.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Total.	Rape.	Seduction.	Total.
1887.....	1	21	5	27	3	68	.....	71	8	.....	8
1888.....	.....	19	9	28	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
1889.....	.....	20	12	32	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
1890.....	1	31	3	35	.....	28	.....	28	1	.....	1
1891.....	2	40	5	47	.....	4	122	126	6	.....	6
1892.....	.....	36	.....	36	.....	9	61	70	4	.....	4
1893.....	.....	32	2	34	1	56	.....	57	5	.....	5
1894.....	.....	33	4	37	.....	109	.....	109	4	.....	4
1895.....	.....	16	4	20	2	113	.....	115	4	.....	4
1896.....	2	22	4	28	.....	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
1897.....	3	24	6	43	2	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
1898.....	2	22	1	25	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	2	21	6	32	8	74	.....	82	1	.....	1
1900.....	5	28	17	53	3	117	.....	120	3	.....	3
1901.....	3	25	13	41	3	79	.....	82	5	.....	5
1902.....	5	21	7	33	2	50	5	57	7	5	12
1903.....	9	30	7	46	3	14	32	49	7	3	10
1904.....	9	25	3	37	1	8	20	29	9	7	16
1905.....	25	15	14	54	.....	2	58	60	20	17	37
1906.....	16	21	15	52	.....	1	82	83	16	13	29
1907.....	9	19	19	47	.....	3	90	93	18	9	27
1908.....	9	20	6	35	1	4	98	101	11	9	20
1909.....	5	17	15	37	4	4	129	107	6	12	18
1910.....	12	48	6	66	2	2	141	145	10	3	13
1911.....	17	22	12	51	2	.....	32	34	6	2	8
1912.....	10	33	5	48	2	1	69	72	9	2	11
1913.....	8	21	5	34	.....	1	74	75	4	1	5
1914.....	12	15	10	37	.....	.....	43	43	11	3	14
1915 ¹	3	18	5	26	1	.....	39	40	10	1	11

¹ From Jan. 1 to June 30.

No. 12.—Average number of prisoners.

Fiscal year.	Penitentiary.	San Juan and Arecibo jails.	Agua-dilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Hu-macao jail.	Re-form school.	Vieques jail.	Total.
Daily average number of prisoners:										
1905-6.....	591	507	77	105	299	118	158	.....	.....	1,846
1906-7.....	668	368	61	105	215	130	146	.....	.....	1,693
1907-8.....	646	355	50	137	181	105	127	26	65	1,692
1908-9.....	559	360	67	117	199	104	120	44	84	1,654
1909-10.....	530	309	73	122	175	99	109	71	104	1,592
1910-11.....	546	336	49	96	270	112	85	89	58	1,641
1911-12.....	501	354	43	110	309	128	100	98	38	1,681
1912-13.....	486	336	53	102	162	158	97	96	36	1,527
1913-14.....	437	350	85	122	151	132	133	100	35	1,545
1914-15.....	413	341	78	113	159	95	139	98	41	1,477
Daily average number of sick prisoners:										
1905-6.....	76	27	3	11	18	3	20	.....	.....	158
1906-7.....	73	10	1	2	14	4	17	.....	.....	121
1907-8.....	70	13	1	10	17	8	15	2	2	138
1908-9.....	58	11	1	13	16	8	7	1	3	119
1909-10.....	54	9	1	4	15	4	6	3	4	100
1910-11.....	50	13	2	4	13	4	3	3	2	94
1911-12.....	70	21	2	6	10	5	3	5	2	124
1912-13.....	74	23	1	6	7	8	6	5	1	131
1913-14.....	70	30	1	11	4	7	6	2	.72	132
1914-15.....	63	29	1	9	6	6	9.52	2.80	.22	127

No. 13.—*Number of days' work performed by prisoners employed on the insular highways during the fiscal year 1914-15.*

Months.	Penitentiary.	Arecibo and San Juan jails.	Aguadilla jail.	Mayaguez jail.	Ponce jail.	Guayama jail.	Humacao jail.	Vieques jail.	Total.
July, 1914.....	3,516	2,444	1,645	1,194	2,492	1,435	1,742	268	14,736
August, 1914.....	3,746	2,603	1,467	962	2,515	1,239	1,616	322	14,470
September, 1914.....	3,835	2,551	1,315	898	2,288	1,185	1,578	342	13,992
October, 1914.....	3,950	2,119	1,382	1,038	2,129	1,177	1,517	339	13,651
November, 1914.....	3,539	1,963	1,187	1,086	1,888	924	1,169	251	12,007
December, 1914.....	3,829	2,362	1,124	1,158	1,896	1,064	1,623	353	13,409
January, 1915.....	3,894	2,834	975	1,385	1,692	955	1,459	72	13,266
February, 1915.....	3,824	3,460	913	1,244	1,703	911	1,709	.....	13,764
March, 1915.....	4,518	3,891	1,083	1,645	2,037	962	1,997	.....	16,133
April, 1915.....	4,162	2,913	988	1,374	1,936	904	1,257	.....	13,534
May, 1915.....	2,887	1,489	182	1,178	1,373	442	485	.....	8,036
June, 1915.....	2,416	883	...	1,090	701	87	211	.....	5,338
Total.....	44,116	29,512	12,261	14,252	22,650	11,285	16,363	1,947	152,386

Disbursements for the fiscal year 1914-15, made in the penal institutions for salaries, food for prisoners, clothing, water, lighting, incidentals, and other expenses, up to June 30, 1915, are as follows:

Penitentiary.....	\$53,549.41
Reform school.....	23,570.92
Arecibo and San Juan jails at Arecibo.....	30,624.63
Aguadilla jail.....	9,086.87
Mayaguez jail.....	12,651.64
Ponce jail.....	14,041.51
Guayama jail.....	10,376.08
Humacao jail.....	13,522.49
Vieques jail.....	6,480.96
Total.....	173,904.51

Very respectfully,

M. CAMUNAS,
Director of the Department of Labor, Charities, and Correction.

To the GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO,
San Juan, P. R.

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